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Charles George Young.

Sondinium & Redivivum
OF

an Ancient History and Modern description

OF

L O N D O N
Compiled from

*Parochial Records, Archives of various Foundations,
the Harleian M.S.S. and other authentic sources.*

By

James Teller Malcolm, F.S.A.

Volume III.

(L O N D O N)

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Reader will find my acknowledgments to the Rev. HENRY MEEN, B. D. and the liberal DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL's, recorded in the Advertisement to my first volume. He will now judge for himself on the value of their indulgence; and I think he must agree with me, that hitherto little was known of the History of the METROPOLITAN CHURCH subsequent to the reign of Henry VIII. Sir William Dugdale's work deserves the high reputation it enjoys; but I hope it will not be thought presumptuous in me to point out a few articles not to be found in his book. Those are, every Charter granted to the Church, and many agreements entered into by the Dean and Chapter; several particulars of the Chantries, and the injustice of the Crown in the seizure of their lands; Memorandum of the New Work, 1332; De Saye's Bill of Charges, 1326; Letter from the Privy Council to the Bishops; Presentments on the state of the church *temp.* Elizabeth; all the proceedings of Inigo Jones; Dr. Corbett's excellent letter to his Diocese; the whole body of extracts from the Commissioners' Books, and those of the Master Workmen under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren; nine letters, from as many Archbishops and Bishops, relating

VOL. III.

A

to

to commutations of penance and their own subscriptions to the building, with the charges for sculpture by Cibber, Bird, Strong, Latham, &c. and those of Gibbon for his matchless carvings. Since Sir William's time the same novelty will be discovered, as no other person has been indulged with the perusal of the Archives of St. Paul's besides myself.

CLERKENWELL, ST. JAMES. ABRAHAM RHODES, Esq. the worthy vestry-clerk, has my warmest thanks for the liberality with which he spread before me every original manuscript worth inspection relating to St. James's and St. John's. The late Rev. Mr. Davis having granted the use of his Registers, I have been enabled to detail the Annals (including them) from the time of Queen Elizabeth.

CRIPPLEGATE, ST. GILES. I have to lament that in this, as in the preceding article, my acknowledgments will be of no avail to the reverend Gentleman to whose kindness I am indebted; but the Rev. G. W. HAND and Mr. DAVIS will ever be remembered by me with gratitude, as their parishes furnish a greater variety of new and valuable information than any others in this volume.

CHRIST CHURCH, ST. CATHARINE'S. Dr. HAMILTON obliged me with the means of furnishing the reader with the curious articles under this head.

CHRIST CHURCH, NEWGATE-STREET. The Rev. Mr. CROWTHER granted, with the most friendly zeal, the use of his Registers; and procured me, from the liberal Mr. NOTT,
such

such other manuscripts as will be found to convey a fund of entertainment, relating to the proceedings of Henry VIII. with the church of *The Grey Friars*; and those of *St. Nicholas* and *St. Ewin*.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL. In this article my introduction proceeded from a worthy Governor, my friend Mr. NICHOLS; which was most ardently seconded by the faithful Steward, Mr. HATHAWAY.

THE SAVOY HOSPITAL. For this very valuable original history the reader and myself are indebted to Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, of York house in the Strand, who lent me the manuscript compiled by the Receiver-general of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Rev. Mr. PRIDDEN furnished me with the list of the members of the College to which he belongs, in the establishment of St. PAUL'S.

The remainder of the volume contains a great variety of other matter, compiled from the manuscripts in the British Museum; and a manuscript dissertation on a statue of Diana found near St. Paul's, lent me by ALEXANDER CHALMERS, Esq. and written by Dr. WOODWARD.

Dr. ROBERTS, of St. Paul's school, rendered me every assistance in his power in the readiest manner.

Messrs. GOUGH and NICHOLS, brothers in friendship and frankness of communication, have furnished me with the following articles.

Notices of the Deans of St. Paul's, p. 14; the Archdeacons, p. 18; notes p. 63, 96, 140, 160, 192, 213, 221, 237;

extracts from Bishop Kennett's copy of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, in Mr. Gough's possession, p. 254, 255; the print of St. John's Gate, p. 269; Dr. Bennet's case, p. 274—278; notes p. 303, 308, 309, 381, 394, 395, 398, 437; epitaph of Dr. Gatford, p. 439; notes p. 441, 445, 448, 467; anecdotes of rectors, p. 468; notes p. 485, 486, 487, 491, 552, 559; account of the Leatherfellers' Company's seal, p. 563; and of Sir John Crosby, p. 566, 567, 568.

The Rev. Mr. WATTS, of Sion College, liberally permitted me to extract the lists of institutions of rectors from the official books of that venerable foundation.

And, finally, I gratefully acknowledge the friendship of Mr. NICHOLS, in lending me the portrait of Oliver Cromwell, engraved for the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. LXIX.; and that of his lady, copied by SHARPE, a turner at Cambridge, from an old one which is mentioned in a volume just published, intituled, "Letters between the Rev. James Granger, M. A." &c. &c. edited by the author of this work; and the seal of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem.

To Mr. GOUGH I am equally indebted, for permission to copy Mr. SCHNEBBELIE's drawing of Sir William Weston's tomb, and for the plate representing the seal of the Priory of St. Helen's.

Having thus accomplished the pleasant task of thanking my friends, I proceed with avidity in offering my gratitude to the publick, whose favourable reception of my first volume encouraged and supported me in my labours, now *nearly accomplished*.

Were

Were I to forget the candour and impartiality with which the various Reviews have spoken of that volume, and their uniform commendation of it, I should deserve the odium due to ingratitude.

One, and the *only* charge alledged against it, justice to myself compels me to repel. It is, that I wish to include the whole body of Nonconformists in one general reproach. Now, if any reader of that volume will take the trouble of reviewing it, they will find nothing to warrant such a charge. They will find that I have inveighed *only* against that violence, irreligion, and dilapidation, which marked the *conduct* of the *turbulent* partizan; *his tenets, or his reasons* for dissent from the Established Church, or those of his successors, *have never even been mentioned.* This will be found to be the case in the volumes now presented to the publick: I have in them, and shall whenever occasion offers, endeavoured to shew the bad consequences attending Revolution and Anarchy; which, I trust, will be allowed by every candid mind to have prevailed in a dreadful degree in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. and to have caused horrid devastation from Enthusiasts, whose *return* to order and propriety I have more than once noticed.

The article, copied from an old newspaper *verbatim* and without comment, relating to the burial of Jessy, was really intended as an historical fact, proving that interments had not ceased in Sir Thomas Row's ground at that period. The whimsical spleen of the writer deprives it of all effect. Had
it

it been an eulogium on him, I should have inserted it with more pleasure.

To conclude, I may be charged with equal justice, by the Church to which I belong, of wishing to include it in my censure, when I exhibit Henry VIII. (the real founder of it) as an infamous and unprincipled Tyrant, who treated the Roman Catholicks even worse than the Oliverians did the Clergy and their churches at the time alluded to. The Non-conformists may rest assured, that, if I should live to see their places of worship *in London* attacked, my pen and arm should be exerted in their defence. But that I trust is impossible: Liberty of conscience is and will be maintained, and I am confident would even be recommended if necessary, while the great body of the Dissenters continue the love of their country which has governed them since the Restoration; and that they will, I never entertained a doubt.

Cogent reasons, as readily imagined as explained, have *compelled* me to secure the property of this work to myself by entering it at Stationers' Hall. The remainder of it is now in the press, and will be completed as soon as so laborious a task can be accomplished by the exertions of

JAMES PELLER MALCOLM.

Somers Town, March 1805.

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LONDINIUM REDIVIVUM.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. PAUL.

IT would be absurd to enter into a tedious detail of the constitution of the Diocese of London, so well known. From the period when it was erected into a Bishoprick to the present, the ecclesiastical government of the Metropolis has been enjoyed by 94 Bishops, including the long series of 1198 years; and, on an average, 12 years, 8 months, and a few days, to each Prelate.

Many of my readers possess Newcourt's Repertorium, whose pages are occupied from the 6th to the 32d in short accounts of the bishops, concluding with Henry Compton. A continuation of his plan, to the present day, cannot be altogether unacceptable.

HENRY COMPTON, youngest son of Spencer Earl of Northampton, was born in 1632. After a regular academical education suitable to his father's rank in life, he escaped being witness to eight turbulent years of his country's wretchedness, passed by him in the pursuit of knowledge on the Continent; how profitably his future actions evinced. On the Restoration of Charles the Second he returned to England, full of loyalty and spirit; which animated him to make his first outset in publick as cornet in a troop of horse for the King's guard. A singular prelude to lawn sleeves; but perfectly excusable, at a time when the prospect of regular government had raised an enthusiasm in every virtuous breast to maintain the Throne, even though

“The wish'd-for blessing, by Heaven sent,
Became their curse and punishment.”

When the serious turn of mind he soon after began to experience had been some time encouraged, he prepared to fix his character, by taking the degree of M. A. in the university of Cambridge; and afterwards holy orders; and at the age of 34, became a canon commoner; and in 1669 was installed canon of Christ Church. The degrees of B. and D. D. followed in due time. In 1674 he was consecrated bishop of Oxford; and, Dec. 18, 1675, was translated to London. He soon after obtained a seat in the privy council; and his sovereign entrusted him with the important charge of educating the princesses Mary and Anne, who were both confirmed, and married, by him. Their morals and attainments did honour to his abilities and piety.

The bishop with more charity than effect endeavoured, about the year 1680, to convince the Clergy and the Dissenters of the necessity of an union; and published, in that year, the substance of several conferences on the subject. He was equally zealous in his opposition to the Roman-catholics; which James the Second resented, and dismissed him from the Deanry of the Chapels-royal, a place he had held ten years, and from the Council-table. Those were but the preludes to our prelate's disgrace, completed by a suspension from his episcopal functions, accomplished in a manner not very creditable to the parties concerned. Mary, then princess of Orange, endeavoured to conciliate the King, but without success; and the bishop excited still more resentment, by voting, in the capacity of governor of the Charter-house, against the reception of Andrew Popham, who was a Roman-catholic, as a pensioner. Compton during the interval of his suspension wisely retired to the episcopal residence at Fulham, where the garden of the palace, through his predilection for botany, profited by the introduction of many foreign and valuable English plants. By the year 1688 the court had begun to dread the general exasperation; and, as an attempt towards conciliation, the bishop was restored to his pastoral office, in the month of September, in that year.

During the revolutionary confusion which followed, the princess Anne was indebted to him and the Earl of Dorset for her conveyance from London to Nottingham, where she was placed in safety. He eagerly seized every opportunity of forwarding the introduction of the Prince of Orange; and, both in his legislative and episcopal capacities, rendered the cause great service. That rewards should follow such distinguished zeal, was but justice; and he was not only restored to his former places, but had the honour of crowning his patrons

William

CATHEDRAL OF ST. PAUL.

William and Mary. He was a commissioner for revising the Liturgy, and the author of several publications, whose titles may be seen in the *Biographia Britannica*, and in the *Biographical Dictionary*, vol. IV. p. 185. He had the singular honour of presiding over the see of London during the whole period of the rebuilding of his cathedral, in a style which renders it the pride of the city, and the admiration of the country; and he died, at the good old age of 81, July 7, 1713.

JOHN ROBINSON, D.D. whose political abilities perhaps surpassed his ecclesiastical, was originally a prebendary of Canterbury cathedral; whence he was promoted to the deanry of Windsor, and installed on the 3d of December 1709. On the 19th of November 1710 he was consecrated bishop of Bristol, and in the following year appointed lord privy seal. But this appointment was not the commencement of his political career; for he had enjoyed the honour of representing his sovereign at the court of Warsaw some years before; and the knowledge of his powers in negotiation led to his nomination as plenipotentiary for the treaty of Utrecht in 1711; and, as a reward for his eminent services in accomplishing that treaty, he received a *congé d'elire* for the see of London from the queen, and was elected accordingly on the 27th of August 1713*. In 1718 he founded three exhibitions for bachelors at Oriel college, and erected a handsome edifice in the garden of that seminary, of which he had been a member†. He lived ten years after his election, and died in 1723.

EDMUND GIBSON was born at Knipe, in the county of Westmoreland, 1669; where he received his preparatory education; and in 1686 became a servitor of Queen's college Oxford‡. He studied the Northern languages there under Dr. Hickes, and soon made a great proficiency. In 1691 he published editions of *Polemo-Middiana* and *Cantilena Rustica*; and shortly after translated the Saxon Chronicle into Latin, and published it, with the original Saxon, accompanied by notes, in 1692. These, and other works, were followed by a translation of "Camden's Britannia," with improvements, enlarged in succeeding editions by his lordship, and also "Reliquiæ Spelmannianæ." This prelate's preferments were progressive and gradual. He was chaplain to archbishop Tenison, rector of Lambeth, and archdeacon of Surrey; consecrated bishop of Lincoln 1715; and on the 29th of April, 1723, elected bishop of London§. Edmund Gibson may

* Seal book of the dean and chapter. † Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence, vol. V. p. 289.

‡ Ducarel's History of Lambeth Palace. § Seal book, D and C.

with justice be numbered in the long list of eminent and worthy divines, whose piety, learning, and excellence of life, reflect so much credit on our nation; and his death, which happened on the 6th of September, 1748, in the 79th year of his age, 33 years after his consecration, and when he had presided over the see of London 25 years, 4 months, and 7 days, was regretted by it accordingly.

THOMAS SHERLOCK succeeded, and was elected on the 8th of November 1748 *. This prelate was born in the year 1678; and had his education at Catharine hall, Cambridge, where he received his degrees, and afterwards became master. Upon the resignation of his father, Dr. William Sherlock, he was appointed master of the Temple; which office they held in succession for the long term of 70 years. He was appointed 1715 dean of Chichester; 1728 bishop of Bangor; 1734 of Salisbury; and might, had he pleased, been archbishop of Canterbury, but preferred the comparative ease of the see of London. After having established the character of a learned, pious, and excellent prelate, and enjoyed the full reward attached to such a character, he departed this life, in the year 1761, aged 84, having been bishop of London little more than 12 years. He published many pamphlets on the Corporation and Test acts, in a controversy with the bishop of Bangor; sermons, &c.

THOMAS HAYTER, elected the 5th of October 1761 *. This prelate had enjoyed the following preferments previous to his elevation to the see of London; the deanry of his majesty's chapel-royal; and the bishoprick of Norwich, 1749. He was a member of the privy-council, a governor of the Charter-house (a place held by all his predecessors and successors), and F. R. S. His last dignity was of very short duration; for he died on the 9th of January 1762 †, three months after his election.

RICHARD OSBALDESTON succeeded on the 8th of February 1762 ‡, translated from the see of Carlisle; and presided for the short term of two years, as he died in 1764.

RICHARD TERRICK, D. D. elected the 30th of May 1764 §, was translated from the see of Peterborough to that of London; which he held near thirteen years, and died on the 31st of March 1777, aged 66 years. He was dean of the chapels-royal, and one of the privy council. He published nothing more than a few sermons preached on public occasions.

* Seal book.

† Gent. Mag. vol. XXXII. p. 46.

‡ Seal book.

§ Seal book.

ROBERT LOWTH, D. D. whose virtues, learning, and afflictions, are fresh in the reader's recollection, succeeded Terrick on the 22d of April 1777*. This prelate was born at Winchester on the 8th of December 1710; in the cathedral of which city his father held a prebend, and in whose college his son received the foundation of an excellent education, completed at New college, Oxford. At the age of 31 he was chosen professor of Hebrew poetry in the same university; and in 1754 received the degree of D. D. His preferments were, the living of Overton, Hampshire, 1736; and the archdeaconry of Winchester, 1750. Having had the honour of travelling with the Marquis of Hartington, eldest son to the Duke of Devonshire, he attended that nobleman to Ireland as domestic chaplain, in 1755; whose patronage as viceroy procured him the bishoprick of Limerick. He was translated to St. David's 1766, in the same year to Oxford, from thence to London†. Dr. Lowth might have closed his life at the very summit of British ecclesiastical honours, gratefully offered by his Sovereign, more gratefully declined through illness and affliction. His paternal griefs were heightened to an uncommon excess by the sudden death of his daughter Frances, who expired in the moment of domestic enjoyment, while presiding at her tea-table, in July 1783. The shock of such an event, when it is remembered that the bishop was then in his 73d year, may well be imagined to have made an indelible impression on a mind so tremblingly alive to affection, so capable of expressing it, as that which produced the unequalled lines to the memory of his daughter Mary; lines which have been printed, copied, and translated, almost as often as the Odes and Satires of Horace. Dr. Lowth died Nov. 3, 1787, aged 77, ten years after his promotion to the see of London. It is barely necessary to mention, that he was the author of Lectures "de Sacra Poesi Hebræorum," a translation of Isaiah, and the Life of William of Wykeham. The universal esteem in which these works are held is a better eulogium on them than any I can pronounce.

BIELBY PORTEUS, D. D. was elected bishop of London on the 27th of November 1787. With this prelate's exemplary conduct all parties are satisfied; and his Lectures at St. James's church, Westminster, with his recent disposal of that rich rectory to a worthy Divine, unexpectedly and unsolicited, merely from the universal character of the party, is a strong proof of the judicious choice of his Sovereign and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's church.

* Seal book.

† Biographical Dictionary.

The cathedral church of St. Paul hath been governed by a Dean from the remotest antiquity; and the mere names of a few have been mentioned, who presided before the Norman Conquest.

It is almost superfluous to say, that the Dean should reside in the vicinity of his church, and that it has been customary for him to do so; or that he governs, with the advice of his Chapter, its temporal and spiritual concerns. The Chapter is composed of the Dean and three Residentiaries, all of whom must have been previously Prebendaries, and the Dean possesses *two* votes, in order that equal divisions on a question may not obstruct the execution of their acts. The Dean and Chapter, on a vacancy in the see of London, receive a recommendation from the King, and proceed to the election of the person recommended. The statutes of the church forbid the Dean to assist unless he be a prebendary. They make leases of manors, present incumbents to livings in their gift, appoint the minor canons, &c. and direct the repairs of the church.

Their acts are registered in what is termed *The Seal book*, and signed by themselves, or one of the residentiaries by proxy. From this book I shall present my readers with some useful information in a following page.

The following lines are copied from Sir John Hawkins's History of Music *, with notes by himself, in the British Museum.

“The Dean and the Precentor are the officers of greatest dignity in all choral establishments; but there are others which usage and successive endowments have authorized, and the canon law recognizes.

“The Bishop is properly the head of the church; and the presbyters, who are variously termed canons or prebendaries, though their offices in the choir are but ill defined by the canonists, are his council, and were antiently ten in number †. In the choral functions, the precentor presided till about the middle of the sixth century; but afterwards, when endowments began to be made of cathedral and collegiate churches, it was thought unfit that he, who was at most but one of the choir, should govern as well as direct the rest. This made the office of Dean necessary; which being a term borrowed from the military discipline, and derived from *decanus*, and that from *δεκάς*, *ten*, imports a right of presiding over ten subordinates; and these, in their corporate capacity, are styled “Dean and Chapter.” The

* Vol. I. p. 396.

† 30 in St. Paul's.

Dean then is to be considered as arch-prefbyter and head of the choir, as the Bishop is of the church. Next to him in legal order follows the Precentor, formerly styled *Primicerius*, and in later times Chanter; then the Canons; and after them the Minor Canons, who are also prefbyters, and, with the Lay-vicars, are conjectured to hold the place of the antient Psalmists, or canonical singers, who, in a canon of the Council of Laodicea, are described as singing out of parliament; lastly, Choristers, or singing children."

Directiones pro electione Domini Decani ecclesiæ cathedralis Domini Pauli London', decanatu vacante.

"Imprimis, fiat mandatum citatorium et monitorium ad citand' omnes et singulos canonicos et fr̃gia, &c.

Item fiant schedule contra singulos canonicos, affigend' in stallis cujuslibet præbendarii.

Item die statuto convenient omnes citati in choro ecclesiæ horâ solitâ, et celebretur missa de Spiritu Sancto solemniter; quâ finitâ, exeant omnes de choro in domum capitularem, ubi coram presidente per subsacristam (pulsatâ prius campanâ ad capitulum congregand') exhibeatur citatorium originale una cum certificatorio per eum fiend' et factâ.

"The president with the canons go into the Chapter-house, and there sit and decree to proceed to their election. The sacrist appears, and brings in the mandate, with a certificate of the execution thereof. Then the prebends are called; and after their calling the president chooses, with the consent of the prebends Dr. B. *in director*' and W—ff *in scribam*; and requires some witnesses to remain and be present at the election.

"The prebends being again called to appear about the election of the dean, and not appearing, the president, with the assent of the prebends, pronounceth those not appearing to be in contempt *juxta schedulam lectam*, and decrees to proceed to the election. The president, with consent, doth read a second schedule *cont' exco'icatos*. Then Dr. Bennet, the director, expounds the chapter *quapropter div'sos*, and shews three ways of chusing, and directs to proceed *secundum compromisum*, which is consented to, and a compromisarie chosen, who names the Dean *juxta schedulam*. The president, with assent, chooses two canons their proctors, not only to declare to the Dean the election, and to desire his consent, but to exhibit a certificate of the election

election to the bishop or chancellor, and to desire confirmation of the same, and a decree to install him. The president going out of the chapter-house into the choir, proclamation is made by the director of the election of the Dean to the people, and to the person elected. *Te Deum* sung, the two canons appointed as proctors do *viva voce* declare the election to the Dean, and desire his assent. He assents, *prout in schedulâ.*"

The above form of proceeding is from the original in the muniment room of St. Paul's, whence the following is extracted.

INSTALLATION.

"First, to go fro y^e vestrie in their whoods and surplisses; the Deane between y^e two chief residentiaries p^rnt, to bring him into y^e Deanes stall, and then (he thear standing) y^e mandate to be read by y^e chapiter clerk. The chief residentiary to install him by these words, "Ego autoritate mihi commissâ, vos vener' vir' Mr. Jõem Overall hujus eccl'ie cath'is St. Pauli, decan' elect' et confirmatû, salvis jurib' episcopalib' dñi ep'i London' confirmo, ac jurib' nro capitularib' induco et installo. Dñs custodiat introitû, &c. O Lord save thy servant, who putteth his trust in thee. Be unto him a strong tower from the fear of the enemy. Let not the enemy do him evil, nor y^e soonne of wickednes approach to hurt him.

"Then this collect to be said: "Almighty God, y^e disposer of offices and distributor of all good things, which for y^e government of churches hath instituted and ordained diverse degrees of dignities, we humbly beseech thee with the protection of thy grace to save and defend this thy servant, appointed to y^e deanrie of this church; and lett y^e Holy Ghost, y^e disposer of all heavenly graces, so assist him y^e he may be an example and paterne of vertue to those *whose care** is to him committed, &c."

"Then the quier to sing *Te Deum*. Then to goe to y^e chapter-house, and theare to be placed in y^e Deanes seate, "Ego autoritate," &c.

"The oath to be administered, he to subscribe. Then, everie one standing in his place, to say " *Cætera desunt.*

The Rev. George Pretyma, D.D. Lord Bishop of Lincoln, present Dean, was installed March 12, 1787; on which occasion the Dean presented to the president and chapter the bishop of London's mandate for his installation, and desired them to execute it. The president having caused the mandate to be read,

* This MS. is very much decayed, and the words in italicks are supplied.

he, with the consent of the Chapter, decreed that the installation should immediately take place. A procession was then formed from the Chapter-house, through the great West door, into the church; the two junior vergers in their gowns and with their wands; the children of the choir in surplices; the almoner in his gown, the vicars choral in surplices, the minor canons in surplices, the apparitor of the Dean and chapter in his gown, bearing his staff; the proctor and actuary in their gowns, the prebendaries in pairs, the juniors first, in surplices and hoods, the commissary of the Dean and chapter in his gown, the senior of the three vergers, the President in his episcopal vestments, the Dean's verger; and finally the Dean, in his surplice. At the entrance of the choir the junior vergers stationed themselves, and the priests and gentlemen forming the procession ranged on each side, while the President and Dean, preceded by the vergers, passed to the Dean's stall, immediately before the marble pillars on the right hand of the entrance. When the President had seated the Dean, each person ascended to their places.

The President then audibly pronounced, "I Christopher, by divine permission bishop of Bristol, canon residentiary of this cathedral church of St. Paul London, and President of the chapter of the said church, by virtue of the authority to me committed, do induct you, the Rev. George Pretyma, bishop elect of Lincoln, D.D. duly and lawfully elected and confirmed Dean of this church, into the real, actual, and corporal possession of the deanry of the said church, with all and singular its rights, members, and appurtenances; and do (as is the custom) assign to you the stall in the choir, and place and voice in the chapter of this cathedral church, antiently due, accustomed, and appertaining to the said deanry, and the Dean thereof. The Lord keep you, coming in and going out, now and for ever!"

The Bishop then chanted, "O Lord save this thy servant!" Response: "Who putteth his trust in thee." B. "Send him help from thy holy place." R. "And evermore mightily defend him." B. "O Lord, hear our prayer." R. "And let our cry come unto thee."

Bishop: "Oremus, Deus omnipotens, officiorum dispositor et bonorum omnium distributor, qui ad gubernandas ecclesias diversorum graduum dignitates institui voluisti, devotis mentibus te suppliciter exoramus ut hunc famulum tuum Georgium Pretyma ad regimen decanatus hujus ecclesiæ deputatum, protectionis tuæ munire gratiâ digneris, eique Spiritus Sanctus cœlestium charismatum divisor assistat, ut sicut doctor gentium Paulus instituit, proficiant ei honoris augmenta ad incrementa meritorum, sit exemplum et forma justitiæ ad gubernan-

dum fideliter ministerium tibi deputatum, sicque tibi commissos regere concedas, ut cum illis omnibus regimen promereatur æternum, per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen."

Divine service was then performed in the usual manner by the choir; after which the procession recommenced to the Chapter-house, now preceded by the Dean, followed by the rest according to seniority. When the Dean was seated in the chapter-room, the President said, "By virtue of the authority to me committed, I do assign this place in the chapter to you the Rev. George Pretyma, D.D. as a token of your real and actual possession of the Deanry."

The Dean then said, "Ego Georgius Pretyma, episcopus electus Lincolniensis, ecclesiæ cathedralis Sancti Pauli Londini decanus, electus, confirmatus, et installatus, promitto et juro ad hæc sancta Dei Evangelia, per me hic inspecta, quod, secundum approbatum hujus ecclesiæ morem, in eâ residebo; quod jura et libertates ipsius ecclesiæ tuebor, quod approbatas et approbandas ecclesiæ consuetudines servabo et observari faciam; quod bona et possessiones ecclesiæ inventa servabo, et alienata pro viribus revocabo. Sic me Deus adjuvet, et hæc sancta Dei Evangelia!"

Afterwards the prebendaries and minor canons promised canonical obedience thus: "Domine Decane, promitto tibi obedientiam canonicam tanquam Decano."

The vergers and bell-ringers, "Mr. Dean, I promise canonical obedience to you as Dean."

The ceremony concluded with an excellent dinner, provided at the expence of the new Dean*; served in the Chapter-house.

St. Paul's hath had sixty-two Deans from the Conquest to the year 1707, particulars of whose lives and preferments may be found in Newcourt's Repertorium. Since when, the following Divines have presided.

The dates of their election to the deanry I have from the Seal Book of the chapter, and the rest from a MS. of Mr. Nichols.

HENRY GODOLPHIN, D.D. brother to Sir William Godolphin, bart. and to Sidney Earl of Godolphin, collated to the prebend of Sneating Nov. 13, 1683. One of the canons residentiary, and provost of Eton college 1700; appointed Dean of St. Paul's July 14, 1707, and resigned 1726. He died Jan. 29, 1732-3.

FRANCIS HARE, D.D. of King's college Cambridge, canon residentiary of St. Paul's and dean of Worcester, elected Dean of St. Paul's Oct. 26, 1726;

* See also Gent. Mag. for the year 1787, vol. LVII. p. 240.

bishop of St. Asaph 1727, of Chichester Oct. 1731; and died April 26, 1740.

JOSEPH BUTLER, LL. D. of Oriel college, Oxford, prebendary of Rochester, bishop of Bristol 1738; Dean of St. Paul's May 19, 1740; elected bishop of Durham Sept. 7, 1750. Died at Bath June 16, 1752, and was buried at Bristol.

Dr. THOMAS SECKER, of Exeter college, Oxford, rector of Houghton le Spring, Durham; rector of Ryton, Durham, 1727; installed a prebendary of Durham June 16, 1727; rector of St. James's, Westminster, 1733; consecrated bishop of Bristol Jan. 19, 1734-5; translated to Oxford April 13, 1737; elected Dean of St. Paul's Dec. 4, 1750; translated to Canterbury 1758; and died Aug. 3, 1768.

Dr. JOHN HUME, canon residentiary of St. Paul's; bishop of Bristol 1758; bishop of Oxford 1758; and elected Dean of St. Paul's May 24, 1758; translated to Salisbury 1766; and died June 26, 1782.

The Hon. FREDERICK CORNWALLIS, D. D. of Christ's college, Cambridge, seventh son of Charles, fourth lord Cornwallis, canon of Windsor; bishop of Lichfield and Coventry 1749; Dean of St. Paul's Nov. 17, 1766; archbishop of Canterbury 1768. Died March 19, 1783.

THOMAS NEWTON, D. D. of Trinity college Cambridge; rector of St. Mary-le-bow, London; prebendary of Westminster; bishop of Bristol 1761; elected Dean of St. Paul's Oct. 5, 1768; and died Feb. 14, 1782, aged 79.

THOMAS THURLOW, D. D. brother to Edward Lord Thurlow, lord high chancellor; master of the Temple; dean of Rochester; bishop of Lincoln 1779; Dean of St. Paul's March 13, 1782; translated to Durham in February 1787; and died in 1791.

GEORGE PRETYMAN, D. D. prebendary of Westminster; bishop of Lincoln; elected Dean Feb. 28, 1787; is the 71st Dean in succession since the time of William the Conqueror.

THE DEAN'S RESIDENCE.

I believe the earliest notice of it extant to be that by Pope Lucius, in a bull of confirmation, now in the muniment room of the cathedral, in which the Deanry is said to have been built by Ralph de Langdon, Dean about 1145, 11th of King Stephen. Newcourt calls him *Langford*.

Ralph de Diceto probably rebuilt the house. The ground was given by Foliot, bishop of London. The dean conveyed this mansion, and the ground, with a chapel annexed, to his successors for ever, towards the end of the reign of Henry the II. As a return for the bishop's munificence the canons ordained, that the future deans should contribute 10s. per annum to the expences of his anniversary.

The church-yard on the South side seems to have been subjected to some small encroachments, for the accommodation of the deans; for the house is said to be within the precincts of the church-yard; and John de Everdon assigned the site of the Chapter-house about 1332, describing it as part of the garden belonging to the Deanry. The ichnography of St. Paul's shews the cloister enclosing the Chapter-house as touching the nave and South transept.

It is not in my power, neither will it be necessary, to attempt to trace the dilapidations or repairs of this edifice from the above periods to the year 1649: but the state it was then in cannot but be a matter of curiosity.

“* A survey of the mansion-house lately belonging to the deane of Paules church, made by us whose names are hereunto subscribed, in the monthe of July 1649, by virtue of a commission to us granted, grounded upon an acte of the commons of England assembled in parliament, for the abolishing of deanes, deanes and chapters, &c. &c.”

The North part was 25 feet, 6 inches, in breadth; and in depth, from East to West, 34 feet, 9 inches; and had a cellar beneath; in the first story a large parlour; above, two rooms and a closet, and three garrets.

A wing on the West side of the garden was 48 feet by 30, containing the hall, a parlour, a closet, and a passage. On the first floor, “two faire chambers, a closet, and one other little roome.”

A third part, next to Carter-lane, 39 feet by 19 and 9 inches, had a cellar, “a faire parlour,” and a small room; above them a library.

Another part of the same mansion in Carter-lane, 83 feet by 23, consisted of a kitchen, a wash-house, a buttery, a passage, and three other rooms, on the ground-floor; over them four chambers, and one garret.

“One other parte of the said house next Carter-lane” was 54 feet by 13; used as a stable and gate-house; over which were three rooms, and garrets above them.

Another part, on the North side of the square court, 40 feet by 11, contained two rooms, one above the other, and a stair-case.

* From the original, muniment room in St. Paul's.

The building on the West side of the court, 55 feet by 10 and 6 inches, had three rooms in the first story, and over them a gallery, with a garret.

A sixth portion of this mansion stood behind the above, and was 55 feet by 23. On the ground floor a kitchen, pantry, and another room; a chamber and small room above.

The court-yard before the house, next to the church, was 46 feet three inches in length, and 29 feet 6 inches in breadth.

The passage leading from the above court into the mansion, was in length from North to South 79 feet, and 17 feet 6 inches wide, including the gate-house (16 feet square) at the North end, which had a room above, roofed with lead; and a porter's lodge.

On the East side of the deanry a square of ground, 79 feet by 76 feet 6 inches, served for a handsome grass plat; and on the Western side of the hall there was a court 44 feet by 40: those, and several yards of various sizes, afforded sufficient light and air to render the mansion of the Dean of St. Paul's a most desirable residence. It will be found from the following memorandum who had usurped the place of Dr. Nicolas, successor of Dean Winniff, but who was never legally elected and installed till after the Restoration.

"The said mansion-house, with the appurtenances, now in the occupation of Dr. Cornelius Burges, wee value at the summe of 150l. per annum."—"Nota, Wee find by an ordinance of parliament, delivered unto us by the said Dr. Burges, that he is to enjoye the aforefaid mansion-house for and during the terme of his life, as by the said ordinance, bearing date the 23d daye of April 1645, more fully doth and may appeare. Richard Roche, Joseph Hutchinson, Benjamin Warden, Surveyors. Exam^t. Will. Webb, sup^g gen."

The present Deanry, erected since the destruction of the old one in 1666, shall be noticed in describing the parish in which it is situated.

There are five ARCHDEACONS

in the diocese of London, who are appointed by the bishop. Their office is to make an annual visit in their respective archdeaconries, to examine into and reform any abuses that may exist in the government of the different parishes, and direct the repair of such churches as are going to decay. Newcourt has been so diffuse in the history of this office, that it is impossible for me to add any *new* particulars.

Thomas Watts, archdeacon of Middlesex, gave by his will (dated Feb. 11, 1570), to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, certain tenements, "that the said dean

dean and chapter, and their successors, yerly, after my decease, shall procure, fynd, and maynteyn from tyme to tyme, for ever, one sermon, to be made unto the common people, within the church of St. Paul's London, by the space of *one hole houre, or somewhat more*, every Sondaye in the mornynge throughout the hole yere, between fyve and seaven of the clocke, in the fore none, from tyme to tyme, and yere to yere, for ever."

The dean and chapter were to provide two preachers for this purpose, who were to be approved of by the bishop of London, each to preach twenty-six sermons, and to divide 13l. 6s. 8d. between them as their salaries. He gave 40s. per annum to the debtors of Newgate, from the same estate.

I shall name the archdeacons only from Newcourt's time.

ARCHDEACONS OF MIDDLESEX.

William Lancaster, D.D. died 1716-7.

Roger Altham, D.D. died 1729.

Daniel Waterland, D.D. died 1741.

Fifield Allen, D.D. died 1764.

John Hotham, D.D. resigned; bishop of Offory 1779; of Clogher 1782; succeeded his brother in the title of baronet 1794; died 1795.

George Jubb, D.D. 1779.

Stephen Eaton, M.A.

LONDON.

Robert Tyrwhit, D.D. died 1742.

Edward Cobden, D.D. died 1764.

John Jortin, D.D. died 1770.

Anthony Hamilton, M.A.; resigned 1773.

Richard Beadon, D.D. 1775; bishop of Gloucester 1789; of Bath and Wells 1802.

William Bingham, D.D.

ESSEX.

Thomas Gooche, D.D. successively bishop of Bristol 1737, Norwich 1738, and Ely 1748; succeeded his brother in the title of baronet 1751; died 1754.

Reuben Clarke, D.D. died 1746.

William Gibson, A.M. died 1752.

Thomas Rutherford, D.D. 1771.

Stotherd Abdy, M.A.

James Waller, D.D. died 1795.

William Gretton, M.A.

COLCHESTER.

John King.

Thomas Cartwright, D. D. 1749.

Charles Mofs, D. D. bishop of St. David's 1766, and of Bath and Wells 1774; died 1802.

William Samuel Powell, D. D. died 1775.

Anthony Hamilton, D. D.

ST. ALBAN'S.

Philip Stubbe, died 1738.

John Cole, M. A. died 1754.

James Ibbetson, D. D.

Joseph Holden Pott, M. A.

The PRECENTOR.

His duty is, to superintend the musical department; and regulate the whole proceedings of the singers and children of the choir, whose powers and skill are so conducive to the solemnity of the cathedral service. Dr. Hamilton fills the office at present, but generally deposes the execution of the same to the sub-dean for the time being.

The TREASURER.

“ Richard de Bemmells (sic de Belmeis) bishop of London founded the office of Treasurer in St. Paul's church temp. Henry II. and appointed one Godefridus to it; and gave to the said treasurer Godefridus and his successors the churches of Brent Pelham and Pelham Furneaux, in Hertfordshire; with the church of Southminster, in Essex, and two hides at Mayland in that county. “ Item, ecclie in villis de Hadley et de Aldbury.”

This donation was ratified by the dean and chapter, and confirmed by King Henry II.

The present Treasurer is Dr. Bell.

Under him is the SACRIST; and under the Sacrist, three servants, or Vergers of the church.

Nominatio Sacriste ad decanum et capitulum pertinet, præsentatio ad thesaurarium*.

The CHANCELLOR,

or keeper of the seals of the church, as secretary of the dean and chapter; at present Mr. Richardson.

* Goodman's Reg. fol. 225; anno 1447; MS. in the muniment room. And see Dugdale's History of St. Paul's, p. 10.

The PREBENDARIES

have already been shewn to be the grand council, four of whom are deputies or dean and three residentiaries, who watch over the state of the church in every point of view, and transact the business of the chapter.

All the thirty prebendal stalls of St. Paul's are in the collation of the bishop of London. Their arrangement in the choir, and the inscriptions over each, have been so often printed, that a repetition is unnecessary.

One of the antient registers belonging to the dean and chapter contains "Vetus Rentale prebende ecclesie Sancti Pauli in Holborn;" a few items from which will give an idea of the rental of other stalls.

Of land called Hoggynde held by Henry Doky . . . xxiid.—Of land opposite held by Hugo Wyly . . . vs.—Of one acre, which is called Swynacre, held by John Morne, xiiid. Of the house of John Podyngton, in Portepoole, iid. Of the tenement in Portepoole which is held by William de Merseye, chaplain, iiis. Of John Ewer, for his tenement in Portepoole, vs.—Of the tenement of Robert de Chykwell, near the gate of the bars, xxiid.—Of land and vines of Sir John Grey, the half of iis. id. for the gate, iid.—Of the tenement of the bishop of Ely xxiis. ivd.—Of the same bishop, for lands and vines which is held by the bishop of Chester, the half of iis. id.—&c. &c.

This was the rental of master Henry de Idefworth, who held the prebend of Holborn about 1332, amounting to 4l. 5s. 2d.

The following gentlemen are the present prebendaries:

Samuel Glasfe, D.D. Oxgate.

Robert Watts, M. A. Eald-street.

—— Hume, M. A. Cadington
Minor.

Robert Lowth, M. A. Ealdland.

East Apthorp, D. D. Finsbury.

Thomas Winstanley, D. D. Cadington Major.

Thomas Willis, D. D. Tottenhall.

Anthony Hamilton, D. D. Cantlers.

—— Briggs, M. A. Newington.

William Paley, D. D. Pancras.

Robert Porteus, M. A. Mora.

—— Eyre, M. A. Mapesbury.

John Sturges, LL. D. Brownfwood.

Samuel Parr, LL. D. Wenlocks-barn.

—— Baldwin, Broomsbury.

Thomas Parkinson, D. D. Chiswick.

Charles William Carwardine, B. A.

Sneating.

Gerrard Andrewes, M. A. Hoxton.

Thomas Hollingbury, D. D. Rugmere.

—— Gibson, Chamberlains-wood.

Thomas Rennell, D. D. Harleston.

Luke Heslop, B. D. Holborn.

Samuel Ryder Weston, D. D. Weldland.

Robert Nares, M. A. Islington.

John Sturges, M. A. Willefdon.

F. J. H. Wollaston, B. D. Reculversland.

H. W. lord bishop of Chester, Nesden.

Georgelord bishop of Lincoln, Portpool.

Charles Moss, D. D. Consumpta per
Mare.

Henry Meen, B. D. Twyford.

RESIDENTIARIES since 1700.

- 1707, Aug. 16, Francis Hare, M. A. prebendary of Portpool.
 1727-8, March 9, Samuel Baker, M. A. prebendary of Brownfwood.
 1731, Nov. 18, George Lavington, LL. B. prebendary of Weldland.
 1732, Feb. 12, Robert Tyrwhit, S. T. P. prebendary of Kentish Town.
 1740, May 26, the Right Rev. Joseph Butler, bishop of Bristol.
 1742, June 24, John Thomas, D. D. per mort. Dr. Tyrwhit.
 1748, April 1, John Hume, D. D. prebendary of Weldland, vice the bishop of Exeter.
 — Nov. 29, James Johnson, D. D. Consumpt. per Mare, vice the bishop of Peterborough.
 1749, Oct. 12, Richard Terrick, D. D. Ealdgate, vice Samuel Baker, D. D.
 1750, Nov. 29, Thomas Secker, bishop of Oxford, Portpool, vice Joseph bishop of Bristol.
 1754, April 10, Philip Yonge, D. D. Consumpt. per Mare, vice the bishop of Gloucester.
 1757, July 13, John Taylor, LL. D. Ealdland, vice the bishop of Peterborough, promoted.
 1758, July 5, Christopher Wilson, D. D. Finsbury, vice Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury.
 1761, Dec. 5, Thomas Newton, D. D. Portpool, vice Dr. Yonge, bishop of Norwich.
 1766, April 12, George Secker, D. D. Willefdon, per mort. John Taylor, LL. D.
 1766, Nov. 14, Frederick Cornwallis, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, Weldland, vice bishop of Oxford, promoted.
 1768, April 23, Hon. and Rev. Shute Barrington, LL. D. Consumpt. per mare, per mort. George Secker, D. D.
 — Oct. 27, John Egerton, D. D. bishop of Bangor, Weldland, vice Frederick archbishop of Canterbury.
 1771, Aug. 1, John Green, lord bishop of Lincoln, Weldland, vice John bishop of Durham.
 1776, Nov. 29, John Douglas, D. D. Consumpt. per Mare, vice Shute lord bishop of Landaff.

1779, June 3, John Jeffreys, D.D. Weldland, per mort. the lord bishop of Lincoln.

1782, March 9, Thomas Thurlow, lord bishop of Lincoln, Portpool, per mort. Thomas lord bishop of Bristol.

1787, Feb. 22, George Pretymen, D.D. (now lord bishop of Lincoln, and dean of St. Paul's), Portpool, vice Thomas lord bishop of Durham.

1788, March 22, Richard Farmer, D.D. Consumpt. per Mare, vice John lord bishop of Carlisle.

1792, May 10, Thomas Jackson, D.D. Neasdon, vice Christopher lord bishop of Bristol.

1797, Nov. 25, Charles Mofs, D.D.

1798, Jan. 19, Henry William Majendie, D.D. (now lord bishop of Chester).

— Dec. 11, Samuel Ryder Weston, B.D.

MINOR CANONS.

The Minor Canons are twelve deacons, or priests, whose characters for morality and skill in chanting must be well established before they can attain to a stall. On a vacancy the Minor Canons elect two persons, and nominate them to the dean and chapter, who must choose one; and the person so chosen is admitted to a year's probation. During that period he has no voice in the corporation, nor any share of fines for leases. If his conduct is approved of, the dean institutes; and on a mandate from the dean he is installed.

THE VICARS:

are inferior in degree to the minor canons*. They both have lands belonging to them respectively (*jure ecclesie*). The minor canons let those belonging to their corporation by their common seal; the Vicars cannot let any but by the dean and chapter's concurrence under seal.

The inheritance of "the College of Petty Canons," as they were originally termed, was, before their incorporation, in the dean and chapter; and they had their lodgings assigned to them by that body.

In the 18th year of king Richard II. they received a charter of incorporation; and with it several valuable additions to their endowments; the King declared

* There are six vicars choral.

himself to be patron and founder of the College, and as such appointed John de Lynton first warden.

Many years past, a disagreement existed between the wardens and fellows of the college and the then dean and chapter; upon which occasion the former petitioned Sir John Puckeringe, lord keeper of the great seal, for redress. This statement of their grievances is still preserved in the Harl. MS. N^o 6853, where they speak of themselves "as an antient corporation, having their lands and tenements to them appropriate, of the gift and grant of their founders and benefactors, and confirmed unto them by the charters of the kings and princes of this realm; and also by the sometime Arundel archbishop of Canterbury, and Braybrook bishop of London, the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and the Pope, and finally by the King, Charles, in the 8th year of his reign."

The dean and chapter appoint a minor canon to the office of Subdean, who officiates at the altar for the dean in his absence. By an instrument, dated 1295, a larger allowance than the other minor canons, and the vicarage of St. Giles's without Cripplegate, is settled upon him.

Two others are elected Cardinals; who weekly, or at least monthly, teach the catechism to the choristers; and once a year "deliver a note to the dean of those who do not profit, or who are negligent or stubborn*." They also visit the sick, bury the dead, and take notice of the attendancies of the members of the church.

The Sub-chantor is appointed by the Precentor. He superintends the musical arrangements in the choir.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth, and about 1597, prayers were read at five in the morning in the summer, and at six in the winter, in Jesus chapel, by all the minor canons in turn, except the Subdean and Cardinals of the choir. These prayers are now read in the oratory, opposite the consistory court, at six in the morning in summer, and at seven in the winter†.

At the visitation of Richard Vaughan, bishop of London, 1605, all the Minor Canons, and especially the Sub-dean and two Cardinals, were ordered to be at morning prayer between five and six o'clock, in Jesus chapel.

Stephen Bing and Henry Smith were admitted probationers by the dean and chapter in the year 1640, the 9th and twelfth stalls being then vacant. At the close of their probation they were approved of by two residentiaries, 1641; but had no investiture from the dean and chapter under their seal; yet they were ad-

* MS. in the muniment room, St. Paul's.

† Ibid.

mitted into the college by the warden and fellows; soon after this period, and till the Restoration, dean, chapter, prebendaries, canons, and college, were abolished, and *minister* Burges held sovereign sway over the church.

In 1661 the corporation was restored to power, and the above gentlemen were canonically invested in other stalls, as sub-dean and senior cardinal, by collations under the common seal; but at that time there were no warden and petty canons to elect and admit them. From this singular circumstance those two priests appear to have had the approbation of the dean and chapter and the warden and fellows, and yet they were certainly not legal possessors of their places*.

At the Restoration only three persons were found in the office of minor canons: the situation of two is described above; the third, a Mr. Nightingale, was only in deacon's orders, consequently not eligible to a stall. Thus circumstanced, Nightingale and Smith elected Bing warden; and he acted as such till the year of probation for other collations had elapsed.

Such were the effects of civil dissention, equally ruinous to their endowments; for they were obliged to set apart one third of their fines on the renewal of leases, &c. as a fund to extricate them from their difficulties.

August 2, 1353, Robert of Kingston, minor canon and cardinal of St. Paul's with the consent, and under the seal of the dean and chapter, exchanged his houses and mansion, with the appurtenances, situated between the chapter-house and the rectorial house of St. Gregory, on the South side of the church, with William of Ravenston, almoner of the same, for his hall and mansion (from whence the alms of the church were distributed) with the appurtenances, situated on the North side of St. Paul's, near Pardon church wall. Sir Robert of Kingston, after this exchange, obtained the assent of the dean and chapter; and, from brotherly affection, granted the hall and houses to the minor canons adjoining a new common dining-hall then erecting. The dean and chapter gave them a free passage through the gate and entry between the houses of Sir Robert and Sir John de Ware, and of William of Curling, to the East; and through the gate and entry between those of Sir John of Litlington, and of Richard Borham, minor canons, to the West. We must *suppose* them to have resided in the lodgings in the vicinity of their hall, and to have assembled in it to dine (for several centuries); for I have seen no account of their proceedings till the close of the reign of Queen

* MS. St. Paul's.

Elizabeth, when none of the canons resided in their houses except the sub-dean, but they met in the hall to dine.

A desk stood in the room. To this a Bible in the English language was chained, and from it the steward vociferated a chapter, while the minor canons enjoyed their meal, to their infinite edification, no doubt, if some of the presentments of that period to the bishop may be relied on.

When the canons or vicars offended against the rules of the choir by being absent during divine service, making their appearance after its commencement, or leaving the church, their names were entered in a volume entitled the *Perdition* book, a fine was levied, and the money carried every quarter to the use of the commons.

The hall belonging to this corporation had become extremely ruinous by 1662; the fire of 1666 destroyed it; and it was never rebuilt.

It gives me infinite pleasure to add, from irrefragable evidence, that the zeal, piety, learning, and good morals, of the present college, as far surpass that of the period above mentioned as virtue can depravity; and shew the present clergy in a most amiable point of view.

The first "voyd portion" was the gift of William and John Everdon, and John Belmine, with the office of sub-dean annexed*.

The second and third were the gifts of Walter Neale and Alice his wife, Nicholas Farnedom, and William Niell, and belong to the offices of the two cardinals.

The fourth was founded by Geoffrey Edmunds and Nicholas Cannon.

"The fifth founded Allen Hotham"——

The sixth by Fulk and Philip Basset and Nicholas Husband.

The seventh by Alan Hotham and John de St. Marychurch.

The eighth by Stephen and Richard Gravesend.

The ninth by Hamond Rigwell and Alexander Swerford.

The tenth by Richard Foliot and Richard Gloucester.

The eleventh by Richard Newport.

And the twelfth by Robert and John Chishull.

Masses were the return for lands and tenements thus bestowed.

The stalls pay first fruits and tenths.

* Records of St. Paul's.

Many eminent men having commenced their ecclesiastical career as minor canons of St. Paul's cathedral, the following extracts may be useful, as they shew the admission of each member; most of whom were admitted in full twelve months after the year attached to their names, as will appear by the chapter seal book.

1597, Ambrose Golding.

1603, James Barkested, warden.

Henry Andrews.

Ambrose Golding.

William Maycock, junior cardinal.

William Williams.

John Pretibone.

Henry Fletcher.

Thomas Langley.

Thomas Atkinson.

Anthony Houghton.

Leonard Walker.

Matthew Roydon.

1610, John Pretibone.

Thomas Lugge.

Roger Nightingale.

1613, } John Wibrow,

1617, }

1613, Thomas Oldfield.

1616, Luke Jones.

1619, Thomas Maycock.

1623, Matthew Roydon.

1629, Nathaniel Pownall.

1631, Rowland Jennings, sub-dean; died between 1650 and 1661.

John Thurgood, senior cardinal.

Thomas Maycock, junior cardinal.

Roger Nightingale, fifth minor prebend; ob. Nov. 25, 1661.

1641, John Townshend.

1661, July 1, settled by the dean and chapter at the Restoration.

Henry Smith, sub-dean; died June 3, 1689.

Stephen Bing, senior cardinal; died 1681.

Randolph

Randolph Jewett, junior cardinal; died July 4, 1675.

Charles Webb, fourth minor prebend; died Aug. 12, 1671.

Richard Rice, fifth minor prebend; died Dec. 22, 1674.

Peter Warner, seventh minor prebend; died July 8, 1670.

Simon Ives, eighth minor prebend; died July 1, 1662.

Thomas Quatremain, ninth minor prebend; died Dec. 21, 1674.

James Clifford, tenth minor prebend; 1675, sixth minor prebend; 1682, senior cardinal.

William Portington, eleventh minor prebend; died Aug. 3, 1665.

Laurence Fisher, twelfth minor prebend; died March 2, 1671-2.

1663, Joseph Masters, eighth minor prebend; 1683, junior cardinal; died April 19, 1699.

1669, Richard Tyfon, ninth minor prebend; died.

1681-2, John Gostling, twelfth minor prebend; 1689, sub-dean; died 1733.

1682-3, John Rayner, sixth minor prebend.

1686-7, Samuel Hutton, eighth minor prebend; twelfth minor prebend; 1689-90; resigned Feb. 6, 1698.

Thomas Linacre, eleventh minor prebend; resigned Nov. 2, 1704.

Charles Green, fourth minor prebend; 1699, junior cardinal; died April 1703.

Isaac Gostling, seventh minor prebend.

William Standish, ninth minor prebend.

John Dowling, tenth minor prebend.

1689-90, Samuel Bentham, eighth minor prebend; died Feb. 1729.

1691-2, Simon D'Evereux, seventh minor prebend; resigned 1698.

1692, Sampson Estwicke, B. D. sixth minor prebend.

1693, William Battle, fifth minor prebend; resigned.

1697, Charles Barnes, tenth minor prebend; 1710 senior cardinal.

1698, William Washbourne, M. A. tenth minor prebend; 1703, junior cardinal and sub-chanter; 1733, sub-dean, but resigned sub-chantership; died 1737.

1698, Henry Gostling, fifth minor prebend; 1700, fourth minor prebend.

Henry Jackson, twelfth minor prebend; died Oct. 27, 1727.

1701,

1701, Edward de Chair, ninth minor prebend; 1717, gospeller; 1730, senior cardinal; died 1737.

1705, Grent Jones, eleventh minor prebend.

1706, John Hufband, eleventh minor prebend; 1733, junior cardinal; resigned 1734.

1708, George Carleton, M. A. tenth minor prebend; 1717, epistolar.

1720, John Willis, fourth minor prebend.

1713, Benjamin Goodwin, fourth minor prebend; resigned Aug. 23, 1723.

1716, Thomas Baker, M. A. seventh minor prebend; 1734, sub-chanter; 1736, sixth stall.

1717, Charles King, fifth minor prebend; resigned at Christmas 1730.

1723, William Reyner, fourth minor prebend; 1727, twelfth minor prebend; 1737, sub-dean; died March 10, 1764.

1728, William Warneford, LL. B. fourth minor prebend, and epistolar; resigned 1733.

— Christopher Morrison, M. A. tenth minor prebend; 1729, eighth minor prebend; 1730, sacrist; resigned March 26, 1739.

— Nov. 4, Francis Cooke, B. A. tenth minor prebend; 1730, ninth minor prebend, and librarian; died July 12, 1765.

— Thomas Hillman, M. A. tenth minor prebend; 1731, gospeller; 1737, junior cardinal; 1755, sub-chanter; died Sept. 19, 1765.

— John Abbott, fifth minor prebend.

1733, Edward Lloyd, eleventh minor prebend; 1737, twelfth minor prebend; 1745, sixth minor prebend, and sub-chanter; died Dec. 9, 1755.

1734, William Pottell, fourth minor prebend, and epistolar.

1737, William Pinckney, B. A. eleventh minor prebend; 1764, sub-dean and sub-chanter, on the resignation of Thomas Hillman; died Dec. 29, 1775.

— Benjamin Pearce, A. M. tenth minor prebend; 1739, seventh minor prebend, and sacrist; 1764, twelfth minor prebend; 1767, junior cardinal; died Jan. 20, 1771.

1739, Henry Evans, M. A. eighth minor prebend; resigned at Christmas 1752; died Aug. 22, 1793, aged 80.

— Henry Boughton, M. A. tenth minor prebend.

1740, William Warneford, LL. B. second admission, tenth minor prebend; resigned again; died 1760.

1740,

- 1740, Mayo Tims, fourth minor prebend, and epistolar.
- 1744, Anselm Bailey, A. B. fourth minor prebend; 1745, twelfth minor prebend; resigned Nov. 22, 1764; died 1794.
- William Fitzherbert, M. A. fifth minor prebend; 1745, fourth minor prebend, and epistolar; died Oct. 2, 1797.
- 1746, Moses Wight, M. A. fifth minor prebend; 1756, sixth minor prebend; died Jan. 5, 1795.
- 1749, Benjamin Mence, B. A. junior cardinal; resigned May 1767.
- 1759, John Gibbons, M. A. eighth stall; 1767, twelfth stall, and sacrist; 1771, senior cardinal; died 1783.
- 1760, William Taswell, B. A. fifth minor prebend; resigned Dec. 1764.
- 1760, Weldon Champneys, B. A. tenth minor prebend; 1776, junior cardinal; 1783, senior cardinal; 1797, sub-dean.
- Dec. 19, Henry Waring, M. A. eleventh minor prebend; ninth minor prebend, and librarian; resigned 1787; died 1795.
- 1766, Jan. 14, William Hayes, M. A. seventh minor prebend; 1766, eleventh minor prebend; 1783, junior cardinal; died Oct. 22, 1790.
- Thomas Champnes, B. A. fifth minor prebend; 1766, fourth minor prebend; died May 1782.
- 1766, Nov. 11, Bladen Downing, B. A. seventh minor prebend; resigned 1771.
- John Moore, B. A. fifth minor prebend; 1783, twelfth minor prebend, and sacrist.
- 1767, William Clarke, B. A. eighth minor prebend; 1783, junior cardinal; 1797, senior cardinal.
- 1771, May 19, John Gibbons, jun. M. A. ninth minor prebend; died June 27, 1797.
- John Horner, M. A. seventh minor prebend; resigned on being elected master of Lincoln college, Oxford.
- 1776, Thomas Pearce, M. A. tenth minor prebend; 1795, sixth minor prebend.
- 1782, John Pridden, B. A. fourth minor prebend, and epistolar; 1803, sixth minor prebend.
- 1783, Thomas Bennett, M. A. fifth minor prebend.
- Henry Fly, M. A. seventh minor prebend; 1784, eleventh minor prebend; 1797, junior cardinal.
- 1785, Morgan, M. A. seventh minor prebend; resigned 1786, before full admission.
- 1786, Roberson, M. A. seventh minor prebend; died before full admission.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. PAUL.

- 1788, Hugh Cox, A. B. seventh minor prebend; resigned Jan. 5, 1795.
 1791, James Salt, M. A. eighth minor prebend.
 1795, William Clarke, jun. M. A. seventh minor prebend; 1797, ninth minor prebend, and librarian.
 — William Holmes, M. A. tenth minor prebend.
 1797, Edward-James Beckwith, M. A. eleventh minor prebend.
 — George Hickes, M. A. seventh minor prebend; resigned at Christmas 1798.
 1799, Richard Webb, M. A. seventh minor prebend.

Cuthbert Tonstall, bishop of London, for the reasons given vol. I. p. 25, was commanded by Henry VIII. to levy a tax on the clergy of his diocese. The ensuing particulars, translated from the original manuscript, will give the value of the different benefices in the cathedral of St. Paul at that period, and the amount of the fines on each.

THE FIRST SITTING.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. PAUL.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Thomas Sewell, penitentiary, benefice 66l. goods 60l. fined	16	10	0

NAMES OF THE MINOR CANONS.

Mr. Robert Ashlyn, sub-dean, benefice 36l. goods 53l. fined	9	0	0
Sir John Palmer, chantry and benefice 18l. 6s. 8d. goods 15l. fined	4	11	8
Sir Edward Gamlyn, benefice 20l. goods 10l. fined	5	0	0
Sir Richard Turner, stall 17l. 4s. 8d. goods 3l. fined	4	6	0
Sir William Bele, stall 17l. 11s. 8d. goods 7l. 13s. 4d. fined	4	6	0
Sir George Horne, stall 17l. 11s. 8d. goods 4l. 13s. 4d. fined	4	8	0
Sir Brian Cafe, stall 16l. goods <i>nulla</i> , fined	4	0	0
Sir John Browne, stall 14l. 4s. 8d. goods 4l. fined	3	10	0
Sir William Graye, stall 16l. goods 12l. fined	4	12	0
Sir Thomas Hickman, official 21l. goods 19l. fined	5	5	0

THE CHANTRY PRIEST OF THE DUKE OF LANCASTER.

Sir Richard Lytmey, chantry 8l. goods 30l. 13s. 4d. fined	3	0	0
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THE CHANTRY PRIESTS OF HOLMES COLLEGE.

Sir Robert Langton, chantry 7l. 3s. 4d. goods 20l. fined	2	0	0
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Sir

Sir Richard Neale, chantry 7l. 3s. 4d. goods 24l. fined - - - 2 8 0
 Sir Thomas Cockyn, chantry 7l. 3s. 4d. goods 12l. 10s. fined - - - 1 16 8

THE CHANTRY PRIESTS OF ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.

Sir John Mylborne, salary 6l. 13s. 4d. goods 10l. fined - - - 1 13 4
 Sir William Barrett, chantry 8l. goods 8l. fined - - - 1 12 0
 Sir John Orton, chantry 8l. goods 79l. 15s. 4d. fined - - - 8 0 0
 Sir Henry Waterals Walter, chantry 11l. goods 10l. fined - - - 2 15 0
 Mr. John Surdyvall, benefice 21l. 16s. 8d. goods 52l. fined - - - 10 5 0
 Sir John Andrewe, cantor in officio 21l. 3s. 4d. goods 30l. 16s. 8d.
 fined - - - - - - - - - - - 5 5 0
 Sir Robert Hopwood, chantry with pension 10l. goods 28l. 8s. fined 2 16 0
 Sir Edward Swifte, chantry 8l. 6s. 8d. goods 22l. 13s. 4d. fined - 2 5 0
 Sir John Clarke, salary 7l. goods 8l. 12s. fined - - - 1 10 0
 Sir James Penylace, chantry 8l. goods 20l. - - - 2 0 0
 Sir Thomas Draper, chantry and benefice 14l. goods 10l. fined - 3 10 0
 Sir John Pole, chantry 8l. goods 10l. fined - - - 1 10 0
 Sir John Rogers, chantry 7l. goods 6l. fined - - - 1 6 8
 Sir William Bullocke, chantry and benefice 9l. 5s. 4d. goods 12l.
 fined - - - - - - - - - - - 2 2 0
 Sir Thomas Southe, chantry 6l. goods 30l. fined - - - 3 0 0
 Sir William Swadell, chantry with provisions 10l. goods 13l. 6s. 8d.
 fined - - - - - - - - - - - 2 10 0
 Mr. John Basse Singer, chantry with provisions 20l. 10s. goods 55l. 5 10 0
 Sir Thomas Shele, chantry 7l. 6s. 8d. goods 20l. fined - - - 2 0 0
 Sir David Owen, chantry 8l. 6s. 8d. goods 24l. fined - - - 2 8 0
 Sir John Davyd, chantry 8l. goods 9l. 3s. fined - - - 1 12 0
 Sir Thomas Wales, serving, 8l. goods 10l. fined - - - 1 16 0

CAPPELLANS EXTRA COLLEGIA.

Mr. Robert Teller, chantry 12l. 6s. 8d. goods 1l. fined - - - 3 0 0
 Sir Robert Savage, chantry 6l. 6s. 8d. goods 10l. fined - - - 1 12 0
 Sir Richard Caterall, chantry with pension 14l. 6s. 8d. goods 8l. 2s. 6d.
 fined - - - - - - - - - - - 3 10 0
 Mr. John Hydde, holding no benefice, goods 49l. 10s. 9d. ob. fined 4 18 0

THE CHURCH OF ST. FAITH.

Sir Richard Syll, salary 6l. 13s. 4d. goods 8l. fined - - - 1 6 8

THE CHURCH OF ST. GREGORY.

Sir Thomas Craske, curate, 6l. 13s. 4d. goods 13l. 6s. 8d. fined - 2 0 0
 Archdeacon of London, and master of the hospital of St. Thomas of
 Acon, London, archdeaconry 21l. for the same by the king's letters 100 0 0
 Hospital 242l. (no goods), pays for the same, by the king's letters, 40 0 0
 Mr. Thomas Bennett, treasurer of the cathedral church of St. Paul,
 lands and possessions, 83l. 13s. 4d. goods 200l. by the king's letters, 40 0 0
 Mr. William Harington, prebendary 86l. 13s. 4d. goods, deduct-
 ing debts, 20l. pays, by the king's letters, - - - - 150 0 0
 Mr. John Dowman, prebendary, prebend 2l. 6s. 8d. goods 400l.
 pays, by the king's letters, - - - - - 100 0 0
 Mr. Polydore Vergil, prebendary, prebend 4l. 13s. 4d. goods, de-
 ducting debts, 50l. 2s. 8d. pays, by the king's letters, - - - 100 0 0
 Mr. John Wethers, prebendary, prebend 13l. 6s. 8d. by the king's
 letters, - - - - - 200 0 0
 Mr. Nicholas Curlews, benefices in London, 18l. benefices in Ca-
 liffie 20l. goods 40l. preter 40l. fol dño regi, fined, by the king's
 letters, - - - - - 40 0 0
 Mr. John Smyth, prebendary, his prebend and lands, with residence,
 &c. 88l. 8s. 8d. goods 170l. 15s. 2d. pays the lord king, by his letters, 40 0 0
 Mr. Peter Cornielaus, prebendary, prebend 5l. 6s. 8d. pays, by the
 king's letters, - - - - - 10 0 0
 Master Richard Rawlyns, prebendary, prebend 5l. 6s. 8d. pays,
 by the king's letters, - - - - - 10 0 0
 Cuthbert, bishop of London, by the king's letters, - - - 100 0 0
 Mr. Richard Pace, dean, - - - - - 10 0 0
 Mr. Thomas Bennett, treasurer, sup. int. exempt.
 Mr. John Edmund Chancellor, value of his office, 24l. goods
 20 marks, - - - - - 6 0 0
 Mr. William Horsey, precentor, his office 40l. prebend 34l. fined 18 5 0

Sir

Sir John Yonge, episcopus Calipolen. archdeacon of London;

Archdeaconry, 21l. sup. int. exempt.

Mr. John Clarke, archdeacon of Colchester, — — — — —

Mr. Richard Rawfon, archdeacon of Essex, sup. int. exempt.

Mr. Richard Eden, archdeacon of Middlesex, sup. int. exempt.

Mr. Thomas Hulfe, prebendary of the prebend of Broundeswoode,

prebend 6l. 13s. 4d. fined - - - - - 1 13 4

Mr. John Salvage, prebendary of Cadyngton Major, prebend
 13l. 6s. 8d. - - - - - 3 6 8

Mr. William Wareham, prebendary of Newyngton, prebend 20l.
fined - - - - - 5 0 0

Mr. John Smyth, prebendary of Harleston, sup. int. exempt.

Mr. William Kempe, prebendary of Kenfington, prebend 26l. 16s. 4d.
 fined - - - - - 6 13 4

Mr. Richard Dudley, prebendary Consumpte per mare, prebend 4l.
 fined - - - - - 100

Mr. John Withers, prebendary of Mapeburye, prebend 13l. 6s. 8d.
sup. int. exempt.

Mr. William Knighte, prebendary of Chamberlenwoode, prebend
5l. 16s. 8d. fined - - - - - 1 9 2

Mr. William Horley, prebendary of Totenhall, prebend 34l. See above for the office of precentor.

Mr. Peter Carmelians, prebendary of Kaldelonde, sup. int. exempt.

Mr. William Harrington, prebendary of Islington, sup. int. exempt.

Mr. Thomas Bele, fiden. episcopus, prebendary of Hoxton, pre-
bend 6l. 13s. 4d. fined - - - - - 1 10 4

[illegible]

Mr. John Dowman, prebendary of Twyford, prebend 2l. 6s. 8d.
goods 400l. sup. int. exempt.

Mr. John Bulgyn, prebendary of Holborne, for the same with his church of Coggeshall.

Mr. Thomas Benet, prebendary of Rugemere, sup. int. exempt.

Mr. John Ashwell, prebendary of Ealdestrete, for the same with his college of Halstede.

Mr.

Mr. Richard Rawlyns, prebendary of Wyllfedon, 5l. 6s. 8d. int. exempt.

Mr. Richard Sampson, prebendary of Chefewyke.

Mr. John Incent, prebendary of Wyeldlond, prebend 5l. 6s. 8d.
fined - - - - - 1 6 8

Mr. Richard Pace, prebendary of Fynnesbery.

Mr. John Palgrave, prebendary of Portepoole, prebend 4l. alibi beneficiatus - - - - - 1 0 0

Mr. John Adams, prebendary of Mora, fined for the same with the church of St. Sepulchre.

Mr. Hugh Saunders, prebendary of Broudesbury, prebend, &c. benefices within London, 40l. 13s. 4d. goods 100l. fined - - - 10 1 8

Mr. Roger Norton, prebendary of Raculvestonde, prebend 6l. 13s. 4d.
fined - - - - - 1 13 4

Mr. Polydore Vergil, prebendary of Oxgate, sup. int. exempt.

Mr. John Treguran, prebendary of Cadington Minor, prebend 5l. 6s. 8d. - - - - - 1 6 8

Mr. Thomas Sewell, prebendary of St. Pancras, taxed for the same with the office of penitentiary.

Mr. Rowland Phillipps, prebendary of Neasdon, for the same with his church of St. Michael Cornhill.

Mr. Thomas Brerewood, prebendary of Sneatynge, prebend 6l. 13s. 4d.
fined - - - - - 1 13 4

Valor Episcopatus.	Com.	Archidiaconat.	Diget. preb.	Domus religios.	Hospital.	Collegia.	Capella Cantar. lib.	Valor. Decanat.	Decimæ Cleri.
London. £. s. d. M.DXIX VIII III	London. Middlesex. Effex. Herts. Buck.	£. s. d. XXIII XIII IIII LX — — LII — — Colchester, 50l. St. Alban's nihil.	XXXIIII	L	VI	VI	CCCLXVI	£. s. d. c CCX XIII I	£. VIII XX s. d. XVI I

ROYAL CHARTERS AND GRANTS.

The ensuing acts of our antient Monarchs, contributing to exalt the consequence of this venerable foundation, still exist in the muniment room.

But Sir William Dugdale had it in his power to give copies of many others; which, as they precede those *now* at St. Paul's, should be mentioned first. They are: "Pope Gregory's letter to abbot Mellitus, commanding the destruction of idols in England, and the worship of the true God.

King Ethelbert, inspired by God, and for his soul's health, gave to the church of St. Paul the manor of Tillingham.

Confirmatio donationum ecclesiæ S. Pauli per Agathonem Romanum-pontificem, cum licentiâ eligendi episcopum.

King Athelstan, for expiation of his sins, and in honour of the name of our Lord and St. Paul, &c. &c. granted the lands of Sandon, Rode, Ardleage, Luffenhale, Bylcham, Wicham, Tidwoldintune, Rumwelle, Eadulfesneffe, Draitune, Berne, Neosdune, and Willefdone.

Another from the same monarch, and a third bestowing the manor of Nastoke.

Queen Egelfleda, consort to king Edgar, gave lands at Lagefare and Cochamstedde.

And king Ethelred, father of holy king Edward, confirmed the gift. A charter of confirmation by king Ethelred.

Canute, king of the Danes and English, granted two charters of confirmation of the lands, privileges, &c. of the church.

King Edward the Confessor granted, to the laud of the Eternal King, and to the honour of St. Paul, lands at Berlins and Cingeforde; and one other charter*.

The first royal grant to St. Paul's, after the Conquest, is that from William of Normandy, who gives certain privileges to the rectors and servants. This was followed by one similar from William Rufus, which is now in the church. And king Stephen granted that the church should hold its lands free.

King John granted the dean and chapter a charter.

Henry I. gave to the church of St. Paul, and the bishop of London, all the fish taken within their estates, ling excepted.

This monarch granted the church three several charters of confirmation, and a more substantial proof of kindness, by giving the dean and chapter a release of the tax on 24 hydes of land, which was equivalent to a tract that would require one plough 24 years to turn for sowing.

* History of St. Paul's.

1189, June 28. Henry II. issued his licence to John bishop of Worcester, permitting him to grant a mill, 76 acres of land, 5 of meadow, 9 of pasture, and 8 of wood, and 42 shillings rent in Nafföck, to the dean and chapter in mortmain.

1252, July 29. Henry III. granted Mathew de Malteby a free warren, a market, and fair at Runewell.

1264, 49 Henry III. "Rex amortizavit Waltero de Merton, familiari suo, ac præbendario de Halywell in eccliâ Sancti Pauli London in successu Mazamillam extra muros London ex parte boreali vocat' la More *."

27 Henry III. "Pro decano Sancti Pauli London de morâ extra muram civitatis Lond. ex parte aquilonari *."

1280, Feb. 12. Edward I. granted the dean and chapter free warren of all their manors named in the deed.

1311, Jan. 20. Thomas de Thorpe and John de Lenton, executors of Walter de Thorpe, obtained a licence from Edward II. to grant three messuages in the parishes of St. Lawrence Candlewick, St. Mary Abchurch, and St. Bride's Fleet-street, to the dean and chapter, for the foundation of a chantry for the soul of Walter de Thorpe.

1315, Feb. 6. Edward II. issued a charter of confirmation.

1315, Oct. 4. He granted his licence, permitting Nicholas Husebond to convey 3 messuages and 8 shops, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, in mortmain, to the dean and chapter.

1317, April 15. Hugh de Waltham and William Lambyn, executors of Hugh Porte, obtained the same monarch's licence to grant the dean and chapter a rent of 28s. in London, for the maintenance of a lamp to burn perpetually before the altar of the Virgin Mary.

1319, April 27. He licenced John de Mundena, clerk, to grant a messuage in the parish of St. Michael Attcorne, to provide a priest to pray for his soul.

1320, Nov. 12. The same king confirmed the grant of Nicholas de Wokyn-don, by which he had conveyed a messuage in London to the dean and chapter, for founding a chantry, with two priests, to pray for the souls of himself and his wife Johana, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain.

1320, Nov. 20. He confirmed all their grants in mortmain.

1322, July 17. The king pardoned the dean and chapter for receiving a messuage at Eardeley in mortmain, without his licence.

* Cal. Rot. Patentium temp. Hen. III.

1325, July 18. Stephen de Gravesend, bishop of London, obtained the royal licence to convey to the dean and chapter lands and tenements valued at 18l. *per annum* in mortmain.

1325, Aug. 16. The royal licence to Roger de Walton for granting a messuage in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street-hill, and three shops in St. Pancras, Soper-lane, value 8l. 6s. 8d. *per annum*, to the dean and chapter, for the endowment of a chantry for the soul of the said Roger and of Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham. He also licensed John Lovell to found a chantry of one priest, to pray for the souls of all the faithful.

1328, Dec. 11. Edward III. appropriated the church of Yellinge to the office of chancellor of St. Paul's.

1346, Feb. 28. Ralph de Clatford received a licence for conveying to the dean and chapter two acres of wood in Sandon, to maintain a light before the great cross in the body of the church.

1347, June 1. The king licensed the executors of Stephen de Gravesend, bishop of London, to grant lands and tenements, value 40 marks *per annum*, in mortmain, for the expences of a chantry, and two priests to sing masses, for Stephen, and Richard his uncle.

King Edward III. in the 28th year of his reign, April 21, 1354, granted to the dean and chapter the custody of the temporalities of the see of London, during a vacancy.

1366, Jan. 24. The king issued his pardon to the dean and chapter for purchasing lands and tenements in London without his licence.

"1371. Commissio facta ep̄o Lond. super bracinio ecclesiæ Sancti Pauli reconstruendo, in quâ rex conqueritur de avaritiâ ac aliis vitiis canonicorum Sancti Pauli London *."

Oct. 29, 1381, a grant was made by Richard II. similar to that of king Edward III. in 1354.

1388, Nov. 18. The same king secured the privileges of the dean and chapter by a confirmation of grants; and

1390, May 17, united several chantries.

1400. "2 Henry IV. Perampla confirmatio maneriorum, terrarum, ac libertatum pro episcopo et capitulo S. Pauli Lond. fundati per regem Ethelbertum, cui ep̄o idem rex inter cætera concessit 24 hidas terræ juxta civitatem London. in quâ de reg. Ed. Confess. et Will. Rufo, (Saxonice), et de H. I. diversa, et inter cætera, viz.

* Cal. Rot. Patent.

quod concessit episcopo Lond. totum crassum piscem qui captus fuerit in totâ terrâ suâ, præter lingam, quam mihi attenui *," &c.

Henry VI. confirmed preceding grants, March 24, —; again in 1424;

1429 a patent for a chantry over the bones in St. Paul's church-yard.

A confirmation of privileges, Jan 20, 1435.

1441, March 24. A pardon.

1445, July 20. Another confirmation of privileges.

1461, Feb. 10. Edward IV. granted the dean and chapter a pardon; 1464, Nov. 8, privileges; and 1472, June 20th, a confirmation of grants.

1509, Dec. 1. Henry VIII. confirmed their grants; which was followed in June by a pardon; and in 1510 by a third, of grants, &c. &c.

1542, June 28. The king issued a confirmation of several pensions to the dean and chapter.

1543, April 20. An exchange took place between the king and the dean and chapter, of several manors, &c.

1544, March 30. The king granted lands, tenements, &c. to the dean and chapter.

1555, Nov. 10. Philip and Mary confirmed the charters of preceding monarchs.

1559, Feb. 2. Queen Elizabeth confirmed their grants, and bestowed certain privileges.

From 1561 to 1570 there were five exemplifications of records relating to obit money; another, dated Jan. 26, 1570, concerning the exchange of land, between the crown and the dean and chapter.

August 11, 1571, the queen granted them lands and manors.

1605, Jan. 22. James I. granted a charter of confirmation.

1663, July 21. Charles II. did the same.

Many interesting articles will be found in the following detail. Such as bear dates are chronologically arranged, those without may be conjectured by the names of the parties.

1120. Garner of Naples, then prior of the order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, with the consent of his chapter, granted the church of Brokesburn to the bishop of London, for 4 marks *per annum*.

* *Attenere pro tenere*. Lib. MS. Scacc. Hearne, p. 13; where Du Cange supposes it should be *attendere*: but this is a case against him.

1183. The bishop of London confirmed a grant made by William de Belmeis, canon of St. Paul's, by which he conveyed the church of St. Pancras to the dean and chapter. The advowson, tenths, rents, and profits, of this church, were demised by the dean and chapter, in 1441, to Walter Shrington, canon residentiary, for 10 marks *per annum*.

1236, April 28. Henry III. at the request of Henry de Cornhill, chancellor of St. Paul's, granted his licence, permitting the dean and chapter to cut down the wood on 16 acres of land at the end of Chingford wood, and to plough the same.

1240. Alan Pil of Stebenhey, and Cecile his wife, granted to the church of St. Leonard Sorefdich, and to Peter, archdeacon of London, rector of that church, a rood of land in his field.

1248. The prioress and convent of St. Helen's, London, recovered from Walter Trentmars 6 acres and a half of land, of the fee of St. Paul, in the parish of Stebenheth. The dean (having regard to the rights of the church of St. Paul) granted that the prioress and convent should have the premises by the accustomed services, and suit of court of the dean, in Stebenheth; and, upon a demise or removal of the prioress, they were to do fealty for the land, and pay a relief.

1253. Martin, son of Paveye, gave to Henry, dean of St. Paul's, his land named Brettun, in the parish of Barling.

1255. Sir Thomas de Baffingeburne, knight, son and heir of Nicholas de Baffingeburne, conveyed his tenement in Haregoteston, in the parish of Sorefdich, to the dean and chapter, for 30 marks.

1258. Fulk, bishop of London, confirmed the grants of the dean and chapter of the tenths and churches of their manors, Hebrugg, Barling, Nastock, and Drayton, as a fund to provide lamps and tapers for the service of the church of St. Paul's; and their appropriation of the churches at Kirkeby, Walton, Thorp, Willefdon, Tillingham, Chifwick, and Beauchamp, for the maintenance of the residentiaries.

1260, May 5. Sir Philip Bassett, knt. granted to the dean and chapter 76 acres of land, 30 acres of wood, and 10s. *per annum*, in Fairstede; and 2½ acres of meadow in Borham, paying yearly, on the anniversary of his brother Fulk, bishop of London, on the morrow of St. Edilbert the king, 100s. to the pittance of the church of St. Paul.

1261, 5 kal. June. Sir Philip Basset, knt. gave to the dean and chapter the manor of Boyton; charged with the payment of 15l. *per annum* to the three priests of the chantry founded for the soul of Fulk his brother.

1266. The tithe corn of Hebrugge was left by William Facet, canon, for 60s. *per annum*, to the vicar.

William de Bloys, bishop of Lincoln, granted to the dean and chapter the churches of Sandon, Ardlei, Cadendon, and Kenesword, saving the rights and dues belonging to the see of Lincoln.

1266. Richard, successor to de Bloys, confirmed the grant of Kenesword.

1276. The dean and chapter had granted to the prior and convent of Legh the fruits and offerings of the church of Halstede for 21l. *per annum*. An agreement to surrender it in case of non-payment is dated in the above year.

1276, Innocent's day. A bond was signed by Simon, prior of the convent of Legh, to the dean and chapter, in which the convent promised to pay for ever, on the feast of St. Faith the Virgin, 10l. for the anniversary of Hervey de Boreham; to the residents present at the service 100s.; to the 12 minor-canon 18s.; to the 30 vicars 30s. to the chaplains who had perpetual portions in the church, and the master of the schools, 20s.; for ringing the bell through the city 10s.; to the 5 servants of the church 5s.; to the boys of the almonry, in case there were 100, 5s. but if fewer the surplus to be in the almoner's disposal; to 100 poor men 8s. 4d.; to the canon who performed the office 3s. 4d. In case of non-payment the dean and chapter were to distrain on certain lands belonging to the convent, except in times of war. Hervey de Boreham was precentor of Hereford, and a canon of St. Paul's, and left lands to the convent of Legh charged with those payments for the celebration of his anniversary.

1282, June 21. Edward I. issued his precept, ordaining that the manor of Bernes* should be demised to none but canons of St. Paul's. There is an agreement, dated Sept. 10, 1318, between the lieutenant of the dean and chapter and Bernard de Cist^r, canon of the church of St. Hilary in Poictou, proctor veil† cardinal by the title of St. Martin in the Mount, concerning the manors of Bernes and Wickham, given to St. Paul's by the pope; and as it was alleged that the veil† had no right therein, as being a lay fee, the lieutenant (for certain causes) promised to pay the cardinal 500 florins of gold. In 1340 the dean and chapter paid 16s. 8d. for the nones of the fleece of their sheep and lambs at Bernes. Five

* *Barnes* in Surrey.

† Sic Orig.

years afterwards it appears that the church had no temporalities there, but that they paid the ninth part for moveable goods.

1418. The dean and chapter demised to their fellow canon, Walter Cook, the manor of Bernes, with the right of presentation to the rectory, *durante vitâ*; for which he paid 7l. 1s. 9d. to the chamber of the church; 48 quarters of wheat, and 9l. sterling, to the bakehouse of St. Paul's.

In the time of Edward I. the dean and chapter annexed the manors of Sandon, Norton near Angre, and Westlee, to the office of dean of St. Paul's, on condition that the succeeding deans should pay from the profits of those manors as follows:

For the manor of Sandon, to the meal and brewhouses of St. Paul's, 10 meals of corn, dry, sound, and clean, each containing 16 quarters of wheat, standard measure; 16 quarters of oats, and 3 quarters of barley, and with each meal 10s. 6d. to the meal and bake-houses: to the chamber of the church 10 bed of wood, for each 40s. and to the almonry 7d.

For the manor of Norton, to the chamber 100s. and one bed of wood; to every priest performing the office in the church of St. Paul's for the soul of Richard Foliot 4 marks.

For the manor of Westlee 40s. *per annum* to the chamber.

1287. John de Makeneye and Isabella Colyere, granted to William de Ewell a messuage, 1 acre and 3 roods of land, which Walter le Colyere, father of Isabella, held in the parish of St. Leonard Shoredich, and 2s. 8d. *per annum* which Brunyng de Haliwell, the tiler, paid for the land he held, &c.

1294. Johanna, daughter of Alice de la Leye, released to Ralph de Baldock, dean, all her right in the manor of Westlee, and the advowson of the church, for 50s; 5 acres of land in Westlee (paying the dean a pepper-corn rent), and 15 acres in the same place, for 3s. *per annum*.

1299. The prior and convent of the new hospital without Bishopsgate gave bond for the payment of 2lb. of frankincense *per annum* to the dean and chapter, by the appointment of Roger, vicar of Stebenheth, for 8 acres of land there, called Prestlond.

1316. Warren de Basingburne, of Wympole, gave to the dean and chapter (for his soul's repose) all his lands and tenements in Sandon.

1346, Sept. 29. Jeffery Fitzpain, of Haughton, perpetual chaplain in the church of St. Paul, demised to John Gerrard, of Bures Gistard in Essex, the moiety of Richerenefs

Richerenefs marsh, in the parish of Bures, with 110 sheep, valued at 18d. each, for 7 years. The rent 4l. 13s. 4d. *per annum*.

1357. Joan, relict of John in the Hale, released to John de Ware, minor canon, and to Lawrence de Sutton, their heirs and assigns, all her right in those lands, tenements, and woods, which they had by grant of Roger Mountjoy, in Naftock.

1406, Feb. 6. Roger Pinchebeck, prior of St. Mary without Bishopsgate, and the convent, released to the dean and chapter all their right in Lobbeword-marsh, Bemflete, Essex.

1441, Jan. 31. The dean and chapter granted to Walter Shiryngton, canon residentiary, their manors of Barlyng and Hadle, with the tithes, and right of presentation to the vicarage for life; for which he paid two farms in bread and beer, with the usual dues of the bake-house, brew-house, and almonry; with each farm 6os. and an improved rent of 40s. For Hadle 35s. *per annum*.

Richard Fitzstephen released to the dean and chapter his right in 88½ acres of land at Runewell, Essex.

William de Burnham conveyed to the dean and chapter 19 acres of arable, and one of meadow land, and half of Snetinge mill, in Kirkeby.

In the reign of Henry III. William Mareſcal, son of William earl of Pembroke, gave to the church of St. Paul, for the soul of Alice his wife, daughter of Baldevine de Betune, earl of Albemarle, and for the souls of his ancestors and successors, 20s. *per annum* quit rent payable from Bracke mill, near Luton, Bedfordshire.

Walter, son of Robert, granted for his soul's sake to the church of St. Paul, 5 marks *per annum*, from the church of Cadington.

Some time after 1231, Peter, son of William, son of Asulf, gave to Jeffery de Luci, dean, and his successors, 20 acres of his wood in Albury, for 1 penny *per annum*.

In the reign of Henry III. the same Peter granted to Eustace, bishop of London, 40 acres of arable land, Pulefield in Acton, and half an acre for a way. The tenure 1 lb. of cummin seed, or 2d. *per annum*. In consideration of which, Eustace acquitted Peter of a debt of 10 marks. This Peter afterwards released the above rent to the dean and chapter. The chapter granted to Jeffery de Luci, dean, all their manor, with the mansion-house, houses, wood, meadows, &c. which he bought of Peter, son of Alulfy, for life. In return for this grant, the dean was to pay 6s. or a wax taper weighing one pound, on St. Paul's day. The dean afterwards

afterwards conveyed to the chapter the above premises, and 5 acres of land, which he had of Walter de Aetune, in Aetune, paying 5*l. per annum*. To the priest (for his soul) 5 marks, for his obit 20*s.* to the canons present 10*s.* and to the minor canons and vicars 10*s.* And 1 mark for the obit of Philip de Fauconberg, archdeacon of Huntingdon.

Gregory, son of Walter (deceased), rector of the church of Aetune, gave to the dean and chapter three messuages, with the barns, &c. laying near the bank of the highway leading to Wexebriige, in the town of Aetune, for the maintenance of a chaplain to minister in the church of St. Paul, which messuages were of the fee of Peter, son of Afulf, paying to the church of Aetune 12*d. per annum*, assigned for the support of a lamp before the altar of St. Nicholas, for the soul of Walter his father.

Richard, prior of Stokes, with consent of the convent, granted to St. Paul's, for the support of the clergy who perform the office of the Virgin, according to an order of Eustace bishop of London, all their right in Bumsted church, except the tithes, a pension of 1 mark, and the right of presentation; and five marks from the church of Finchingfield.

Eustace, bishop of London, granted the church of Fairsted to God and the church of St. Paul, on condition, that, after the death of John the rector, the fruits of the church should go to the use of the fabric of St. Paul's, reserving the vicar's right.

Richard, bishop of London, granted the custody of the church of Brokesburne (after his decease) to the dean and chapter; for which they were to pay 4 marks *per annum* to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and 5 marks to St. Paul's, for his obit.

In the reign of Henry II. Ralph de Diceto, dean, with the assent of the chapter, confirmed the grant of Richard, third bishop of London, of 8 marks *per annum* from the church of Chestrehunt, for the maintenance of two priests in St. Paul's*.

The possessions of this church were so numerous, it is vain to think of particularising them all. Numbers of houses and quit-rents in the city of London must be added to the preceding catalogue, exclusive of the patronage of the churches which have been, and will be noticed, in this work. Those in the country, now

* Abstracts of deeds belonging to the dean and chapter, fol. MS.

in the gift of the dean and chapter, amount to 36: *Bedfordshire*, Cadington; *Berkshire*, Lamburn; *Essex*, Heybridge, Wickham St. Paul's, High Easter, Navestock, Belchamp St. Paul's, Hornden super montem, Mucking, Langdon Hills, Barling, Tillingham, and Hatton; *Hertfordshire*, Furneaux Pelham, Sarratt, Therfield, Hemelhempstead, Paul's Walden, Kenworth, Sandon, Yardley, Albury, Brent Pelham; *Kent*, Chapel of Egerton, and Charing; *Middlesex*, Friern Barnet, Stoke Newington, Edmonton, St. Pancras, All Saints Tottenham, West Drayton, Chiswick, Sunbury, Willefdon, and Kinsbury; *Surrey*, Barnes.

The receipts, from every description of income, amounted many centuries past to 1196l. 11s. 2d. *per annum*.

An elegant vellum book * in the British Museum details the temporalities of the dean and chapter from parishes in London, the amount 66l. 10s. 6d. The temporalities of William de Montforti, late dean of St. Paul's, in Islington 3l. 7s. who died in 1294. This book was therefore written probably about the year 1300.

A manuscript belonging to the dean and chapter states that the chamberlain received annually of the churches belonging to the chamber 25l. 17s. The same chamberlain received of churches without the city, belonging to the chamber, 122l. 18s. The same chamber received from various manors 131l. 18s. 9d. in money. Received annually of Awtone 50s. 1d. of the mills of Woppynge 43s. 4d. of Westlee 40s. of Twyford 10s.—and Hippeleye 4s.—131l. 6s. 1d. The clear rents in the circle of a year from the city and suburbs of London was 33l. 11s. 11d. &c. Sum total 432l. 19s. 3d. in the above department, and perhaps about the year 1200.

Without entering into the minutiae of charges, which would occupy more space than we can afford, I shall state generally, that the sum total of taxation (from the same MS.) was 766l. 15s. 11d. inde decima 76l. 12s. 7d. And the goods spiritual and temporal of the diocese of London, with those of the bishop and the abbot of Waltham, 10,857l. 2s. 9d.

The revenues of St. Paul's church were very great before the Reformation; but it appears clearly from the antient books still extant, that a very trifling overplus remained after paying the annual charges. Those were more than we should imagine, judging from the simplicity of our present form of worship. Numbers of the ornaments, statues, chalices, and vestments, were presented to the different

* Harl. MS. No. 60.

altars by pious persons; but it is reasonable to suppose many were purchased at a very great expence by the dean and chapter. They paid at one time 273l. 10s. 4d. *per annum* for the chantries and anniversaries within the church, and at the same period 7 cwt. of wax was consumed, at 3l. *per* cwt. together with oil, to the amount of 4l. *per annum*. The expences of the bake-house were 120l. Besides those, there were pensions, rents, the priests commons, ale silver, trencher bread, and wilkyn, feeding days, pittances, stagiaries, de sapientiâ, the apostle mass, de profundis, fees by the chamberlain, by the auditor, by the receiver, livery of the ministers, wine, &c. repairs and taxation, amounting to the receipts within 100l. To explain some of the above items it is necessary to add, that the ancient custom was, to have a common dining-hall for each of the different degrees, the tables of which were furnished by regular purveyors from the markets; and the bread and ale, we have already seen, was the product of their own manors, baked and brewed in their own bake and brew-houses. This mode of living was very proper with priests, who were compelled by the canons of the church to lead a solitary life of celibacy; but when the clergy became fathers of families the custom died away: and nothing could be more improper now than a common hall, to separate the priest from his wife, the parent from his offspring.

CHANTRIES,

were a fruitful source of profit to antient ecclesiastical foundations. The preceding pages verify the assertion. If we admit the doctrine of purgatory, they may in some measure be justified immediately; but, rejecting that, they were the most absurd and useless ceremonies imaginable. If we suppose that a soul was condemned to a certain term of purgation, as a preparative for never-ending happiness, we must also suppose that those terms were various in duration, and proportioned to the virtues and vices of each individual; thus, a good man would perhaps barely pass through this ordeal, and thence away to Paradise. Then, who shall say when our prayers are to terminate, who inform us of the precise time of the defunct's release? To pray for a soul already happy is useless; and I have never heard that any information on this head was conveyed to the chantry priest from his founder. Such a profanation of the Almighty's goodness can only be excused by the extreme weakness and terror of the wretched sinner; and for the priest, I am ready to acknowledge his reason, bound down by tremendous punish-

ments hovering continually around him, deterring him from even thinking; he had this further palliation, the custom inculcated charity, disinterested charity, an enthusiastic desire to remove a load of torment from a soul unknown, one perhaps that had parted from its body centuries before. Enlightened men penetrated through this mist: Henry VIII. despised the empty curses of the Papacy; Edward VI. completed the Reformation; and the sun of religion gilds the British horizon even now with unequalled splendour.

I do not profess to go beyond Sir William Dugdale, when he says, p. 27, History of St. Paul's, "the most ancient (that I have met with) was founded, as I guess, about the beginning of King Henry the II'd's reign." I will not pretend to say that prayers were offered for the soul of William the first, bishop of London, who died in 1075; but it certainly was an antient custom for the citizens of London to walk in solemn procession round his tomb, thus gratefully acknowledging his services to the city, in obtaining privileges from William the Conqueror, to whom he was probably endeared by having been chaplain to Edward the Confessor.

Richard Nigell, bishop of London, died in 1198, and founded two chantries, with two priests; and from this period manors, lands, and tenements, were bestowed for masses almost annually, till their suppression.

As Newcourt and Dugdale have extracted copiously from the archives of St. Paul's relating to this part of my subject, I shall endeavour to lay before the reader such information as they have omitted, and which in my opinion is full as important as any they have given.

In the year 1295 the dean and chapter assigned the following altars for chantry masses. The Apostle mass, at the altar of the blessed Virgin, for the souls of Fulk and Philip Bassett. The altar of St. Michael, for the soul of Henry de Wyngham, bishop of London; and for the soul of Eustace de Fauconberge; and at the first striking of the bell, at the altar of St. Radegund. Early in the morning the Apostle's mass at the altar of St. John the Evangelist, for the soul of John de Brainforde and Richard de Humfraville. The Apostle mass at the altar of St. Katharine, for the soul of Alan and Alice, progenitors of Fulk Bassett; and for the soul of Richard de Gravesend then bishop, and Richard Foliot.

Early in the morning, the altar of the blessed Mary, at the chapter-house door, for the soul of John de Chishull, bishop, John de Sancta Maria, and Ralph Dougoun. The apostle mass, at the altar of St. Thomas the Martyr, for the soul of Peter de Newport and Godfrey de St. Dunstan's. Early in the morning, at the altar

altar of St. Stephen, for the soul of William S. Mariæ, ecclesiæ, and Galfridus de Lucy, dean. The altar of St. Hypolita, for the soul of Richard de Wendover, and Hugo de London, archdeacon of Colchester. At the first striking of the bell, at the altar of St. Silvester, for the souls of John Romain and Roger de la Leye. The Apostle mass at the first striking, the altar of St. Cedde, for the souls of William de Haverhull, Alexander de Suereforde, and for Radulf and Margery, progenitors of bishop Roger. The altar of the apostles (*Peter and Paul*), for the soul of Martin de Patishull. The altar of St. Margaret, for the soul of Isabel Bokerel. At the altar of St. James, for the souls of Godfrey de Acre, Galfridus de Wefenham, and John de London, early in the morning. At the altar of St. John Baptist, for the soul of Fulk Lovel. Early in the morning, at the charnel (*in carnariâ*), for the soul of Atheline de St. Olave; and for the souls of Roger Beyum and Isabella his wife.

There are now in the muniment room at St. Paul's many rolls of parchment and paper, which contain original accounts of the receipts and disbursements of various chantries. The following abstract will serve as a specimen.

"Thys ys the accownt of Sir John Sharp, of his fownders chauntry, Ralph Baldocke; fro the fest of Cristemas, in the yere of our Lorde A. m. ccccc. xv. unto the fest of Seynt Myghchell next folowyng, for iii quarters, the yere of oure Lorde then, m. ccccc. xvi.

Fyft the feyd Sir John Sharp chargyth hymself with certeyn rerage of Sir Edmond Haryngton, rent-gatherer, of the fownders rentts as yt followeth Arreragia; fumma	£.	s.	d.
		4	18 8
Also the feyd Sir John Sharp hath receyvyd of a nother yere folowyng, certeyn rentts as here doth appere; fumma		3	7 2
Receyts of all the rentts for iii quarters of a yere		41	6 4

"The feyd Sir John Sharp askyth allowance of the feyd pcels folowyng.

	£.	s.	d.
Fyft for the ii chappelyns wages for iii quarters	12	0	0
It, for the fownders obyt	6	0	0
It, to the master of the rowlls	2	6	8
It, to the abbot of Westmynster	0	2	0
It, to the prior of Seynt Mary Ovye	0	12	4
Sum	21	1	0

Expences and empticyons.	£.	s.	d.
Fyrst, to our alter a new payer of cruetts	0	0	10
It, to alter clothes of dyaper	0	8	0
It, for washyng of albys corporas, and other ornaments	0	1	2
It, for gatheryng of the fownders rent	0	6	8
It, for potacyons among y ^e teñnts	0	7	5
It, for a new copey of our fowndacyon to one Gillam	0	3	4
It, for heryng of this count and wrytyng of this fame	0	2	0
It, delyvered to Mr. Deane gl. the whiche was put yn to the chest yn the vestery w th othyr money of the chauntre.			
Sum expen et repa ^r	36	10	0

The charges of this establisment in 1332 were nearly simlar.

The book of chantries, from which so many extracts have already been made in the first volume of this work, affords a complete list of those remaining at the time it was compiled, within the church of St. Paul.

“ Thomas Stowe founded within the said cathedral church a chantry, and gave lands for the maintenance of a priest, an obit, and other charges, <i>per an.</i>	£.	s.	d.
	15	6	8
Ralph Baldocke founded there a chantry, and gave lands for maintenance of two priests, one obit, and other charges, <i>per an.</i>	45	13	4
John Powltney founded there a chantry of three priests, one obit, and other charges, and gave lands <i>per annum</i> *	50	12	0
John Munden, John Lovell, William Mylworthe, and Richard Pleffes, founded there a chantry of three priests; one obit, and other charges, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	16	6	8
Roger Waltham founded a chantry of two priests, one obit, and other charges, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	29	16	0
Roger Holme founded a chantry of four priests, and other charges, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	46	12	0
John Hiltoste founded a chantry of one priest, one obit, and other charges, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	10	0	0
Gilbert de Bruera founded a chantry of one priest, two obits, and other charges, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	18	8	8

* A long petition from the dean and chapter to parliament relating to this chantry may be seen in the Rolls of Parliament, vol. V. p. 9.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. PAUL.

29

Richard Fitzjames, sometime bishop of London, founded a chantry of one priest, one obit, and other charges, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	14	6	8
John Dowman founded a chantry of two priests, and one obit, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	22	0	0
Beatrice de Rosse founded a chantry of one priest, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	8	0	0
John Withers founded a chantry of two priests, and other charges, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	21	1	8
William Saye founded a chantry of one priest, and gave lands for that, and other charges <i>per annum</i>	15	0	0
Godfrey de Acra founded a chantry of one priest, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	13	2	8
Thomas Evor, for one priest and an obit, gave lands <i>per annum</i>	16	0	0
Walter Sherington gave lands for two priests <i>per annum</i>	20	0	0
James Frisell and John Romayn founded a chantry of one priest, and an obit, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	11	0	0
The duke of Lancafter founded a chantry of two priests, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	20	0	0
Nicholas Wokingdon founded a chantry and one priest, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	8	2	9
Eustace Fauconberge, William Haverhill, and John Eranth, founded a chantry of one priest, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	8	17	4
Martin Patishull founded a chantry of one priest, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	12	0	0
William Everdon and Ralph Dugoun founded a chantry of one priest, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	8	12	8
Walter Thorpe founded a chantry of one priest, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	11	16	0
Reynold Brandon founded a chantry of one priest, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	12	0	0
Fulk Lovell and John Brayford founded a chantry of one priest, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	17	2	8
Roger Waltham founded a chantry of one priest, and gave lands for the maintenance thereof to the value of 9l. 19s. 4d. <i>per annum</i> .			

And

And also the dean and chapter have given and assigned to the said chantry, for the augmentation of the said priest, called Fulk Bassett's chaplain lands, by year 3l. 6s. 8d. in the whole	-	13	6	0
Philip Bassett founded a chantry, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	-	6	13	4
Thomas More founded a chantry of four priests, and one obit, and gave lands and tenements <i>per annum</i>	-	67	6	0
William, bishop of London, Gerard Braybroke, knt. Edmond Hampden, John Boyes, esq. and Roger Acbrighton, clerk, founded a chantry of one priest, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	-	12	17	8
Walter Blockley and William Shaltefhunte founded a chantry of one priest, and one obit, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	-	10	8	8
Henry Gulforde founded a chantry of one priest, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	-	14	5	0
John Beauchamp, knt. founded a chantry of one priest, and one obit, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	-	12	8	8
Jeffery Eton and Jeffery Lucy founded a chantry of one priest, and three obits, and gave lands worth 3l. 6s. 8d. which the dean and chapter augmented to <i>per annum</i>	-	10	6	8
John Fabell and Roger de la Leye founded a chantry of one priest and two obits, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	-	19	0	0
Michael Norborough and Henry Idesworth founded a chantry of one priest, and gave lands <i>per annum</i>	-	8	6	8
Quære where these houses of Norborough's gift do lie?				
John Thurston hath divers lands in Moiche Thackeston, in the county of Essex, of the gift of Thomas Kempe to the dean and chapter, towards the augmentation of a chantry priest's living, the lands by year amounts unto	-	4	13	4
The value of a chapel there, called the Charnel Chapel, with a shed thereunto belonging, of the yearly rent of	-	0	40	0
The value of their college there, called Peter College, of the yearly rent of	-	6	0	0
Whereof to the dean and chapter of Powles	-	1	13	4
And then remaineth clear	-	4	16	8
The value of a chapel there, called Sherington's Chapel, of the yearly rent of	-	0	6	8

The

The value of a college there, called Lancaster College, of the yearly	
rent of	o 30 o
To the bishop of London for a quit-rent	o 10 o
Then remaineth clear	o 20 o
The value of a college there, called Holmes College, of the yearly	
rent of *	o 40 o

The dean and chapter now possess a copy from the indentures between Henry VII. and the abbot of Westminster, adorned in the same splendid manner as described volume I. page 218, varying only in the illuminations, which represent the monarch presenting the agreement to the dean and chapter, who were parties with others to have them duly performed.

It is reasonable to suppose some of the above masses were solemnly celebrated with all the accompaniments and decorations allowed upon such occasions; and many of the chapels were of exquisite architecture, painted, gilt, and furnished with portraits of saints, and other subjects from sacred history. When the tomb of an eminent prelate or illustrious knight was erected, the executors of the deceased led the way in rendering the chapel magnificent; and the priest, proud of his new chantry, doubtless contributed every thing in his power to excel his neighbours in the cleanliness and neatness of his domain of death. The sanctity of life in some cases, and brilliancy of actions in others, invited enthusiasts to those tombs, where, wrapped in solemn contemplation of the service performing, they joined in prayer till their senses were deranged; and oblations bestowed in those moments were sincerely regretted in the hour of reflection, or they knew not of the uses that were made of them, and the disputes they occasioned between the bishop and the dean and chapter, who even exposed themselves so far as to refer a contest who should have all or part of the offerings at the feet of the blessed Mary's statue, in the body of the church, to Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, who gave them all to the dean and chapter. As for the tapers brought to the church they were usually burning; but this was a tedious method of melting them, and unproductive; the inferior officers of the church therefore conveyed them to a receptacle beneath the chapter-house, where they underwent

* Book of Chantries, in the British Museum.

a process more expeditious, and were sold to the best bidder*. There is a letter preserved in Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. III. p. 1033, from Edward II. to Stephen de Gravesend, bishop of London, the purport of which is, to forbid him to permit the devotion people paid to the picture of the earl of Lancaster, which was hung up among many others in St. Paul's church. It is dated June 28, 1323. The earl had been engaged in a rebellion against the reigning monarch; but, sustaining defeat and disappointment, was taken prisoner, and beheaded at Pontefract. He was grandson to Henry III. and honoured, in 1389, 67 years after his death, with canonization. The public long considered him as a martyr.

Although I exhibit in glaring colours such absurdities and enthusiasm as composed part of the custom of celebrating anniversaries, far be it from me to rob the dead of their just due. It was the unenlightened period, the long night of mental reflection, that led persons to suppose the Deity might by masses founded for ever be importuned into forgiveness of their sins.

The poor benefited by this supposition: many a priest would have perished but for chantry masses; and tens of thousands of mendicants had reason, in the long term of 400 years, to bless the origin of the rites which gave them bread; neither would forgiveness be wanting to the soul who in charity bought the prayers of priests for the salvation of all the faithful.

The following particulars are cheerfully inserted as an illustration: they were extracted from one of the antient parchment books at St. Paul's. It should be remembered, that, however insignificant those sums may appear to us, they were considerable when "fat muttons" were "1s. a-piece," and bulls but 7s. 4d.; with wheat at 4s. *per* quarter.

Children, as well as adults, received alms on the days of distribution.

	£.	s.	d.
On St. Osth's day, for the soul of Hervey de Borham	-	0	5 0
Oct. 6. For the soul of Radulph Dongoun . . for children	-	0	0 4
7 kalends Nov. pension of Fulk Basset	-	0	4 0
3 non Nov. for Atheline de Sancto Olave to children	-	0	0 8
8 idus Nov. for Hug Roñ	-	0	3 4
St. Theodore's day, to Wastell and Alles Dand, vicar	-	0	2 6

* See also Dugdale's History of St. Paul's, p. 21.

11 kal. Dec. for Fulk Lovel to children	0	0	8
Dec. 9, for Walter de Wyene	0	16	8
Dec. 3, for William de Purley	0	6	8
Of Peter Seureme on St. Stephen's day, to the use of the poor, and on the day of his obit	0	6	8
Dec. 1, for Richard de Gravesend first	0	0	8
For J. de Chishulle, to children	0	0	8
Feb. 1, for J. de Selveston id. for first alms	0	6	0
March 3, for Richard de Wetone, to 80 poor men, half a mark.			
4 ides March, for William ecclesiæ de Sanctâ Mariâ half a mark.			
4 ides April, for Richard de Stamforde, to the poor	0	3	4
Pridie idus May, for Osbert, dean	0	3	4
4 kal. May, for William Audegavenfi	0	0	10
9 kal. May, for Richard Juvene, to the poor	0	13	4
11 kal. May, for Alan, chaplain, to the poor, half a mark.			
Kal. Jun. for Fulk Basset, bishop	0	1	8
July 1, for Thomas Aswy, to the use of the poor, and for their garments	9	0	0
4 id. Jul. for J. de Braynford, for children	0	0	8
4 id. Sep. for Richard, third bishop	2	0	0
Elemofinar' pro pauperibus illo die pascend.			
For master Roger, canon, to the poor, within 15 days after his obit	0	10	0
For John de Bernes, bread for the poor; that is, on the day of the Nativity of the blessed Virgin, to 20 poor people, on the Assump- tion to 40 poor, and on the Annunciation	0	10	8
For Maurice de Herlawe	0	2	0
8 kal. Sept. for Jo. de St. Lawrence, canon	0	10	0
15 kal. Sept. for Adam Scote	0	2	0

Sum total, *per annum*, 18 12 8

which is equal to 136l. at present, averaged from the prices of wheat then and in 1802. The above particulars were compiled between the years 1200 and 1300; and many chantries with alms were founded after the latter period.

I very much doubt whether chantries might not have remained unmolested through the reigns in which they were dissolved, if their support had not been

derived from excellent lands; a temptation not easily resisted by monarchs and protectors, who thought they might as well enjoy their produce as the priests who possessed them, and whose resistance they did not dread. The ceremonies of legal proceedings were not much observed; and if some *small acts of injustice* were the result, the nation had begun to feel the folly of such foundations, relied upon the doctrines of the inspired reformers for their hopes of eternal happiness, and were therefore quiet spectators of proceedings it was impossible to justify. Some of those legal omissions produced a memorial and remonstrance to queen Elizabeth from the dean and chapter (the copy of which is not dated), in which they state that an act was passed in Edward VI. for the dissolution of chantries, and the confiscation of their lands. In consequence the dean and chapter had an estimate made, and presented to the commissioners, in the second year of Edward VI. of such lands in their possession. Those were seized under the act; and with them 4l. 6s. 8d. *per annum*, payable from a house in Paternoster-row, inhabited by doctor "Bellases;" but which never produced more than 2l. 13s. 4d. *per annum*. 16l. *per annum* from the manor of "Bowes and Powle-house," Middlesex, which manor was given to the dean and chapter by "Sir John of Gaunte," and valued at 20l. *per annum*. And another rent of 13s. 4d. from the Axe without Aldgate.

All those rents (notwithstanding their certificate and seizure) remained in quiet possession of the dean and chapter during the reigns of Edward VI. and queen Mary, and for some time after the Augmentation Court was annexed to the Exchequer.

After this event the over-rated rent of 20l. was demanded by government, and processes were served upon the dean and chapter. A further claim was made for 5l. *per annum*, as assigned to the use of a chantry, from a manor in Acton, which had been resigned to Henry VIII. in the year 1544.

A process was issued for 14l. 10s. *per annum*, given by Hervey de Boreham and Henry Wengham, for obits; for which the dean and chapter had obtained a discharge from the Exchequer. And they very justly observe, that their predecessors must have shewn sufficient cause, or those claims would not have laid so long dormant. To add to their difficulties, they complained that Hugh Loffe, surveyor of London and Middlesex, had taken possession of every deed that contained a word relating to chantries, which were either embezzled or lost; and others met with the same fate, when "tumultuously removed at the late burning of Paules."

Considering

Considering that those circumstances would be of great injury in any legal proceedings, and that they had lost 26*l. per annum*, contrary to the meaning of the act, which only required the money actually paid for the support of chantries, and which they were ready to pay to the crown, provided the possessions those sums arose from had been left in their hands, according to the donor's intentions: Considering that the prebendaries had 40*s. each per annum* by these obits in St. Paul's, which was now lost, and no recompence made by her majesty: And likewise considering, "that in two exchanges made of late with the said church, the one by your majesties most noble late father, and the other by your late dearest brother, the said dean and chapter were caused, amongst other things, to receive the manors of Bigging and Mocking, in the countie of Essex, bordering upon Thames, the walles or water bankes wherof, by violence of tempestuous tydes, are oftentimes so broken up, destroyed, and washed awaie, that your orators are enforced, for the savegard of the said manors, to bestowe many yeres the hole revenue of them for the repaying of the sea bankes or walles thereof: It may therefore please your excellent ma^{tie}, in respecte of the premises, and for that a great parte of the living of the said dean and others of the said church, by reason of the late burning thereof, is bestowed towards the re-edifying of the same, of your accustomed goodness, pittie, and gracious inclination hitherto shewed to that poore, afflicted, and miserable church of Powles, to acquitte, &c. &c."

The annual value of the lands, tenements, and rents, in possession of the dean and chapter, amongst other things, as parcel of their revenue, were charged to the perpetual disme, granted to Henry VIII. and afterwards came to Edward VI. by virtue of the chantry act, amounted to 403*l. 10s. 6d.*

The 30 prebendaries, after having as before mentioned lost their 40*s. per annum*, were charged with it as obit money in the First-fruits office.

The penitentiary had certain lands called Greys and Mellows, in the county of Essex, for a chantry founded by Thomas Kemp, bishop of London, annexed to his prebend, amounting to 4*l. 13s. 4d.* which were forfeited; but the charge was continued in the valuation of his revenue*.

If Sir William Dugdale had not obliged the world with his excellent History of St. Paul's church, illustrated with the accurate engravings of Hollar, what a treasure of sublimity and beauty would have passed into impenetrable oblivion! It

* Original memorial, muniment room.

would be an unpardonable omission were I to pass the ancient monuments unnoticed, which covered the ashes of those whose chantries have been mentioned in the preceding pages. Even Sir William and his artist were compelled to describe and represent them mutilated, dirty, and decayed; for their guardians dared no longer protect them.

The tombs of Henry de Wengham, 1262, and Eustace de Fauconberg, 1228, bishops of London, were situated beneath five pointed arches. At the commencement of the outward mouldings of those arches were roses, and above them circles inclosing quatrefoils. That of Wengham was a plain tomb, with his effigies cumbent, giving the benediction, and under a canopy. Fauconberg's was nearly similar, except that the tomb had a border of foliage, and five quatrefoils on the side. Under arches like those over Wengham's tomb were the inclosures of King Sebba, 677, and King Ethelred, 1017. They rested on short pillars, and the sides had on them Tuscan pillars and arches. The covers were fluted and pointed.

In the North wall, opposite the choir, was the tomb of John de Chishull, bishop of London, which was a plain box under pointed arches. Near it stood a broken stone coffin.

Under other arches rested Ralph de Hengham, whose effigies was engraved in brass, surrounded by lambs and stars.

Henrie de Lacie, earl of Lincoln, had a monument of the altar kind. On it lay his figure, in a sleeveless doublet, fastened by a belt, under which was a complete coat of chain armour. Angels knelt at his head, his legs were crossed, and at the feet a lion. Ten niches with statues adorned the side of the tomb.

Roger Niger, bishop of London, 1241. This prelate's tomb had double pillars at the ends, and three open pointed arches; behind which stood a sarcophagus, shaped like a coffin; and in the back wall were three pierced quatrefoils. From the battlements a roof sloped up to the screen, representing four beautiful windows.

Sir Simon Burley, 1388. His effigies in armour lay on an altar tomb, with a canopy at his head.

1400. Thomas de Eure had a beautiful engraved brass, consisting of his effigies in a vestment embroidered, with niches and saints. Five circular arches with their pinnacles and angels, formed the canopy, above which was a circle containing the Annunciation. Twelve rich niches with saints formed the border.

Robert

Robert de Braybroke, 1404. His effigies was engraved on a brass plate, in his vestments, under a canopy.

Bishop Fitzhugh, 1436. Engraved on brass, in his mitre, and a superb embroidered cope, giving the benediction, and with a crozier in his left hand.

1453-4. The tomb of bishop Kempe exhibits a fine specimen of sepulchral architecture in the time of Edward IV. It stood in the North aisle of the nave, in a chapel where service was performed daily. The skreen consisted of three open arches, decorated with trefoils; the buttresses with pinnacles and foliage; the frieze with angels, arms, and badges; and above the cornice lozenges, pierced into quatrefoils. The basement had delicate arched pannels. At the Eastern extremity of the skreen a circular blank niche, with a pointed moulding over it, on each side of which were small statues. The bishop's effigies lay on an altar tomb within.

1485. John Newcourt had a most expensive and exquisite covering of brass, consisting of a border, of twelve niches, and saints. A pointed arch, and under it a trio of arches with foliage, formed a canopy.

John de Beauchamp's tomb was of the altar kind. His figure lay, in complete armour, between the nave and South aisle, with the hands joined in prayer, and the head on a cushion; the feet rested against a lion. The sides of the monument were divided into four compartments, each containing a quatrefoil, every leaf a trefoil, and the centre a shield of arms.

John of Gaunt's monument was not so elegant a design as some others of the same period. The effigies of himself and wife lay beneath a canopy, whose pillars were hexagonal on small pedestals, and rather clumsy. The effect was destroyed by too many perpendicular lines; but the sides of the tomb were adorned with rich niches. His spear, shield, and cap, hung on the East end.

There are many other monumental stones, inlaid with brass, mentioned by Sir William Dugdale; but, as they were inferior to the above in magnificence, I beg leave to refer the reader to the History of St. Paul's for an account of them.

The following monuments certainly had no connexion with the chantries founded within St. Paul's; but a description of them ought not to be omitted.

1519. Dean Colet's tomb consisted of a plain altar, with a skeleton stretched on a mat*. At the corners were Tuscan pillars, supporting others of the same order, surmounted with skulls. In the upper intercolumniation a niche, whose arch was a large shell. This contained the Dean's bust, marked with an expression of great meekness and piety, the hands crossed on a book.

* See hereafter, p. 61.

1566. Sir John Mafon, whose tomb was a wretched performance of Composite pillars, on a basement enclosing a tablet. The whole adorned with ornaments, in the worst taste imaginable; and two mermaids, holding hour glaffes and sculls.

The tomb of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, was formed by a basement and pedestals, on which were Composite pillars. The three inner had arches; those on the sides friezes and cornices only. Under those arches lay the effigies on a sarcophagus: at the head a daughter kneeled; and at the feet two sons in armour. On the middle columns were others of the same order, and between them tablets decorated with festoons and handsome carvings.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, 1579. Six Composite pillars, with pedestals, elevated on a double basement, formed the support of a triangular pediment, on which were his arms, scrolls, and sculls. The effigies of his two wives lay on the tomb, and on a table above them was that of Sir Nicholas.

1591. Sir Christopher Hatton had a heavy Ionick monument, with a sarcophagus, on which lay his effigies in armour. At each end of the tomb were four pillars and two pilasters, and between them a large arch; above the cornice two niches, between Composite pillars; and large obelisks completed the ornaments at the extremities. An arch still higher, in the middle, inclosed his arms; and the tomb was guarded by two other absurd obelisks, as tall as the second cornice.

1594. Thomas Heneage, knt. whose tomb was of the Composite order, with his effigies in armour, and that of his wife, under an arch. A kneeling female, and a child lying on a tomb, were represented on the basement.

1595. William Aubrey had his bust placed on a pedestal, beneath a shell between two Composite pillars. He is represented with a pointed beard, ruff, and black gown and cap, and a scull in the right hand, and a roll of parchment (or glove) in the left. On the basement were six female figures, and three male, two of which were in armour.

1595. John Wolley had a monument both singular and beautiful. It was formed of a basement, from the four corners of which rose the same number of stately Composite columns, supporting statues of Time, Fame, &c. On the basement stood an open coffin, containing the emaciated form of a man in the mantle of death. Upon the coffin was a double sarcophagus, with three seated figures: one in armour, resting his head on his hand; another in a furred gown; and the third a female, in the act of withdrawing her attention from a book in which she had been reading.

William

William Hewit, 1599. An altar tomb, with his figure recumbent praying, under a Composite arch, adorned with an angel, and other statues. The tablets of the lower part were covered with a disgusting collection of skulls and bones, a mere charnel floor.

Dean Nowell, 1601. His bust in a niche, with beard, whiskers, cap, ruff, and furred gown, his hands crossed on a cushion. Above, emblems of the holy Trinity, on the sides obelisks.

Sir William Cockain, 1626. His effigies lay on a sarcophagus, in armour, with a banner, shield, sword, and helmet, near him. That of his wife lay at his side. Chanticleer (the crest of Cockain, being a pun on the name) stood at the feet. Composite pillars supported an ill-shaped pediment, with scrolls and absurd figures on the cornice. Their children were represented kneeling on different parts of the tomb.

Dr. Donne, 1631. A niche of black marble contained a representation, ghastly in effect, of the Doctor in his winding sheet, with the feet in a sepulchral vase.

THE ANTIENT CHURCH OF ST. PAUL.

I consider it an unfortunate circumstance that the *original erection* of this once noble pile will still rest in undisturbed oblivion, contrary to my wishes and endeavours to produce new facts. Sir William Dugdale hath preceded me in the monument room, whence he compiled his valuable History; but I flatter myself the readers of this work will find many hitherto unknown and entertaining details which he has omitted.

It is observed in Wren's Parentalia, p. 266, that "the surveyor gave but little credit to the common story, that a Temple had been here to Diana, which some have believed, upon the report of the digging up formerly, and of later years, horns of stags, ox heads, tusks of boars, &c. meeting with no such indications in all his searches." The author must allude to the ensuing words, or others of the same import. "And that this was the temple of Diana some have farther confirmed unto us, by the incredible number of *oxe* heads there digged up in the daies of King Edward the First, when the East end of that church was enlarged, which were supposed to bee of those beasts that were there sacrificed to this goddess Diana *."

"The *herd*, unletter'd, nothing will believe
But what their senses plainly can perceive,"

* Speed's History, book VII. p. 234.

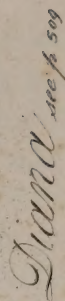
faith Hoole, in his translation of Orlando Furioso; but in this instance the case is reversed, and the man of letters disbelieves that which the *herd* have received, from antient and respectable authority, with implicit credit.

It is highly probable Sir Christopher might not have found any of those antient heathen relicks: and the reason is obvious, they had been disturbed at the time mentioned by Speed, scattered, and their places filled by other substances. And yet even at this period they exist, as I can demonstrate to any person desirous of viewing the horn of an ox, whose limbs have quivered on the altar of sacrifice almost two thousand years past.

During my researches in the church of St. Paul, August 1802, the weather was extremely warm, and the atmosphere remarkably clear of smoke and vapour. On a morning when the sun beamed unobstructed rays, I descended into the sepulchral church of St. Faith the Virgin, for the purpose of copying those inscriptions which a season less favourable would have rendered invisible unless illuminated by torches; for the rays of a candle are but as the twinklings of a star unveiled by clouds, when Auster pours forth its tremendous gusts, howling through the black waste of night. Writers of romances, admirers of horrors, approach! view those extended ailes, where the long perspective leads your appalled eye to scenes buried in utter chaos. Trace on each hand the massy pillar, declining in every gradation from darkness visible to darkness impenetrable; examine the vaulted roof thirteen feet above your head; see the mighty arch extend from the four-sided pillar; and tell me why you have not visited this crypt for scenes of disgusting import, your funerals, and your gliding ghosts. St. Faith has her vaults illuminated: she will show you, to your heart's content, the flashes of torches darting through avenues of columns; and the mute will lead you to the cells of Death, where the weeping friend accompanies the surpliced priest in the solemn rite that gives a fellow creature to the grave. Yet start not: yonder ghastly figure is inoffensive; it is the shadow of a good man. The features of Death have not yet obliterated those of life; the winding-sheet encloses him, but his face is exposed. How that ray of cheerful day rests upon it! It is something—nothing. What contemplative sprites are those, almost buried in shade? A female deep in thought. Surely they are of the Elizabethan age. And the male, wrapped in a gown, crosses his arms on his breast. Others, faintly discerned, are knights in armour. Novelist, one step farther. Hesitate? Shame on you! Fear not phantoms. That pile of decaying mortality, those fragments of skulls, bones, and wood,

are

p. 61.



are powerless. Again, it was but Grimalkin rushing terrified to a more retired corner; and that distant spark that approaches is but a poor candle, intended to point out who rests here; and he that bears it but a harmless boy, that lights me to avoid those steps of ascent and descent crossing our path, and those sinking graves within yonder rails. But retire; conviction is not for you; half the dismal beauties of this sepulchre would vanish, were you to hear what your ghosts consisted of.

Obliging reader, the crypts of St. Paul's are silent dreary mansions, lighted, at distant intervals, by grated prison-like windows, which afford partial gleams of light. Strong intervals of shade intervene. The vast piers, and immense arches, form the vaults into three avenues: the middle one, under the dome, totally dark; a portion of the North aisle, at the East end, is dedicated to St. Faith. It is used for no other purpose than interments, and the space is railed in. The keys are kept by the church-wardens of St. Augustine and St. Faith, and a master key is in the hands of the Clerk of the works of St. Paul's.

When the antient church was finally destroyed, many monumental statues were broken to pieces, and the alabaster powdered for cement. A few escaped, and are now preserved in St. Faith *.

Dr. Donne's figure, carved by Nicholas Stone, for 120l. is one of the number. It stands erect, in a window, without its niche, and deprived of the urn in which the feet were placed. It will be recollected that the Doctor had a painting done, representing him as deceased, and prepared for burial. Stone's work was a copy from that painting, and is really an admirable performance. (See the annexed plate.)—Another I believe to be the recumbent effigies of Lord Chancellor Hatton, in armour, and with the insignia of the order of the Garter.

* Mr. Gough, in his *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. II. p. cccxxiv. says, "In St. Faith's vaults, May 19, 1783, I saw, with Dr. Hamilton, prebendary of St. Paul's, Mr. Ord, and Mr. Brooke, the following figures remaining of the old monuments, in tolerable preservation; the hands, that were elevated, gone. Dr. Donne's whole figure: the urn flat at top, and never open, in the window of a separate vault; and fragments of his tomb are on the other side of the church. Sir Thomas Heneage, to the knee. His lady, perhaps. Sir John Wolley (only half of his head gone); his lady perfect. Large fragments of this tomb lay in an adjoining window. Close by Heneage a half length of Sir Nicholas Bacon, in armour, with matras. A whole figure of a lady. Q. his wife? Sir William Cockayne, alderman (a bust in gown), and his wife. A bust of whiter material, as of plaster, hands down on base gone. The skull (faceless) and the spine on a mat, all of wood, of Colet, in a separate vault. This fine carving had been by some accident removed among some old lumber; in which situation, Oct. 3, 1786, it was discovered by Dr. Ducarel and Mr. Nichols, and restored to its proper place. The shield and impalement of Wolley lay in another vault, among pillars and bases, and other fragments." My conjectures of whom those figures were intended to represent were formed before I saw Mr. Gough's observations. Far be it from me to adhere pertinaciously to my opinion. The general resemblance of effigies to each other is well known.

Two others are from John Wolley's beautiful monument.

A fifth is probably the effigies of Sir Nicholas Bacon; in armour.

Plate II. shews them separately.

At the feet of Dr. Donne's statue lay fragments of monuments, pieces of pillars, arms, pedestals, and dust. Below the window, on the floor, the urn belonging to the Doctor's figure; and a heap of rubbish, intermixed with various bones, thrown from graves at different periods. Among this collection was the horn, which I seized with avidity, instantly recognising its antiquity from the external appearance, lead coloured, porous, and entirely divested of the horny or enameled surface, evidently lately broken from the bones of the skull by the pickaxe of the grave-digger, some feet below the pavement. I consider the discovery of this horn essential, as it supports the assertions of antient historians; but I decline making any observation of my own, further than saying, it appears to me extremely probable that a Temple really did stand on the site of St. Paul's.

In the year 185 Lucius, king of England applied to Pope Eleutherius, entreating that he would permit two pious eminent men to visit his dominions, where the Christian religion was very imperfectly understood, for the purpose of teaching it, and converting the temples of idolatry, by purification and consecration, into churches, for the worship of the Holy Undivided Trinity.

The Pope complied immediately with the request, and sent Faganus and Damianus. Those persons divided the dominions of Lucius into three sees, London, York, and the third "was in the city of Caerleon upon Usk*." These sees were metropolitical; that of London included Loegria and Cornal.

Four hundred and nineteen years afterward a second mission was deemed necessary, when Pope Gregory sent St. Augustine to England. This Saint, rather capricious, preferred Canterbury to London; and, without the ceremony of consulting his holiness, very fairly transferred the archiepiscopal seat to the former city, leaving London a mere bishoprick, governed immediately afterward by Mellitus as first *bishop*.

The Christian religion seems to have made but little progress during the interval, if we may rely upon the authenticity of a letter said to have been written by Gregory to Mellitus, in which the pontiff directs that the various temples of the gods should be preserved; but that the statues, of whatever description, intended to represent them, should be destroyed. This performed, the fanes to be purified by the application of holy water, other altars erected, and the various budgets of relicks, culled of their choicest specimens, which were to be disposed in the most

* Stephens's Monasticon.

advantageous manner within them, thus to prevent by their presence all attempts from Jupiter, Neptune, Minerva, and Diana, to reinstate themselves in their antient seats. The good pope appears to have been fully aware, even at that very, very distant period, how acceptable a good dinner was to *John Bull*. He therefore writes, that as it had been customary to sacrifice many oxen to devils (meaning the poor gods of Homer and the Greeks), "some solemnity ought to be allowed in lieu thereof." Those solemnities he orders to be celebrated on the patron saint's days of each church, or on those whose relics were in it, under tents erected in the vicinity; and oxen slain, but not burnt.—No more,

" They taste the entrails, and the altars load
With smoking thighs, an offering to the god."

The *people* were to eat, praising the divinity of Christians. Politic Gregory! The enterprize was glorious, but dangerous; the prejudices of mankind are not always to be overcome by reasoning. Either the passions or the appetite must be indulged; and even now many a charitable deed is accomplished with the *aid* of a good dinner. Besides, the sovereign pontiff demonstrated to the people, that they might monopolize the whole provender of their gods with impunity, under the temples erected to them. Protestants! hail the memory of this zealous man, who taught your ancestors Christianity.

It is not altogether improbable (supposing the site of St. Paul's to have been dedicated to Diana*) that at least some part of the temple of that goddess was preserved, and such alterations and additions made as were suited to the forms of Christian worship. But Stillingfleet maintains, that it is impossible any such temple ever existed, and I am very sure it is a matter of little importance at present; yet certainly there are some strong reasons for the supposition, especially as Dr. Woodward asserts, that fragments of vessels used at sacrifices were found on the spot, with representations of Diana on them.

The first Christian church, dedicated to St. Paul the Apostle, erected where the present structure is situated, was the pious work of king Ethelbert, about 610, who had been converted by St. Augustine to Christianity.

St. Erkenwald, bishop of London, who died in 685, expended large sums on the church; but whether it was for additions, or to complete Ethelbert's plan, cannot now be ascertained. The following fact seems to imply that the building

* Is it an admissible conjecture that the original name of London, *Llyn Din*, which Mr. Pennant interprets the *lake city*, may have misled some ignorant etymologists to dream of *Diana*?

was not very large. An accidental fire consumed it in the year 961, and our historians say it was rebuilt in the same year. But perhaps this assertion is to be understood metaphorically, and only so far as to permit the renewal of divine service within it.

Only 26 years afterward St. Paul's was again destroyed by fire, at which time a considerable portion of London shared the same disastrous fate. Maurice, then bishop of London, conceived the vast design of erecting the magnificent structure whose final ruin will be minutely detailed in a subsequent page. This enormous church, 690 feet in length, 130 in breadth, and with a spire 520 feet in height, owes its origin to the worthy bishop; but such was the magnitude, that neither himself, nor his successor De Belmeis, lived to accomplish the pious deed, though they each presided twenty years, and expended all their revenues on the undertaking. Immortal honour will attend the memory of those prelates, unexampled in their reverence for the Divinity; for they *expended all* their incomes upon the church.

It is said that Maurice had injured the old church of St. Paul; but no particulars are mentioned. If so, he made a rapid use of his power, as it was burnt in 1087, and that is the precise year of his actual possession of the see of London. Dugdale tells a different tale. After saying that the church was burnt, and that Maurice repented of the injury he had done it, he determined to rebuild it, and in *one thousand and eighty-three* "began the foundation of a most magnificent pile; namely, all the body of the church, with the South and North cross ailes."

If Newcourt is correct in his catalogue of bishops, Sir William errs in placing the foundation by Maurice four years before he possessed the see, to which he had been nominated by William the Conqueror in 1085; but was not consecrated bishop till 1087.

Stowe adds, that a great deal of the stone used in erecting the church was brought from Caen in Normandy; and the ruins of an extensive building, called *The Palatine Tower*, near Fleet river, were applied to the same purpose.

Bishop Belmeis purchased whole streets near the site, the houses of which were taken down, the ground cleared, leveled, and converted into a cemetery. This he nearly inclosed with a stone wall. Henry the First contributed to the undertaking, by granting to the bishop part of the ditch of Baynard's castle for the site of the wall, and a passage outside to the South.

In 1106, Eustace earl of Bulloign, for the repose of his father and mother's souls, and that himself and his lady might be remembered in the prayers of the church,

church, granted all his right in the lands belonging to the castle, within the wall.

The succeeding bishops, Gilbertus Universalis and Robertus de Sigillo, are not known to have done any thing towards the completion of the church; and yet it is but justice to suppose they continued such works as were immediately necessary.

Richard * Belmeis the second imitated his uncle's example, by contributing largely in finishing and decorating St. Paul's; but fire, its inveterate foe, made a third assault in 1135, and demolished all that was combustible. We must imagine a thorough repair to have been the consequence. Bishop Niger resolved, soon after 1229, to rebuild the choir, as it is said, to improve the architecture, which he certainly did, if the old one resembled the nave. The steeple had been completed in 1221.

About this period, as the prelate led the way, many considerable sums were obtained from the publick. I am sorry to say, the gifts cannot be considered as altogether disinterested; remission from penance was the bait: 20, 30, 40 days indulgence, some for 7 years, and others to remit certain days for ever, on the anniversary of the dedication.

The pope, the archbishops of Canterbury and Colein, and many bishops, issued pardons to those who gave. Many of these scraps of parchment, full as efficacious now as they ever were, remain in the muniment room of St. Paul's, as mementos of the blind ignorance of the laity. The seals are generally beautiful, and in good preservation.

1240, Oct. 1. On this day the grand ceremony of consecration was performed by the bishop of London, assisted by cardinal Otho the pope's legate, the archbishop of Canterbury, and six bishops. Henry III. and vast numbers of dignitaries, nobles, and citizens, witnessed the solemn rites that offered an improved structure to the Divinity.

1256. The *new works* (always so termed) Eastward of the high altar, and over the crypt of St. Faith, were begun upon a piece of ground obtained from King John for the site of a market.

This beautiful addition occasioned indulgences for money to complete it; and the prelates and others contributed largely.

1285. Edward I. granted his licence to the dean and chapter, permitting them to encircle the church yard with a wall, in which gates were to be inserted at

* Dugdale calls him William and Richard.

convenient distances; to be locked in the evening, for the purpose of excluding those wretches who had made the indentings of the transepts and abutments screens for their infamous crimes of murder and robbery, committed in the night. I am at a loss how to reconcile this new wall with Sir William Dugdale's account of the old one, part of which he says was standing when he wrote. Belmeis "almost totally" inclosed the church-yard; and yet we find a licence issued for the same purpose, though part of the original wall remained till after 1666.

1312. The pavement of the *new work* was laid; the materials were of marble, at 5d. *per* foot. As the ensuing extract relates to this addition, and the dates are within a few years of each other, I shall insert it without hesitation*: "Memorandum quod die Lune prox' post festum Circumcisionis Domini, anno Domini mcccxxxii. constituti in capitulo decanus et omnes stagiarii † circa reformationem et ordinationem statûs magistri novi operis et officiorum contingent', tractarunt, et post tractatum, habitâ deliberatione providâ, ut infra sequitur, ordinarunt perpetuis temporibus fore observand'. Claves omnes pixidum in quibus reponuntur oblationes ubilibet ad ecclesiam Sancti Pauli pro novo opere provenientes sint in thesaurario de cetero, sub sigillo alicujus canonici stagiarii, prout antiquitus esse consueverunt. Preterea pecunia de pixide quibuscumque predictis recepta statim in thesaurario in cistâ in quâ antiquitus reponi consueverat sub sigillo alicujus canonici stagiarii reponatur; et custos novi operis septimatim, vel per quindenam, inde recipiat per liberationem alicujus canonici stagiarii presentis per indenturam, ut antiquitus fuerat observatum. Et si omnes stagiarii a civitate fuerint absentes, tunc sacrista cum uno de cardinalibus chori, amoto sigillo canonici puchie ‡ pecunie apposito, pecuniam inclusam liberent custodi, et puchiam reconfignent.

"Item sexto idûs Januarii, anno supradicto, Johannes de Pateneye, tunc custos novi operis, ad sancta Dei evangelia, ipsis per ipsum corporaliter tactis et inspectis, in presenciâ capituli, juramentum prestitit corporale, quod fideliter se haberet in suo officio; videlicet, fideliter se onerando de perceptis, et quod percepta fideliter in opere ecclesie expenderet, et de expensis computum terminis assignatis redderet fidelem; quodque nullum opus novum absque diffinitione decani et stagiariorum de cetero inchoaret, nec de pecuniâ ecclesie quicquid alicui absque deliberatione stagiariorum mutaret; nec jocalia aliqua in ecclesiâ ubi liberè oblata de cetero venderet

* MS. in Dean's vestry.

† *Stagiarii* were *residentiaries* "qui *stadium* compleverunt." Du'Cauge in voce.

‡ *Pouchia*, the pouch or bag.

vel distraheret, stagiariis inconsultis; quodque de pixidibus predictis, vel de clericis ad recolligend' hujusmodi oblationes, profectum nichil de cetero percipiet, nisi in presentia alicujus stagiarii ad hoc per decanum et stagiariis deputati, oblationibus ad altare Sancte Katherine provenientihus exceptis. Ad hec ordinamus, quod omnes et singuli deputati ad recolligend' et conservand' oblationes ubicunque in ecclesia que ad novum opus pertinent vocentur coram decano et stagiariis, et ibidem jurent quod de cetero officio suo fideliter se habebunt, et quod plenè omnem pecuniam quocunque die ad suam stationem obvenientem, sive in auro sive in argento, in pixide statim reponent; quodcumque cum aliquid jocale oblatum fuerit, eo die sacriste denunciabunt si presens fuerit, vel si absens quam citius ejus copiam in ecclesia habere poterint, ut in matriculâ ecclesie inter alia jocalia conscribatur. Nec de cetero pro hujusmodi oblationibus colligendis deputetur aliquis nisi per decanum et stagiarios, nec positus seu deputatus amoveatur nisi per eosdem; sed si deliquerit, statim per custodem denunciât stagiarius presentibus, et per eos puniatur, vel, si excessus exegerit, in totum amoveatur. Et quod omnes oblationes indistinctè, ubicunque, et omni die, tam die Pascues quem aliis hujusmodi diebus, in pixide plenè reponantur. Et hoc specialter jurent pro hujusmodi oblationibus colligendis deputati, custode oblationum proveniencium ad altare Katherine excepto. Preterea ordinamus quod magister novi operis in computando computet distinctè de legatis quatenus possibile fuerit; maximè, videlicet, a quo, quantum, et ex cujus testamento recipit. Idem quod faciat computando empta et soluta, scil' dicendo in meremio* empto ad tale opus, vel solutum totis carpentariis operantibus, tale, quid, per tot dies. Preterea ordinamus quod dictus magister et ceteri sui successores content de oblationibus provenientihus ad puerperium sicut de aliis. Et ut facilius prefatus magister suum compotum reddere possit, et decanus et stagiarii dictum compotum audituri in audiendo releventur, quater in anno, quando verisimiliter plures aderunt stagiarii, videlicet, in Natale Domini infra XII dies, in festo Pasche infra VIII dies, in festo Sancti Johannis Baptiste infra XIII dies, in festo Sancti Michaelis infra VIII dies, prefatus magister suum compotum reddere teneat, nisi decanus et capitulum terminos illos ex causâ duxerint prorogandos."

The architect should have erected the spire of St. Paul's with stone; but, as that was not done, the timber work had decayed by 1315 to such a degree that the upper part required rebuilding. It was consequently taken down many feet from the top, and skilfully replaced by a new termination, on which was placed a

* Materials or timber.

ball well gilded, and on that a cross. A curious method was adopted to preserve the elevated structure; no other than making the cross a receptacle for fragments of Saints, which were to plead in silent orisons for the safety of their pedestal; or their holy owners' devout lives perchance outweigh the pressure of the tempest, and blunt the bolts of Heaven. Wonderful age! rich in many of the brightest ornaments of man, yet how poor and debased in intellect! Segrave, bishop of London, in solemn procession, made this sacred deposit, and added 150 days of pardon *per annum* for 27 years.

I have seen in the records of the church a long roll of parchment, which is the year's account of Richard de Sayé, master of the works, for 1326. The sum total is 72l. 18s. 2d. and the carpenters received then 4d. 5d. and 6d. *per day*. One month's charges will serve as a specimen.

In septimana quâ fuit festum Sancti Erkenewaldi, die Jovis, in stipendiis Ricardi de Boching et vii aliorum carpentariorum per iiii dies xvis. cuilibet per diem vid.

Item ii carpentariis p eisdem dies - - - iiii. vii d. cui p diem vd. ob.

Item Johi Vitri et Riço Cl'ico p idē comp' - iis. vii d.

Item vi operariis per predictos dies - - - vis.

Item 2 m & cc shynglis empt' per Werefrid xiiis.

Item p cariaq' ejusdem - - - - - iiii d.

Item 2 cc clau empt' - - - - - xii d.

Item 2 cc clau empt' - - - - - viii d.

Item 2 iii tonell' empt' pro lacchis - - - iis. iiii d.

Item i ii lageñ olei pro opere - - - ii. iiii d.

Item dat' carpentariis pro Hokeday - - - viii d. Sum' xlviii. xd.

In the year 1344 a beautiful clock, of curious mechanism, was erected. The hour hand, or rather the hand of an angel, revolved past the numerals. If contrived with graceful attitude and easy motion, the thought was singularly appropriate, a heavenly messenger marking the progress of Time.

1444. In the afternoon of Feb. 1, a tempest of wind, accompanied with rain and lightning, disturbed the tranquillity of the good citizens of London. A stream of the forked element descended upon the spire of St. Paul's, damaged, and would have burnt it, had not the morrow-mass priest of Bow (whose name ought in justice to have been transmitted to us), certainly at great risk, quenched the fire remaining in the ruinous steeple. I do not find that any part of the precious deposit within the cross was afterward found within the vicinity of the church; and I believe it is entirely unknown, whether long exposure to heat and cold,

cold, a dry atmosphere and a wet, had bleached away their repellent qualities, or whether an unlucky dry rot had consumed the relicks. However, it is certain, they must either have lost their virtues, or not have been on the spot, or the lightning would not have ventured so daringly against the spire.

Such were the injuries sustained upon this unfortunate occasion, and so difficult the undertaking of repairing the spire at so great a height, that the year 1462 had arrived ere the globe was raised to its dangerous basement, the cross placed on it, and the copper gilt weather-cock set on its axis.

Ninety-nine years after the above period, on the 4th of June 1561, and in the afternoon, the steeple was again found to be on fire, a few feet below the cross. It was immediately supposed to have been occasioned by lightning; but Dr. Heylin says, that a plumber, many years afterwards, confessed on his death-bed his having left a pan of coals within the spire, when he went to dinner; which, agitated by the wind, communicated to the timber, and occasioned the ensuing desolation. A second morrow-mass priest of Bow made not his appearance: the people gazed, and lamented; but the fire descended, and gradually wrapt the whole spire in a whirling blaze, rending off large fragments, and giving them to the wind, which hurled the glowing brands, destructive, on the roof and streets. The view was awful, terrific, grand, and afflicting; but the general dismay must have increased when the furious element penetrated down the wood within the stone tower, thence rushed East and West, forming one extensive scene of destruction, through the angular roof, which was soon converted into ashes, and the fire gradually extinguished for want of combustible materials.

Such an event could not fail of attracting the attention of all England; and its Queen, greatly to her credit, lost no time in exerting the royal munificence and authority for the immediate repair of our beautiful cathedral. Elizabeth began a subscription by giving 1000 marks of gold, and 1000 loads of timber, from her forests or elsewhere. She at the same time commanded the Corporation of London to set an example of liberality to their fellow citizens and countrymen. Alexander Nowell, then dean, preached a pathetic sermon over the ruins, before the lord mayor, lamenting the destruction of such a structure, and entreating his auditors to give liberally. The result was, a large donation from the city chamber, and three fifteens, amounting in the whole to 3247l. 16s. 2d. ob. The prelates and clergy of the several dioceses most honourably resigned twentieths, thirtieths, and fortieths, of their benefices towards the fund, which augmented it to

67021. 13s. 4d. This ample supply enabled the commissioners for the repairs to bring them to a conclusion in the year 1566.

Litere a privato consilio pro collectione contributionis versus re-edificationem Ecclesie Cathedralis Divi Pauli, London'.

“After oure hartie commendations to your Lordeshippe: Wheras we understand that oure very goode Lorde the Archbushoppe of Canterbury, accordinge to suche orders as he receyved of the Queenes Majestie in that behalfe, hath directed unto you his lres, requyring youe wherein to levye a contribution of the clergie within your dioces for the reedifying of the churche of St. Paul's in London, according to certen rates therin limyted, as in the said lres more at large appeareth; so it is at this present, the workes of the same churche, being one of the most notable of the monuments of this realme, which heatherto with greate diligence, and like succeffe, have bene profecuted, are now compelled to cease, some part of the roofe thereof to stand bare and uncovered for want of leade, and present money to sustaine the charges of suche a worke, not only to the decay of the places so uncoverd, but also to some note and sclaunder in the sighte of the worlde. These are therefore to require your Lordshippe forthwith with all diligence to collecte all arearrages of the saide contribution remayning unpaide, and allso to send up to the said archbushope a pfitte and pticuler booke of accompte for your dioces, according to the instructions here under written, so as the returne thereof be made to the said archbushoppe at or before the first day of Oct. next, and not to faile; not doubting but as youe will be diligent to collecte the saide contribution in your diocesse, you will also liberally contribute of your owne, to the goode example of others, which is verie requisite. And we bid your Lordshippe right hartilie well to fare. From Grenewich, 27 June, 1563.”

After prescribing severall orders for proceeding, the most remarkable follows. “Item, that the Bishop send an account to the Archbishop, at or before Oct. of his whole diocesse, with the names of all the dignitaries and clergy therein, with the valuation of the same, as they are taxed in the Book of Tenths or Subsidies, so as it may be understood who are able to contribute and who are not, who have paid and who not.”

Signed, N. BACON, CS. W. NORTH, ARUNDELL, PEMBROK,
R. DUDLEY, W. HAWARD, C. ROGERS, J. KNOWLES,
JOHN MASON *.

* From Coxe's Register, Cole's MSS. in the British Museum, vol. XXVII. pp. 19, 20.

The frames of the roofs of the nave and choir were made in Yorkshire, and brought thence by sea. The covering was of lead.

The steeple never was rebuilt, though a part of the plan of repairs.

It would have been only reasonable to suppose the church of St. Paul's, thus restored, was a pattern for neatness and cleanliness; on the contrary, very many shameful abuses were suffered in it, one of which originated with the bell-ringers, who permitted persons to ascend into the tower, for money, where they amused themselves by hallooing, and throwing down small stones upon those who sauntered beneath*.

In the summer of 1597 a dunghill of four cart-loads lay at the steeple door within the church. Drunkards and idlers were even indulged in laying and sleeping upon the benches at the choir door.

1598. "We thinke it a verye necessarye thinge that every quorister should bringe with him to church a Testament in English, and torne to every chapter as it is dayly read, or some other good and godlye prayer-booke, rather than spend theyr tyme in talke, and huntinge after spurr-money, wheron they set their whole minds, and do often abuse dyvers, if they do not bestow somewhat on them."

Spur-money was an exaction from persons who entered a cathedral booted and spurred†. The gentlemen of the choir were peremptory in their demand, and threatened imprisonment in the choir for a night to all who refused them money.

"In the upper quier wher the cōion table dothe stande ther is such unreverente people, walking with their hatts on ther heddes cōmonly all the service-tyme, no man reprovng them for yt."

A little simplicity and plain-speaking from the presentment of John Ramsey: "Yt is a greate disorder in the church, that porters, butchers, and water-berers, and who not? be suffered (in speciall in tyme of service) to carrye and recarrye whatsoever, no man withstandinge them or gaynsayinge them, which is a greate scandalle to honeste-mynded men. And boyes (sayinge your reverence) p—ge upon stones in the church by St. Faithes doore, to slide upon, as upon yffe, and so by that meanes maye hurte themselves quicklie."

As the revenues of the different chantries had been confiscated to the use of the crown, and the priests they supported expelled from the church, the chapels

* This and the following facts are from the MS presentments on visitations at St. Paul's.

† This custom is still observed by the juvenile members of the Chapel Royal, and of some of the country cathedrals.

of their founders were, according to the vergers statement, shamefully neglected; indeed the then dean and chapter appear to have forgot, that though they had been used for very futile purposes, they still were part of a building used for the worship of God.

Those in the chancel were dedicated to Our Lady, St. George, St. Dunstan; one was erected by the Duke of Lancaster; and one was called the Dean's chapel.

In the nave were St. John's, Morning prayer, Long, St. Katharine's, and Kempe's chapels.

The windows were in general broken. St. George's was a receptacle for old stones, and a ladder. Long chapel received fir-poles and lumber, the rubbish of the repair of 1566. 42 years had elapsed since they were placed there. St. Katharine's was used for a school room. A chapel, not named, next to Jesus chapel, was let to a glazier for a workshop. Shade of Elizabeth! how were these things kept from your notice, when you visited St. Paul's? That you did not see them, I firmly believe.

The lord mayor and aldermen assembled every Sunday morning in St. Dunstan's chapel before they went to hear the sermon.

Lancaster's chapel the residentiaries used for a vestry.

Our Lady's, "not used, except in the parlement tyme, for the deane and archedecons to fytt in for that tyme."

Part of the vaults under the church were occupied by Mr. Finch, a carpenter; others the bishop and dean held; those on the North side were used by the minor canons. "There is under the church two upon the North syde, and two upon the South syde, and the chauncell and quere is vaulted under all, and devyded into dyvers parts by the paryshe of Faithes and petty canons. Those under the church belonge unto the bishop, those under the chauncell to y^e deane and chapter."

"Wee find that a way hath bene cutt through the wall of St. Pauls church into an auntyent vault belongeinge to the said church, which containeth in breadth 12 foote, and in length 50 foote. This valte, wee conceive, was aunciently employed for buryall of the deade, but is nowe used for a wine-cellar."

On the North East side of the church, Christopher Kendal and a widow Lowndes had houses, whose cellars and a warehouse were vaults of the church; the entrance was a window converted into a door. John Howe, verger, represented, "that the shrowdes and cloysters under the convocation howse (where not longe since the sermons in foule weather were wont to be preached) are made a common

common layfall for boardes, trunks, and chests, being lett oute unto trunk-makers; where, by meanes of their daily knocking and noyse, the church is greatly disturbed."

We learn from this man's complaints that many encroachments then existed, which were afterwards noticed by Inigo Jones. They are too numerous for this work. But the house of Thomas China stood against the church. Mr. China had a closet in one of the rooms, four feet high, two deep, and two in width, which were literally dug in the wall.

The house of John Gyles was partly formed by St. Paul's, and was "lately used for a playhouse."

The house of John Wheeler was not only built upon the foundation of the church; but they had contrived a way through a window into a part of the steeple, where Mr. Wheeler had a ware-room.

John Francis, not less ingenious, baked his bread and pies in an oven excavated within a buttress. Those were on the South side.

More than twenty houses had a side formed by the church, whose windows were darkened, and walls smoaked, in consequence. At the same time the foundations were injured by houses of office cut through them.

I am sorry to find the reign of Elizabeth tarnished by the existence of those execrable abuses, those inattentions to common decency. Her Majesty might have passed dirt and rubbish which lay in corners; but surely herself and her ministers must have seen those external excrescences surrounding the metropolitan church, and they certainly had power to remove them. The Queen came, saw, but did *not* conquer. *She* died; and *they* remained.

The church began by the time of James the First to be very ruinous throughout. This is readily accounted for. Enthusiasm and superstition, previous to the Reformation, made every description of men liberal: they gave freely in offerings and oblations to the different altars, and every nerve was exerted by the dignitaries in obtaining gifts and bequests, by indulgences and other means; to which sums they contributed largely themselves; and thus a fund was always ready for additions, enrichments, and repairs. The Reformation enlightened studious men; but the middling and lower orders wanted comprehension to appreciate the change from a splendid mode of worship to the simplicity of the present forms. When the altars were stripped of their precious stones, gold, silver, and cloth of gold, and they saw nothing in their places but a plain table covered only by a few yards

of

of velvet, all reverence for the Divinity was lost; and we find that they wandered unconscious upon the very platform of the altar, with their heads covered. This must not be supposed to be an argument against the Reformation; it was the defect of education. If a man had dared to violate the chancel a few years before (however ignorant), what would have been his punishment? A dreadful one! Such a man deserved a horsewhip; but it is better that an idiot should escape all chastisement than that our church should persecute. For these reasons no fund for repairs had accumulated in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Elizabeth. No reversions in Heaven were expected: therefore the multitude turned their money into channels which procured mental peace. They had but few ideas of external religion; but the religion of the heart abounded, and was demonstrated in foundations of charity before unthought-of.

It had been the practice from times long past for the bishop to protect and repair the body of the church, and the dean and chapter the choir. For many years the prelates and deans had annually expended more than double the sums which were appropriated to dilapidation.

A very correct knowledge of the deplorable state of St. Paul's may be formed from the ensuing estimate for repairs in 1608, made by John Record and Richard Smith, masons, who had the assistance of two smiths, two carpenters, a bricklayer, two plumbers, and two glaziers*.

	£.	s.	d.
For the choir	1619	4	1
The steeple	12015	15	0
The nave and ailes	6891	19	4
The transepts	1647	4	5
The chapter-house	361	19	5
Total,	22536	2	3

"The Weste ende of the church, with Lollards tower, and the tower next my lord's house, on the Weste side, with the two turrets over the topp of the stayre cases, will contyne, by estimation, 696 tunnes, and 5 foote of stone, &c. 2785l. 6s. 8d.

The pavements in the bodie of the church will contyne, by estimation, 12,704 foot of stone, 635l. 4s.

* From the original at St. Paul's.

“ The wall of the vestrie house, on the South side of the quire, will conteyne 18 tunnes of stone.

“ The rounde tower over morninge prayer chappell will conteyne 10 tunnes of stone.

“ The steeple is to be taken downe 33 foote, or thereabout, and to bee made upp againe, and the sides of the same to be repayred betweene the buttresses, which will conteyne 1032 tunnes of stone. The five buttresses for the steeple will conteyne 1850 tunnes of stone.

“ The foote of two of the pillars of the steeple are to be repayred, which will conteyne 43 tunnes of stone.

“ The repayringe of the stepps going upp to the steeple will conteyne 25 tunnes of stone.”

Five gradations of scaffolds were required for the steeple.

“ For the carpenters’ work on the roof of the long chapel on the North East side, 96 feet long and 30 broad, 40l.

“ There must be at the Weste ende 12 scaffolds. Some of them must be 150 foote longe apiece. 350l.

“ The battlements from the steeple to the West door were to be taken down, and rebuilt with brick.

“ For bars, cramps, dogs, and bolts of iron for the steeple, 370l.”

The tower was 51 feet in length from East to West, and from North to South 50 feet; and the roof covered with lead “ wee estimate to amounte aboute to 17 tunnes and 10 cwt. the castinge thereof att 12d. the hundred; 50 cwt. of new lead in addition, at 15s. 6d. *per* cwt. For fower workmen one moneth to cast and lay the same, at 20d. *per* day.”

The North and South “ mayne iles” are stated to be each 120 feet long. From the steeple to Lollard’s tower 240 feet.”

The sum of 22,536l. could not be obtained by any exertions of the bishop of London and the dean and chapter, without the royal assistance; but the king seemed indifferent to the state of St. Paul’s.

A gentleman named Henry Farley is mentioned by Sir William Dugdale as having been indefatigable in his endeavours to rouse the king to action, which (after petitioning eight years) he accomplished.

In the Gentleman’s Magazine, vol. L. p. 180, is a description of an old painting on boards, which folded together, there said to have been designed or
invented,

invented by the zealous Mr. Farley; and this was one of the methods he adopted to promote his grand object. The first leaf introduced the king to St. Paul's; but the second is most to our purpose. At the bottom was inscribed: "Amore, veritate, et reverentiâ. So invented, and at my costs, made for me, H. Farley, 1616. Wrought by John Gipkyn. Fyat voluntas Dei."

The church was represented without the spire, and rooks flying over it; against the South wall of the nave a gallery, which contained the King, Queen, and Prince, with inscriptions on pannels under each, of "Vive le Roy, Vive la Reine, Vive le Prince."

In another, to the left of the royal family, sat a group of ten bishops, lords, and ladies. Below this gallery was inscribed, "Mr. William Parker, citizen and merchant taylor, gave 400 poundes towards repaires of my windowes."

On the above stood 12 choristers in surplices; and in a third gallery were the mayor and aldermen of London. A crowd of citizens of both sexes sit before St. Paul's cross, a hexagon, which was covered with lead, and surmounted by a large cross; a bishop preaches by an hour-glass, with several persons behind him, and a verger at the steps. A brick wall inclosed the pulpit, within which were people taking notes of the sermon, their ink-horns laying on a step beneath the preacher. An elderly man, seated near the cross, is addressed by a person bowing, "I pray, sir, what is the text?" He answers, the 2d of Chronicles, chap. xxiv. At the West door a coffer, "The offering chest."

The houses mentioned in another page are shown with smoking chimneys. A label adds,

"Viewe, O Kinge, howe my wall-creepers
Have made mee worke for chimney-sweepers."

Another compartment represents the church repaired, and the houses removed, with the gallery adorned by the arms of England, London, and those of the sees of Canterbury and London. There are several other inscriptions, appropriate, but not necessary to this work.

The picture was purchased out of the rectory house of Lamborne, where it had lain in a lumber-room near half a century, for *two shillings*, in 1780, by Mr. Webster, surgeon, of Chigwell, Essex. He sold it for *fifteen guineas* to Mr. Bridgen, treasurer to the Society of Antiquaries; who purchased it of him for the same sum, and it is placed in their library.

It must be acknowledged, that, when James did undertake the work, he proceeded with alacrity and judgment. As a preliminary, he went on horseback, in great state, on Sunday, March 26, 1620, to the church, attended by a numerous train of courtiers, and the lord mayor, Sir William Cockain. On entering the West door, the king kneeled, and pronounced a prayer for the success of the undertaking. Thence he proceeded under a canopy held by the dean and three residentiaries, accompanied by the clergy and others singing, to the choir; which was adorned with some of his own rich tapestry, or hangings. After an anthem had been sung, his majesty went to St. Paul's cross, where a sermon was preached by Dr. King, bishop of London, from a well-chosen text, the 13th and 14th verses of *Domine exaudi*, Psalm cii. "Thou shalt arise, and have mercy upon Sion; for it is time that thou have mercy upon her: yea, the time is come. And why? Thy servants think upon her stones; and it pitieth them to see her in the dust."

When the sermon was concluded, the King accompanied the bishop to his palace, where a sumptuous repast concluded the ceremony. On the 16th of November following, a royal commission was issued for prosecuting the repairs. A number of most respectable persons named in the commission, after mature consideration, recommended a general subscription through the kingdom. Some fatality paralysed every effort: sums of money were received, and stone provided; but the former was wasted, and the latter misapplied. The Duke of Buckingham borrowed part for the Water-gate at York house. Every arrangement became disarranged, and confusion prevailed, till Laud was elevated to the see of London. This prelate immediately exerted himself, and successfully, for the neglected unfortunate St. Paul's. Charles the First pursued his father's example, and issued his letters, directed to many eminent persons as commissioners for the repairs, recommending every honourable expedient for procuring of subscriptions and bequests, which were to be paid into the city chamber.

Entreaties and persuasion entered every county, and solicitations were poured upon cities, towns, and corporate bodies; nor were the clergy less assiduous. The prelate addressed his diocese, and the incumbents entreated their parishioners.

Dr. Corbet, bishop of Norwich, wrote to his clergy in a stile impressive, whimsical, benevolent, and satirical: but he shall speak for himself*.

* Harl. MSS. No. 750.

“ In all other contributions justice precedes charity. For the king, or for poor, as you are rated, you must give and pay; it is not so in benevolence. Here Charity rates herself. Her gift is arbitrary, and her law is the conscience. He that stays till I perswade him, gives not all his own money: I give half that have procured it. He that comes perswaded gives his own; but takes off more than he brought, God paying use for nothing. But now comes your turn to speak, or God in you by your hands; for so he useth to speak many times by the hands of Moses and Aaron, and by the hands of Esay and Ezekiel, and by the hands of you his minor prophets. Now prosper, O Lord! the works of these hands, O prosper thou our handy-work!—Amen.”

The subscriptions received are particularized in large vellum books, which stand in a press, over the Dean's vestry, St. Paul's. Sir William Dugdale has made copious extracts from them; and for that reason I decline doing the same. The total amount was 101,330*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

The essential stimulus received, the repairs were begun in 1633, under the direction of an architect whose powers were fully equal to the task. How he exerted them, shall be shown hereafter. The celebrated Inigo Jones cleared his way by taking down some of the obstructions noticed in pages 72, 73; paling-in the church-yard; and by causing the sermons to be preached within the choir, instead of at the cross; for he was directed to begin at the South East corner, and proceed Westward. The first stone was laid by bishop Laud; the second by Sir Francis Windebanke, secretary of state; the third by Judge Martin; and the fourth by Jones*.

When the architect dug the foundation for his portico, he found the earth in many places loose, and unfit to sustain so great a weight. In some parts arches were turned, and in others the ground was rammed two feet in depth, to remedy those defects. A great deal of old stone from the East end of the church was used in the basement. The pillars consisted of six stones each, from the base to the capitals. Six pieces of ashler, for the lower parts of the columns, weighed 38 tons, and cost 26*s.* *per* ton. Nine capitals weighed 105 tons; and four architraves 38 tons, at 30*s.* *per* ton.

The carvers of the capitals and enrichments had 3*s.* *per* day.

* History of St. Paul's.

Enoch Wyatt was employed sixteen days on the model of a vast statue for the North side (perhaps the pediment of the transept); for which he received 49s. 6d. but it was never used.

The pedestal for the cross at the West end of the church weighed 15 tons.

A cramp of iron, 63 feet in length, was made for strengthening the West end and North sides in the gallery. This, and another for the opposite corner, weighed near a ton, and cost 4d. *per* pound.

The following articles are from the accounts for August 1637.

“Paid to John Williams, for lighteridge of 43 tuns and $\frac{1}{2}$ of white marble, from Tower wharfe to Paul’s wharfe, at xii d. the tunne.

“Mem. that this white marble was provided at Genoa, by the direction of Sir William Curteine, knt. deceased, and since his death brought into England, and delivered at the Tower wharfe, by his sonne William Curteine, esq. at his owne costs and charges, and by him freely given, to bee employed in the worke of the West end of the cathedral of St. Paul, in London.”

Zachary Taylor had 39s. 9d. for carving the patterns of the enrichments of the great marble door case, and for those of the lesser doors 13s. 6d. after the designs of Inigo Jones.

Great part of the stone used in those considerable works was dragged up the hill from Paul’s wharf on carriages drawn by capsterns, a tedious and dangerous method of proceeding.

The rubbish removed on laying the foundation of the portico was conveyed to Clerkenwell fields, where some curious fragments of antiquity may still remain.

Nine years were passed in the prosecution of the repairs; and they had it in contemplation to rebuild the pillars of the tower, in order to obtain sufficient support for a stone spire. The scaffolds were prepared; but the year 1642 introduced events inimical to order, religion, and domestic peace. Repairing ceased, and the accelerated ruin of St. Paul’s commenced.

Sir Paul Pinder, eminent in piety and charity, and ever studying the advantage of his fellow-citizens, contributed most generously to the reparation and embellishment of this venerable building, by presenting the commissioners with 4000l. for the completion of the South transept. The screen on the platform, above the steps leading to the choir, had received much damage at various periods. Such of the pillars as had been removed, or were decayed, he replaced with others of black marble; and filled the niches with statues of the Saxon kings, who were
founders

founders and benefactors. On the side next the choir Sir Paul restored those angels whose niches were vacant; and added many rich carvings which he had as richly gilded. This worthy man completed his gifts by a present of hangings for the upper end of the choir.

We have now arrived at that detestable æra which added bigotry to civil dissension; and St. Paul's suffered under its lash, unexampled in severity. The act for the abolition of bishops, deans, and chapters, deprived the church of its legal guardians; and the seizure, in 1643, of all the revenues, robbed it of every prospect of support, even if the infatuated Parliament had not (in addition) taken to their own use the funds for repairs, and materials of every description.

Dr. Burges received 400*l. per annum* from the revenues, as the preacher of a weekly lecture. Part of the materials were given to the parishioners of St. Gregory's, whose church had been taken down, in order that they might rebuild it.

The scaffolds went to the soldiers of Colonel Jephson's regiment, for arrears of pay, amounting to 1746*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* *; and the overplus to those who were fortunate enough to enjoy parliamentary patronage.

Now "the dogs of war" cry havoc; soldiers break down the stalls, tear the stones from the pavement, and monumental brasses from the stones, destroy tombs, dig saw-pits in the hallowed earth, and divide their spoils with the rending saw. To complete the catalogue of impieties, see St. Paul's a stable, and a barrack for dragoons! Danger seems to have had no terrors for those valiant men, who dared to remove the scaffolds and frames which supported the arches of the South transept. How they escaped when the stones fell, is almost as wonderful as their folly. Strange as it may appear, while one part of this church was used in the infamous manner described, another received the elect for the purposes of prayer and preaching. This was the East end, and part of the choir, separated by a brick wall. The congregation entered through one of the North windows, converted into a door. The portico, erected after a design by Inigo Jones, met with treatment equally injurious, but profitable to the usurping owners. Shops were built within it, and commodities sold by the tenants of every description; but, that the Monarchs who had endeavoured to restore St. Paul's might not see those sacrilegious intrusions, even by their marble proxies on the balustrade, they were thrown down and demolished.

* History of St. Paul's.

At length the Restoration of Charles II. checked this torrent of debasement, and the regular government of the church re-commenced. The dean and chapter (fully sensible of the necessity of cleansing this Augean stable) employed persons immediately to perform the task. Through their direction, the East end of the church, and one arch of the choir, were furnished with stalls, and other appendages for the cathedral service; but they had it not in their power to complete the repair without liberal assistance. This the king readily granted, and added his letters patent, dated April 18, 1663, appointing commissioners to superintend the arduous undertaking. Subscriptions were once more solicited, received, and the repairs were commenced on the first of August in the same year.

I have minutely examined the original books, authenticated by the signatures of the acting commissioners, from which I selected every curious particular illustrative of the situation of the church at the period above mentioned.

Sir John Denham, Knight of the Bath, received 6s. 8d. *per diem* as surveyor-general of the works. It is recorded to his honour, and that of John Webb, esq. his assistant, that they would not accept of wages "for new-making the hip of the South end of the rooffe, where it was cutt away and spoiled, and where a house was lately erected against St. Gregory's church steeple, and lately pulled downe." Those gentlemen found it necessary to erect "a fence on the inside of the greate North doore, to hinder the concourse of rude people from running into the church, when the doores were opened for ringing St. Faith's parish bell." They then proceeded to remove the houses mentioned in pages 72, 73, and others built against various parts of the church during the interregnum. Two were on the South side, seven between the North transept and the West end. Two stood in the North East angle, or St. Paul's Cross yard, a "great markett howse," and a long building under the North wall: four in the North West angle, and four on the East and West sides of the great North gate. A carpenter had his lumber-yard at the little South door. All those houses had cellars dug through the mansions of the dead. These were filled with the rubbish of the fallen roof of the South transept.

One charge will serve as an illustration of the state of the portico: "Carpenters employed in taking downe a high house in the North angle in the portico, which hindred the mafons from repairing that parte of it." The bases of the marble door-cases were injured by fires made against them. The capitals, cornices,

nices, pilasters, and pillars, had received so much damage, that sculptors and masons were employed for many months in repairing them.

Those fruitless labours were continued, with laudable perseverance, till the fatal 3d of September 1666; by which period 3586l. 5s. 1d. had been expended. After having sustained several repulses, Fire, the destroying angel of St. Paul's, returned to the assault armed with all its terrors. View it making rapid approaches, revolving, as the orb of day revolves, to the West; seizing upon its unprotected victim East, North, and South; rushing through windows and doors; preying upon its vitals; loosening and undermining the venerable ailes, till the massy roof cracks, and rushes in thunder to the pavement; which yielding, the whole is precipitated to the native earth, where it is cemented by torrents of liquified lead. This conquest atchieved, "the floods of fire" rolled onward, consuming all before them, leaving the glowing ruins still great and majestic, amidst the ashes of London.

The spectator, tottering with wearied steps, enters upon his melancholy survey, wandering between walls half pulverised, half vitrified, dreading the frown of each tottering fragment, and at length reaches the chapel of the blessed Virgin. There his appalled eye sinks at once into an abyss of darkness, choaked with stones, dust, monuments, and the dead. There, mixed with the chaos of his church, he finds the bishop Braybrooke dried to the consistence of a mummy, his muscles and flesh hardened to the true resemblance of leather; and with him other bodies in the same state of preservation. But let us leave this unpleasant retrospect.

To proceed regularly in detailing the occurrences which followed the fire, it will be necessary to mention that every fact has been extracted, with unwearied labour, from the well-preserved volumes of the commissioners, and those of the treasurer and surveyor. For the indulgence of the Dean and Chapter, I again feel grateful; and once more beg them to receive my thanks.

The first meeting recorded in the order book of the commissioners for repairing the church was on the 15th of January 1667-8; and in the lord chamberlain's lodgings at Whitehall; present the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chamberlain, the Bishops of Winchester and Ely, Sir Richard Chaworth, the Dean of St. Paul's, and Dr. Pory. After a melancholy exordium, they agreed that such was the deplorable state of the cathedral, "the whole East parte being under greater desolation than the rest, not onely the tymber rooffe being burnt, and the stone

stone vaults above for the greatest parte thrown down, and the outwalls there weakned more than in other places; but the very inner walls and pillars between the choir and North aisle being fallen also (and those on the South side in great danger) and in their fall haveing broken open the vaults into St. Faith's church." What could be done with a building in this state but rebuild it? And yet the commissioners then thought it possible to restore it, and to begin by repairing a part least injured, for the choir to be complete by the ensuing summer. This was found to be "the body of the church between the West end and the second pillars, above the little North and South dores." Six commissioners, appointed from the whole number, were to superintend the work. It appears from a succeeding order, that sheds and shops had been erected by the wretched inhabitants of the neighbourhood within the church-yard, and even against the falling walls.

Dr. Sancroft, dean, Edward Woodroff, and John Tillison, gentlemen, were named as a sub-committee, on the 5th of March, to make purchases, "and conduct all matters relating to workmen and their wages." At the third meeting, on the 25th of July, a letter was read from the king, which informed the commissioners, that the ruins had been examined by experienced workmen, who found the walls in so dangerous a state, that they "were judged altogether insufficient for bearing another roof, or any new work."

His majesty then proceeds to order the old wall to be taken down to the foundation, of the East end; "the old choire and the tower to be replaced with a new choir of a faire and decent fabrick, near or upon the old foundacons; and also that care be taken to preserve the cornices, ashlers, and such other parts of the former work towards the West, as shall be deemed usefull for the new fabrick, least they be spoiled by the fall of more of the walls, which seeme to threaten immediate ruine."

At the meeting of the 3d of August the commissioners ordered, in pursuance of his majesty's directions, that the destruction of the parts mentioned should immediately commence; and that Sir John Denham, knight of the Bath, surveyor general of his majesty's works, Leolin Jenkins, LL. D. judge of the high court of admiralty, Dr. Sancroft, Dr. Pory, Dr. Done, residentiary, and Christopher Wren, LL. D. Savilian profeffor of astronomy, Oxford, should be a sub-committee to carry their orders into effect.

Aug. 18. The King informed the commissioners, that the lower part of Fleet-street, near the bridge, was to be raised, and quays or wharfs erected, which required "hard and substantiall matter." He therefore requests that all the "stony rubbish," unfit for the intended church, should be taken to the above place, and others requisite, where no other materials were to be used. On the 25th of August the lord mayor, Peak, and court of aldermen, appointed Sir Thomas Bludworth, Sir Richard Ford, Sir Samuel Starling, Sir George Waterman, and Sir Robert Hanson, to treat with the dean and committee for the rubbish.

1668, Dec. 2. Orders were issued for auditing accounts. From those we find Joshua Marshall to have been master mason.

From the 23d of March 1664, to Sept. 14, 1668, 5927l. 9s. 0½d. had been received of Sir Thomas Player, chamberlain of London, for repairs and taking down the church. This money was honourably accounted for by Hugh May, esq. paymaster, and John Tillison.

1669, July 30. Dr. Wren was unanimously chosen surveyor-general of the repairs of St. Paul's, on the decease of Sir John Denham.

At the same time Mr. May received a present of 50l. for his assiduity; and Thomas King, esq. M. P. had the same sum, as a recompence for the loss of the office of receiver of arrears of impropriations (afterwards given to the church by the king), to which he had been appointed by a committee of the house of commons.

The following address to the committee of commissioners is a proof that, however *we* may complain of the contracted passages near the metropolitan church, the antient edifice was still more confined.

1671, Aug. 31. "May it please your Lordships, a parcell of ground belonging to Mr. Kirke, tenant to my lord of London, lying on the North side of the porticoe of St. Paul's, and adjoining thereunto within six foote, was adjudged by all persons for inconvenient, that, besides the narrowness of the passage, noe foundation could ever be dug, and scaffolding placed for the new fabrick; and, by reason of the nearness of these howses, this was the place from whence the church first took fire." In consideration of which, they agreed with the bishop and his tenant, that 755 superficial feet of earth should be added to the church ground for 189l. 5s.; signed by the sub-committee.

1671, Dec. 13. Sir George Waterman, lord mayor, granted permission for fencing-in the street before the East end, to prevent accidents to passengers in taking

taking it down. By this time the timber provided for the intended roof had begun to decay, and the stone and rubbish of the walls had so much increased that the labourers were at a loss where to throw it. The commissioners therefore ordered that the smallest Portland stones, chalk, rubble, and timber, should be sold, for the rebuilding of parochial churches, but no other purpose; and the ragstone for paving.

1672, Dec. 16. Sir Christopher Wren had prepared plans for the new church, which were shewn to the King. On this day the commissioners were informed that that of the present church had the preference, and that the King had ordered a model to be erected large enough to admit a man within it; upon which they directed the chapter-house to be roofed, cieled, and glazed, as a receptacle for the model.

1674, May 11. At Lambeth palace. Previous to this period his majesty's commission had been issued for rebuilding the church, dated Nov. 12, 1673. The commissioners ordered it to be printed.

1674, June 4. They met at London house; when, it having been considered that the new commission superseded the old, Sir Christopher Wren and Edward Woodroff were re-appointed surveyor and assistant, and Mr. J. Tillison clerk of the works, at their former salaries.

Thomas Dickens, clerk of the works to the bishop of London, considered himself entitled to the latter office, in right of his situation with Dr. Henchman; but the commissioners representing to him that it applied only to the repairs of the church when standing, and not to a building to be erected, he submitted to this definition.

1675, May 14. The King again addressed the committee, commanding them to commence the work, according to the design he had selected, at the East end, for a choir; for which purpose a sum had been received from the duty on coals (expressly levied for the rebuilding St. Paul's and other churches*), sufficient to carry it on "in great forwardness." On the 19th of May they assembled at the lord keeper's chambers in the house of lords, from whence orders were issued, that

* The first act of parliament for the duty on coals was passed in 1670 for 2s. *per* chaldron, to remain in force till 1677; the ensuing ten years 3s. *per* chaldron, one-fourth of the receipts for St. Paul's; the second act, from 1687 till 1700, 1s. 6d. *per* chaldron, two-thirds to St. Paul's; the third act, from 1700 to 1708, at 1s. *per* chaldron, two-thirds to St. Paul's; and the fourth act, from 1708 to 1716, 2s. *per* children; all for St. Paul's.

the surveyor, with his assistants and officers, should immediately sett out the ground, and cause the foundation to be laid of so much of that designe as lies East of the cupola, or tower; and pursue the work with all diligence, so long as the season of the year will permit."

May 25. A sub-committee was appointed, to superintend the works. They were Sir Thomas Chicheley, Sir Charles Harbord, Sir Philip Warwick, and Sir Leolin Jenkins, Thomas Exton, LL. D. Sir Richard Ford, Sir Joseph Sheldon, Sir Christopher Wren, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, &c. &c. This meeting was held in the master's apartments at the Charter-house.

June 18. The commissioners agreed to meet on the first Thursday of every month, and appointed a standing committee to assemble in the chapter or London houses every Thursday.

1675, June 21. The first stone of the present church of St. Paul was laid by Thomas Strong, mason, and the second by Mr. Longland.

Aug. 5. Many salutary orders were issued: for instance, "That no provisions be made, except by warrant from the surveyor, to be entered in a book, and produced by the receiver. The assistant to provide articles to be procured without travelling, according to the surveyor's warrant; to examine every thing brought in, in order to decide whether they were such as the contract specified; and then deliver them to the clerk of the works, after they had been entered on his books. The clerk of the works to place each receipt, "by measure, weight, or tale," in safety, entering the articles as received in a book; "that so the purveyor and he may be check upon one another; and the surveyor, by the registry of his warrants, check upon them both."

Oct. 7. Sir Christopher Wren's salary was fixed at 200*l. per annum.*

Dec. 2. "The arrears due upon subscriptions made in 1664, by many noble persons of the highest quality, for and towards the work at St. Paul's, being by the commissioners observed to rise very high;" they requested "the dean of St. Paul's forthwith to take care that (as soon as may be) application may be made to all so in arrears; that their original subscriptions be shewed them, together with the bill of arrears drawn upon the same; and that they be humbly desired to declare what they resolve to do thereupon."

Mr. John Oliver was this day appointed assistant surveyor, in place of Mr. Woodroff, deceased.

The

The Commissioners received 800*l.* the legacy of Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, by half-yearly installments of 200*l.* from Sir John Robinson.

Charles II. issued his grant of Portland stone, dated Feb. 21, in the 28th year of his reign; upon which the commissioners authorised the dean and chapter to appoint Thomas Knight their agent in the Isle of Portland, who was to demand a duty of 4*d.* *per* ton for all stone raised there for any other purposes than rebuilding St. Paul's, or for the King's works. Mr. Knight carried with him a very polite letter of recommendation from the mayor and corporation of London, directed to the mayor and corporation of Weymouth, entreating their countenance and assistance, and promising a return of civility when an opportunity offered.

The piers, ways, and cranes, were maintained at the commissioners expense.

1676, Sept. 14. The commissioners issued an address, or order, to the several bishops, strongly recommending contributions from themselves, and procuring subscriptions within their dioceses. How this and other applications were received by their lordships may be perceived from the following letters, which were all I could find in the archives of St. Paul's.

“May it please your Lordship, Your Lordship's letter concerning the rebuilding of Paul's I lately received; and having not been called upon for soe many yeares for that which I subscribed towards that worke, I supposed that some more effectual course had been thought upon, for the advanceing of moneys towards soe chargeable a structure. The extreme expences which I have been at here, of above 2000*l.* in repairing of houses, and 1000*l.* in building a new chappell, which was finished but the last yeare, hath put me out of a capacity to lay downe soe much money at the present; but I will take care very speedily to returne 100*l.* into the chamber of London, and I shall make all the haste I can to come out of this debt, after my next audit; which, by the slacknes of tenants paying their rents, is come to be in January, whereas heretofore it used to be in November. I should at the present have returned something more, but that the next weeke after I received your lordship's letter I received a letter from the warden of the college whereof I was fellow, earnestly desiring my assistance in some work that they are there about, which I am not willing to decline, and unto which I must give a speedy answer. I remaine your lordship's most affectionate brother and humble servant,

ED. NORWIC'.”

May 12, 1673.

Edward

Edward Reynolds was the 59th bishop of Norwich, to which see he was elevated in 1660. On the 18th of December following, the date of his letter, he paid 100l.; and on the 20th of the same month 60l.; in March 1675-6, 120l.; and in Dec. 1676, 160l.; in full of his subscription; in all 440l.

“ My very good Lord, I have perused the enclosed order and direction of his majesties commissioners for the rebuilding of St. Paul’s, and shall effectually pursue the same within my diocese, and other parts of my jurisdiction; and your lordship shall have a particular account thereof in some short time.

“ By the tenor of the commission, I conceive either your lordship, or other the commissioners, most proper to communicate this affayr to the rest of my brethren y^e bishops; and the rather, because it relates to both provinces; and your lordship is especially thereby entrusted with the return, and the commissioners with the examination of it: but, if my name shall be thought necessary, I shall write unto your lordship according to the usual manner, and shall be most ready to contribute what other assistance I can that may conduce either to the execution or expedition of so laudable a designe. In the mean time, I am my lord, your lordship’s very affectionate friend and brother,

GUILB. CANT.

Craydon, Sept. 1, 1676.

“ I received the enclosed from the bishop of Worcester just now. What use may be made of the information I know not, but am assured that your lordship will improve it to the churches best advantage, if there be any convenient opportunity.”

This prelate survived the writing of the above letter but one year. Gilbert Sheldon was translated to Canterbury in 1663, from the see of London. His subscription to the repair and rebuilding of St. Paul’s amounted to 2000l.

“ Rev. Sir, Being ignorant of many particulars, the knowledge whereof might enable me to returne a positive answer to your letter; I crave leave to respite that, untill I may have the opportunity of waiting on you at London, which possibly may be very speedily, and cannot probably be very long. In the meane time, I heartily rejoyce in the happy progress of that glorious worke; and although (as I conjecture by some expressions in yours) I may not be able to answer the expectation of others, I shall take care to satisfy myself, in the discharge of what I shall
conceive

conceive to be my duty in this matter; and shall ever endeavour to behave myself, as I am, your most affectionate brother, and most faithfull, and humble servant,

SETH SARUM."

Sept. 23, 1676.

Seth Ward, 76th bishop of Salisbury, was translated to that see in 1667, from Exeter, on the 4th of June 1678.—2401. is placed opposite his name, as his subscription.

"Right honourable and my very good Lord, Oa. 16, 1676.

"In obedience to an order from his majestyes commissioners for y^e building of St. Paul's, bearing date the 14 7-ber last past; which came to my hands the 3d of this month; I have sent your lordship the enclosed accompt of all such summes of moneys as have beine gathered by the chancellors of Landaffe and their officialls since y^e yeare 1663. I have called the surrogate and y^e registers before me, and have with them examined the books of collection, out of which I have extracted this accompt, which I have sent to your lo^p; your lo^p will finde that from y^e yeare 1663, till 1672, wee have noe accompt of what moneys was received by way of commutation (*for penance*); and y^e reason is, because in y^e which tyme, Sir Thomas Crofts was chancellor, who disposed of what money as was gathered, or kept them for his own use, for to this day there is noe accompt how or for what use he disposed of any summes; neither would he ever suffer y^e bishops in his tyme to have any cognizance about y^e disposall of any moneys which he received for commutation, as I am credibly informed.

"Since his decease, Dr. Richard Lloyd was made chancellor (y^t was, as I thinke, in the yeare 1672). From y^t tyme your lo^p hath a perfect accompt of all y^e sums y^t were received for yt. Y^e present chancellor, Dr. Lloyd (whose proceedings in this, as well as in all other affayres relating to his place in y^e church of Landaffe, are noble and prayseworthy), did not dispose of any moneys received for commutations, but hath left them in y^e hands of y^e register; from whome I received eight pound ten shillings, which I will returne to London to be payd to your treasurer, as soone as I have but your lo^p's commands for yt; and in y^e meane tyme I heartily comend your lo^p to the especiall protection of y^e Almighty God; and remaine, right honourable, your lo^p's humble servant to command,

WILLIAM LANDAFFE."

William

William Lloyd was the 75th bishop of Landaff, and promoted to that see in 1675; whence he was afterwards translated to Peterborough.

“ My Lord,

Thorp, Nov. 8, 1676.

“ I received lately from your lordship, and other bishops, his majesties commissioners for the rebuilding of St. Paul's, a letter five weeks after the date, with a copy of his majesties commands concerning commutations, which is the first notice that either myself, or any of mine officers, have had thereof. What moneys have been heretofore received upon that accompt have been disposed of to other pious and charitable uses. Of late they have been very inconsiderable; and so I suppose they will be for the future, on the men's part; for, if they be not grown more honest, they are grown at least more cunning, and more bold, to outface the ecclesiastical courts, by denying the fact, when they are presented, and charged with it, upon public fame; being not liable to be put to their purgation, since the oath *ex officio* was taken away.

“ If any thing of moment shall happen for the future, we shall be careful to see his majesties pleasure duly performed. There is another thing of much more consideration, for the advancing of that work; viz. the subscriptions which were made ten or eleven years since, which, if they had been duly called for in time, might have come to some good accompt, and so perhaps may yet; though I doubt many of them are irrecoverably lost.

“ My letter, in answer to your lordship's of Oct. 10, I hope, came safe to your hands. I am ever, your lordship's devoted friend,

RICH. EBOR.

Richard Stern, the 72d archbishop of York, was translated from the see of Carlisle to that of York in 1664, which he held till 1683.

“ My Lord,

Chester, Oct. 21, 1676.

“ I have received a letter from y^e commissioners for y^e rebuilding of Paul's, in which I am desired forthwith to make a certificate to your lordship. Least, therefore, I should be thought to be negligent in a businesse of so great concerne, I give your lordship now notice y^t it must needs be some time before I can effect all which is required; y^e reason is, because I have two men to deale with, neither of which is at present neere me. My chancellor being at London, to appeare on y^e first day of y^e terme at y^e King's-bench, upon a prohibition. And my commissary,

who

who acts for y^e other part of my diocese, being and keeping his court at Richmond in Yorkshire.

“ But I shall use my best diligence, to bring y^e business to effect as soone as I can, and then to make certificate to your lordship, as becometh, my lord, your lordship's humble servant, JOHN CESTRENS'.”

John Pearson came to this see in 1672, which he held till 1686. He was the 15th bishop of Chester.

“ Right reverend and my very good Lord, Worcester, Nov. 1, 1676.

“ In pursuance of the letter lately sent to me from his grace of Canterbury, your lo'p, and some others of the commissioners for rebuilding St. Paul's, I have, in the absence of my chancellor, called my register before me, and caused the bookes of acts to be brought, and searched in my presence. And it does not appear by those bookes that there have bin any commutations; and yet, upon further examination, I doe find there have bin maney; and the register referres himself to the chancellor herein; telling me, that whatever there have bin, they have bin stated privately by him, and the money constantly paid to him, and not to the register; and also, that he does believe the greatest part, if not all the said money, hath bin employed in carrying on of suits against obstinate offenders, and taking out writs, *de excom^o cap^{do}*, to assert and defend the jurisdiction.

“ However, I shall enjoyn my said chancellor (being now in London), if he has not attended your lordship already about this matter, to wait on you, and give you more particular satisfaction.

“ Those of the inferior jurisdictions say there have bin no commutations with them: but my lord, we have some notorious offenders now in view; and, as I am troubled, I cannot give a more effectual account at present. So I do assure your lordship for the future that I will be heartily concerned to secure whatever shall arise this way, for the use and excellent end proposed.

“ Thus, commending your lordship to God's holy protection, I remaine, my lord, your lordship's very affectionate brother and servant, JA. WIGORN'.”

James Fleetwood became bishop of Worcester in 1675, and was the 90th in succession. He held it till 1683.

"Rev. Sir,

Feb. 5, 1676-7.

"On Saturday last a letter from you came to my hand, dated London, Sept. 21, 1676. It seems it came to Bristol when I was in the North, and came then to Newcastle, and Durham, after I was come away from thence; and at last, after a considerable rest in the country, round again at Bristol. The business was, to my name to a contribution towards the rebuilding of St. Paul's church; a great and good work, to which no man would more willingly put a helping hand than myself, were I able, and in a capacity to do it; but indeed the bishoprick of Bristol is both so beggarly of itself, and hath made me so likewise by being the bishop (who before I came to it was in a condition to live without begging or borrowing), that, unless his majestie please to allow some additional support, the dignity must fall to the ground, and I with it.

"If God please that hereafter my condition may increase to answer so good and pious a motive, it shall be most readily done by, most worthy sir, your very affectionate friend and brother,
GUY BRISTOL."

This unfortunate prelate was Guy Carleton, 15th bishop of Bristol, whose good fortune did not overtake him till 1678, when he was translated to the see of Chichester.

"My Lord,

Dec. 20, 1682.

"I formerly acquainted your lordship how that my chancellor was absent, and y^t I could say nothing to the commutations till his return: and since yt unfortunately happened y^t in his returne hither his horse fell with him, and broke his legg, and so he was forced to get to a friend's house near y^e place where he fell, not being able to get unto his own; but as soon as please God he recover, and be enabled to get unto his own house, he will give your lordship an account of such commutations as he hath made, which I thought he had done long since, and disposed of some that way as your lordship requested. And, since his misfortune, I myself have been troubled with the gout also, that I could not well inform your lordship sooner of it. I have sent up my last payment to Saint Paul's, unto Mr. Tillison; which I hope he hath received.

"I have no more to trouble your lordship with at present. I am, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,
HER. HEREFORD."

Herbert Croft, dean of Hereford, became bishop of that see in 1661, the 80th in succession, and held it till 1691.

1675-6, March 3. In consequence of their request, the King granted his permission to the commissioners, that the remainder of the foundation of the dome should be laid, and such other foundations as they found necessary. At the same time his majesty required that they "proceed vigorously with the quire, and principally with the pillars and middle nave of the same, and with the vaultings of the caves within ground, which bear the pavements of the church. And because it will be convenient to preserve the said vaultings from injury of weather, you are also hereby authorised to lay a temporary roof upon the cornice of the said middle nave, by which means also place may be made, for the present, for the worship of God, without hindering the progress of the works."

1676, May 18. Ten additional members were added to the standing committee, as it was found impossible to assemble as many persons as were necessary to act.

1676-7, Jan. 17. "His Majesty is pleased to declare, that he will not give away for the future any fines or amerciements whatever in the King's Bench, or elsewhere, which else would naturally come into the green wax."

1678-9, Feb. 5. At a council, Whitehall; present the King, Prince Rupert, &c. &c. It was ordered that no feasts should take place at the consecration of future bishops; but that 50*l.* of the money usually expended on such occasions should be paid by the bishop elect towards the erection of St. Paul's church. And the archbishop was forbid to proceed to the consecration till a receipt was produced from the treasurer of the works.

On the 23d of October following another order was made in council, that, in lieu of gloves given at consecration dinners, the bishop elect should pay 50*l.* to the treasurer. This gentleman was Major Pearce, receiver of the duty on coals.

The archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishop of London, had some difficulty in appointing the above officer. There are several letters preserved in the Harleian MS. No. 4941, on the subject; one of which will serve to shew how necessary clearness and perspicuity is in an act of parliament.

"My Lord, In obedience to your commands, I went yesterday to Sir William Turner, who told me positively he would not expose his credit and estate to such a publick scrutiny: but he is willing to serve your grace, and y^e church, so far as prudence will give him leave. He says it is fitting you should declare what stipend you would allow your cashier. He thinks you cannot give less than 100*l.* *per annum*: and if so (though he cannot serve you himself) he will supply you

with an able and fit person, for whose performance he will undertake. I find his main objection to be that which indeed I think was an omission in y^e act; for there is no discharge for y^e receiver there expressed, but he is left to y^e wide world to seek for a *quietus*. I am told of another most excellent person, a scrivener at the West end of St. Paul's. I am assured from a very understanding person that there is not a more able, nor an honefter man, to be found for that employment. I wish you would see Mr. Snow*, or whom you think fit to inform themselves about him. I have likewise an extraordinary character of Col. Pearce, from those that are able to judge, and love us too well to deceive us.

As for Mr. Middleton, he desires to speak for himself, and therefore I humbly refer you to his enclosed letter. I intend (God willing) to be at home by five this evening; and if then I receive not your commands, I will call at Lambeth about seven on Munday morning, in my way to my lord mayor, to receive your further orders; and assure you, that I will ever be, my lord, your grace's most faithfull humble servant,

H. LONDON.

"Sept. 10."

1676. The labourers were allowed 1s. 6d. *per* cubic foot for removing the antient foundations.

It appears that lord Clarendon borrowed stone†, which he had neglected to return. The commissioners deputed Sir John Cutler to demand 100l. for those stones from his lordship's gentleman.

The company of carmen offered to convey the Portland stone from Paul's wharf to the church, at 16d. *per* ton, provided each stone did not exceed three tons and a half in weight.

1677, Dec. 6. A petition was ordered to be presented to the King and council, praying that briefs might be issued to obtain money for the works. "Ordered that the preamble of the briefs be as pathetically penned as the occasion requires, to move people to liberality upon so pious and charitable a work."

James II. on the 14th of February 1684-5, issued a proclamation, wherein he promised to continue the building of St. Paul's.

* One of the first who regularly practised the profession of chanter. He was afterwards a man of considerable eminence in that line.

† For building his house facing the upper end of St. James's street, on the site of the present Grafton-street. Pennant's London, p. 124.

From

From the above date there remain no regular books of the commissioners proceedings; but the MS. before quoted in the Museum contains papers which prove that confusion and embarrassment prevailed, to no small degree, in all the departments belonging to the works.

One act of parliament enabled the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, and the lord mayor, to borrow money on the credit of the coal duty; but said nothing about interest. Those noble persons were therefore at a loss whether they were to offer any; and if so, how much. On the 13th of January 1686-7, counsel were retained for an opinion on this subject. Three of the number decided that interest might be allowed under the act; but Francis Phe-lips, esq. said, "although money cannot generally be borrowed without interest, yet this, being for a pious use, doth seem to empower the persons authorised to secure only the principal, to such well-disposed persons as are willing to lend *gratis* for so good a work." Immediately after, the commissioners borrowed 10,150l. of which 1500l. was from St. Bartholomew's hospital, and the remainder from individuals. The interest is not mentioned.

1688, June 28. "We, the commissioners for rebuilding St. Paul's, take it to be our duty to represent, from time to time, to your grace, the state of the work, and the accounts of the same, in order to receive from your grace, and my lord mayor, and my lord bishop of London, direction; especially at this present, when there appears to us not a little difficulty to proceed. The present debts to workmen, and such persons as have delivered materials upon account, represented to us by the officers, amounts to 14,000l. or more; and at this time of the year it will every day augment, stone being continually brought in; and now timber also, contracted for, towards the covering in of the ailes of the choir, before this winter. There is due and payable to creditors, for borrowed money, 2900l. at this time; and they are not desirous to receive it, being still willing to continue it at interest. The workmen complain, and seem to be driven to their last abilities. There is, of money received lately from the treasurer, 3000l.; and as much more may speedily be had; which, were it paid to the work, would alleviate the debt, and encourage the artificers to proceed. If it be employed to pay the creditors, it seems to us inevitable that a stop must be put to artificers and merchants of materials. This we humbly represent to your grace's direction herein, as in your wisdom shall seem expedient." Signed by, Craven, Thomas Meeres, Thomas St. George, H. Godolphin, Thomas Pinfold, Christopher Wren, Edward Stillingfleet, and William Holder.

However appalling those difficulties appeared at the time, they all vanished through the operation of the coal acts; we have the church perfect in every part.

PROGRESS

PROGRESS OF THE WORKS FROM 1666.

So early as September in that fatal year, Dr. Wren received rool. "for his pains and care, in drawing the ground-plot of the church, and for his designs for the entire repair of the church."

Masons were immediately employed in building up the doors in the Convocation-house-yard, those in the West end of the church, the great South door, the two in St. Faith's in the cross-yard, and such of the windows as thieves could enter. A great mastiff and a little dog were kept as alarums in the church.

Part of the roof at the East end escaped destruction; but the melted lead had poured in such masses in other places from it, that it was impossible to remove it, except by chisels and sledge hammers. There are charges for sharpening the former sixty-five times.

The inside seems to have been injured past a possibility of reparation*; for, one of the great pillars at the West end had fallen; four others in the North side aisle were so deranged that shoring was necessary; and a fifth, in the South side aisle, lay prostrate. Other parts were so greatly injured, that Sir Christopher dared not prop the vaultings of the choir, till he had first done so with those of St. Faith's.

As the commissioners had resolved to repair the church if possible, the architect proceeded to take down those parts which were incapable of restoration. To accomplish this perilous undertaking, the labourer was suspended in a basket, to the overhanging walls of the nave and choir, in a situation far more dangerous than Shakespeare's samphire-gatherer.

The North-West corner of the tower received great damage from the fire; and two heaps of lead lay upon the vaultings.

Sir Christopher Hatton's monument was removed to the yard, where a new Convocation-house had been erected. Sir William Cockayne's, and William Hewit's, were conveyed to the same place.

Twelve pillars of St. Faith's were beaten down by a battering ram, headed with an iron triangle.

* An Architect, in the Gentleman's Magazine, whose intentions are commendable, but whose zeal occasionally misleads him, accuses Sir Christopher Wren of destroying the remains of old St. Paul's wantonly and unnecessarily, and declares they were capable of reparation. This I flatly deny, from every item in the books preserved at St. Paul's; which he has never seen. As I have perused them carefully, justice to Sir Christopher's memory demands this vindication, from one who prefers Gothic, but still can perceive beauties in Grecian architecture. A professional man need not be informed, that parts of a large structure may be of great strength, while others are too much decayed to repair, ever when fire has not done its worst upon the walls.

In 1668 the pavements of the North and South ailes at the East end were removed, when several coffins and bones were taken out and re-buried. Many sculls and other bones fell through the arches into St. Faith's; and other bodies were disturbed, which lay between the buttresses; the whole of which they carefully buried in the church and church-yard.

About the same time Humphrey Robinson received 60*l.* in lieu of rents for houses in St. Paul's church-yard, built upon Sheryngton's chantry, which were taken down. And Dr. Wren had, in 1669, 100 guinea-pieces (valued at 107*l.* 10*s.*) for his directions in the works, and for the design of a model.

The impracticability of restoring the church had become so apparent, that the order for re-building it was issued; and, as a preparatory step towards this great undertaking, the beautiful rose window and pinnacles of the East end were destroyed, in October 1671, by ten men, who were employed 80 days on the whole elevation, one of whom had a leg broken*. John Simpson was paid 20*l.* for pulling down the top of the South-East pillar of the great tower, as low as the upper capitals, and the great arches on the West and South sides; but the North-East, North-West, and South-West angles, baffled the attempts of the workmen. The architect then made mines beneath them, and introduced small quantities of gunpowder, under the direction of a gunner from the Tower, whose name is not mentioned. He received 4*l.* 11*s.* for placing the powder within the first pillar, laying the train, and setting fire to it. Seven barrels of corn-powder, at 3*l.* 5*s.* per hundred, were bought for all the explosions; one of which, from the morning-prayer chapel, sent a stone into the balcony of a bookseller, and 20*s.* damage was done by it.

“Paid to John Parker, for the taking up the bottom of pillars, and cross-walls, in St. Faith's church, on the South side of the same, in four several places, each of them being three yards broad, four yards long, and one yard and a half thick, at 35*s.* a piece, 7*l.*”

By the year 1672, three men had lost their lives, two by falls, and the third by a stone falling on him.

When the foundation of this structure was digging, cemeteries were discovered of the antient Britons, whose bodies lay in rows; nearer the surface those of Saxons, who lay in stone coffins, or in graves lined with chalk; and pins of ivory and box, which had held their burial clothes together. Besides those, many

* The publick, considering the men thus maimed in erecting a national structure particularly entitled to their protection, entered into a subscription for their relief.

vessels used at sacrifices, Roman funeral vases, lamps, lacrymatories, beads of glass, rings, horns of deer, boars tusks, and tessalæ of jasper, porphyry, and marble.

A singular circumstance is also mentioned, which occurred when Sir Christopher Wren was setting out the ground for the walls: he wanted something as a mark, and called to a labourer for that purpose, who carried him by accident a fragment of stone, inscribed "RESURGAM." He took the hint, and a Phoenix decorates the tympanum of the South transept, with that word inserted beneath.

It will be unnecessary to accompany the progress of the artificers in all their proceedings; for which reason I shall only select what appears to me worthy of particular notice.

In 1672, the *brick* arches of the vaults under the choir were found to have been so much injured by the rain, which had insinuated itself amongst the mortar, that they were rebuilt.

The walls of the old Chapter-house, and the cloisters surrounding it, were found to have been erected on chalk foundations.

Part of the water necessary for mixing the quantity of mortar used in building so large a structure, was procured from the New River; and the rest rain, collected by trunks from different parts of the choir and transepts, in a deep well sunk under the centre of the dome.

Thomas Strong, mason, was paid as follows:

For plain Portland stone-work, of the pilasters, and rusticks, window jams, architraves, and bosks, 16½d. *per* foot.

For carving faces of impost capitals, 6l. each; pannels with flowers and enrichments, 3l. 5s. each; escallops in the heads of the outside niches, 3l. 10s.

Two large compartments and festoons, each 12 feet in length, 45l.; 75 great great flowers, in the soffets of the five windows at the East end, 15s. each; and 60 smaller 5s. each.

Pendant strings, 3 feet 9 inches in length, and one foot in breadth, 5l. each.

Cherubim, 20s.; flowers in the architrave, 9s. each.

Four festoons, over the two straight windows at the East end, 20l. each.

Six festoons, over the three circular windows at the East end, 20l. each.

Six cherubim, on the key-stones of the five East windows, at 13l. each key-stone.

Three shields, each three feet high and four wide, 7l. each.

Mr.

Mr. John Tillison, clerk of the works, published a printed sheet, in 1685, which furnishes much curious information. It appears from this, that the sums then received amounted to 126,564*l.* 13*s.* 5½*d.*

Expended in repairs before the fire, on those of the West end, which afterwards fell down, refining 194 tons of lead from the rubbish, repairs of the Convocation house, making designs and models, taking down the tower, walls, and pillars, and in making cranes and roads in the Isle of Portland, and clearing the ground, 20,958*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

47,000 loads of rubbish were removed from the site of the church.

The work then in hand contained "the choir, and side ailes eastward from the dome or steeple, the dome, cross ailes, South and North porticos, and part of the body of the church westward; all which extend in length, from East to West, 425 feet. The choir and side ailes, and body of the church, in breadth from North to South, 121 feet; and the dome, with the cross ailes and porticos, 310 feet; the dome being 108 feet in diameter within the walls. Under all which are fair, large, and stately vaults; being 18 feet and a half high from the floor to the crown of the arch; in length from East to West, within the walls, 310 feet; in breadth 107; and in breadth under the dome and cross ailes 236 feet.

The foundation of the fabrick, being 22 feet below the surface of the church-yard, and in many places 35 feet deep, and the fabrick above ground (*viz.* the steeple, cross ailes, vestries, porticos, and the choir to the East end), are 56 feet high; so that the whole height of the said building, from the first foundation to the uppermost part, is 78 feet high, and in some places 91 feet high. That part of the building Westward from the dome is 34 feet above the ground of the church-yard; the inside pillars excepted, which are brought up to the floor of the body of the church. The space of ground upon which the legs of the steeple, and the dome itself, do stand, contains half an acre, half a quarter of an acre, and almost 4 perches.

The steeple, standing upon eight smaller legs or pillars, and four greater ones, in one of which greater ones is a very large pair of stairs, and within the other three are fair and stately vestries; and every one of the greater pillars stand upon 1360 feet of ground, superficial measure; and every one of the lesser ones upon 380 feet; the cross ailes a quarter of an acre, wanting one rod; the porticos, that is, the North and South porches entrance into the church, half a quarter of an acre and 7 perches."

As Mr. Tillison's admeasurements may be (accidentally) supposed in all cases those of the *finished* church, I shall here insert, from the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. XX. p. 580, the "Dimensions of St. Peter's Church at Rome, and St. Paul's London," and particularly those of the former church, as Sir Christopher Wren certainly had his ideas from it, sometimes excelling his model, at others not so successful.

	St. Peter's.	St. Paul's.
Length of the church and porch - - - -	729 feet,	500 feet.
Length of the cross - - - -	510	250
Breadth of the front, with the turrets, - - -	364	180
Breadth of the same, without the turrets, - - -	318	110
Breadth of the church and three naves - - -	255	130
Breadth of the same and the widest chapels - - -	364	180
Length of the porch within - - - -	218	50
Breadth of the same within - - - -	40	20
Length of the plates at the upper steps - - -	291	100
Breadth of the nave at the door - - - -	67	40
Breadth of the nave at the third pillar and tribuna -	73	40
Breadth of the side ailes - - - -	29	17
Distance between the pillars of the nave - - -	44	25
Breadth of the same double pillars at St. Peter's -	29	
Single pillars at St. Paul's - - - -		10
Two right sides of the great pilasters of the cupola -	65	35
Distance between the same pilasters - - - -	72	40
Outward diameter of the cupola - - - -	189	145
Inward diameter - - - -	138	108
From the door within to the cupola - - - -	313	190
From the cupola to the end of the tribuna - - -	167	170
Breadth of each of the turrets - - - -	77	35
The outward diameter of the lantern - - - -	36	18
Height		
From the ground without to the top of the cross -	437	340
The turrets - - - -	289	222
To the top of the highest front statues - - -	175	135
The first pillars of the Corinthian order - - -	74	33
		Breadth

St. Peter's. St. Paul's.

Breadth of the same	9 feet,	4 feet.
Their bases and pedestals	19	13
Their capitals	10	5
The architrave, frieze, and cornice,	19	10
The Composite pillars at St. Paul's, and Tuscan at St. Peter's	25	25
The ornaments of the same, above and below,	14	16
The triangle of the mezzo-relievo, with its cornice,	22	18
Width	92	74
The base of the cupola to the pedestals of the pillars,	36	38
The pillars of the cupola	32	28
Their bases and pedestals	4	5
Their capitals, architrave, frieze, and cornice,	12	12
From the cornice to the outward slope of the cupola	25	40
The lantern, from the cupola to the ball,	63	50
Diameter of the ball	9	6
The cross, with its ornaments below,	14	6
Statues on the front, with their pedestals,	25	15
The outward slope of the cupola	89	50
The cupola and lantern, from the front cornice to the top of the cross,	280	240
Height of the front niches	20	14
Width	9	5
The first front windows	20	33
Width	10	7

Jasper Latham, mason, received for work done on the North side, the door case, and two of the round pillars, the three-quarter pillar, and little three-quarter pillar, and for working and setting 1124½ feet of Portland stone in the bodies of two pillars, the three-quarters and half the architraves of the door-case, &c. 112l. 8s. 6d.

For the ornaments over the same 2s. per foot superficial.

For masonry one three-fourth Composite capital, one face and one half, at 16s. 6d.

For carving it 12l.

A scroll and festoons 15l.; a cartouch under the cornice of the door case 4l.

Half the long festoons and candlesticks over the door 17l. 10s.

The West end of the old church was not taken down till 1686. In the same year a great quantity of *old alabaster* was beaten into powder for making cement. Those fragments were doubtless monumental effigies and emblems, which once adorned the church *.

The capitals of the great pillars of the North and South porticos cost 60l. each for the carving.

1688. The tower of St. Gregory's church was pulled down, and 162 corpses removed from its cemetery, which were reburied at the West end of the old foundations for 6d. each.

The steps of the South and North porticos are of Irish black marble.

By this time the choir had been almost completed, and the celebrated Gibbons received his money for the matchless carvings with which it is decorated. I feel great pleasure in having it in my power to shew how he was paid, from the books into which his own charges were copied.

Grinling Gibbons is supposed by Mr. Walpole to have been the English son of a Dutch parent; and, according to Vertue's information, was born in Spurr-alley, in the Strand, London.

The above celebrated author says very justly of Gibbons, "There is no instance of a man before Gibbons who gave to wood the loose and airy lightness of flowers, and chained together the various productions of the elements with a free disorder, natural to each species." And we may with equal justice say in addition, that no man since his decease has been able to enter into competition with the specimens left by him in St. Paul's; and yet his portrait, engraved by Chambers, from a picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, augurs no exuberance of genius; on the contrary, the countenance is heavy and studious. But perhaps this may be the painter's fault. He had the honourable office of Master Sculptor to George the First, to which he was appointed April 22, 1715. This unequalled artist died in Bow-street, Covent Garden, Aug. 3, 1721.

"Payments to Grinling Gibbons, for the carvings inside the choir:

For two upper cimas of the great cornice, carved with leaves, at 2s. 6d. per foot, over the prebends' stalls.

* See a similar circumstance, at Letheringham, in Mr. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II.

The chaptering of the parapet, upper cimas, and member of the corona, with lace and leaves, at 1s. *per foot*.

The moulding in the cistals, one member enriched, 7d. *per foot*.

Coping on the cartouches, one member enriched, 14d. *per foot*.

The small O G on the corona of the Bishop and Lord Mayor's thrones, 4d. *per foot*.

For the lower cima in the bottom of the nine-inch cornice, at 7d. *per foot*.

The cima and casements round the stalls, 9d. *per foot*.

The small cima on the top of the impost over the prebend's heads 8d. *per foot*.

The hollow of the impost leaves 5s. *per foot*.

The swelling frieze, with grotesque enrichments, 5s. *per foot*; and the grotesque enrichments round the openings in the women's gallery 4s. 3d. *per foot*.

The scrolls in the partition pilasters in the stalls 9s. 6d. *per foot*.

The leaning scrolls, or elbows, 1l. 5s. each; the frieze on the thrones 5s. *per foot*; pedestals, grotesque in the front, 1l. 4s. each.

The great modillion cornices, six members enriched, 10s. *per foot*.

The leaved cornice on the stone pilasters 9s. *per foot*.

The Corinthian three-quarter capitals 5l. 6s. each; the whole ones 7l. each.

Grotesque capitals in the choir 7l. each.

Total charge, 1333l. 7l. 5s.

William Thompson painted the East end of the choir, in imitation of veined marble, at 4s. *per yard*. The gilding round the altar cost 168l.; the Glory 3l.; the foliage on the frieze 30l.; the palm and laurel branches 5l.

The fluted pilasters, painted with ultramarine, and veined with gold, in imitation of lapis-lazuli, cost 160l.

Edward Strong received 52l. 10s. each, for the Corinthian pillars of veined marble which support the organ.

Bernard Smith entered into a contract with the commissioners, Dec. 19, 1694, to erect the great organ, and a chair organ, for 2000l. This noble instrument was entirely taken to pieces in 1802, repaired, and the tones in some instances divested of their sharpness, by a most industrious Swede and his partner; and it is universally allowed to have been improved into exquisite softness and harmony. The original gilding on the pipes is as fresh as ever. I am informed by the above gentleman that Smith has done scrupulous justice to every part, and that this organ could not now be built for less than 4000l.

The

The pipes are secured from dust by clumsy sashes, which are greatly injurious to the sound; but they are formed by "48 glass plates of chrystal, 2 feet 1 inch long, and 18 inches broad, at 26s. each; 26 others, 25 inches by 21, at 30s. each; and two 21 by 14, at 16s. each: total 1031."

Bernard Smidt, Anglicè *Smith*, was a native of Germany, and invited to England. He brought with him two nephews, Bernard and Gerard Smidt. His first work in England was an organ for the chapel at Whitehall; which soon introduced him into full employment. But the most singular occurrence of Smith's professional life, was the *harmonic contest* between his organ, now in the Temple church, and one erected by Renatus Harris, son of another German organ-builder, who left his country about the same time that Smith came. The learned Antients of the above seat of Law wavered in their choice of the artist who should place an organ in their venerable church. The efforts of Smith and Harris were therefore brought into and heard by an open court, supported by counsel, who exerted their best abilities in their defence, had a respectable variety of jurors; and Judge Jeffries gave sentence, which was in Smith's favour. In other words, the organ made by Harris was placed on one side of the church, and that of Smith on other; the former played by Draghi, the latter by Dr. Blow and Mr. Purcell. Near a year elapsed before the contention ceased, and Jeffries made his fiat.

It was this success that led to Smith's employment at St. Paul's. He was organ-maker to the Chapels Royal.

Whether Renatus Harris was jealous of Smith's abilities, and wished to eclipse his rival by introducing a work of his own into St. Paul's, I know not; but he entertained an idea of erecting the most perfect, superb, and largest organ upon earth at the West end of that building, and prevailed upon one of the authors of the *Spectator* to introduce his proposals into that work, No. 552.

SCULPTURE BY CIBBER.

Caius Gabriel Cibber seems to have been better known through his son Colly than by his own merit; and yet I do not hesitate to say, his works in stone are fully equal to those of his son on paper. The effects of his chissel at St. Paul's are unquestionably superior to those of any other sculptor employed in decorating the church. The phoenix in the tympanum of the South transept may be adduced in support of this assertion, especially when it is considered how difficult so large a piece

a piece of sculpture must be to execute with spirit and effect, for it is eighteen feet in length and nine in height. The situation is extremely unfavourable for viewing this grand bird, the narrow street bringing the spectator almost under it, and consequently foreshortening the object even to distortion. Besides, the smoke of the neighbourhood has blackened it to the colour of a crow. He had 6l. for the model of the phoenix, and 100l. for the sculpture; with 6l. for three models of "antique lucerns." Cibber received 280l. for carving the eight great key-stones of the arches round the dome, each 7 feet in height, 5 in breadth, and 18 inches in relief, that is 35l. for each. Those were done after the stones were set; and that circumstance enhances their value, as the artist was necessarily confined to a dangerous scaffold, the bounds of which were too contracted to allow him to judge of the effect produced by retiring to a certain distance, whence defects glare in their true colours. Those, with four censers at 7l. 10s. each, upon the piers of the South ascent, and four double festoons, with eight cherubim on the pedestals at 13l. each, are all the sculptures charged in the books under Cibber's name.

Jonathan Maine carved the ornaments of the Morning-prayer chapel, and had 30l. each for shields surrounded by cherubim and drapery.

1710. Robert Trevet, engraver, was employed by the commissioners to make drawings, and engrave them, of the outside and inside views of the church, and the choir, representing the time when the Queen and the two Houses of Parliament were there, for which he received 300l.

1712. Francis Bird had 250l. for the Queen's statue and enrichments, which stands noseless before the West front of the church. The best part of this figure is the regal mantle. It is not so easy to say which is the worst. The four statues seated on the pedestal, of England, France, Ireland, and America, were 220l. each, and the white marble shield of arms 50l. This ill-contrived and tasteless groupe cost in all 1180l. The wits of the day were very severe upon it, and on the manner in which the queen is placed, with her back to the church and face to the brandy-shop.

Jan. 15, 1743, a wretched lunatick attacked the statue with great violence, broke off the sceptre, and probably broke her majesty's nose, which has never been repaired.

Bird

Bird sculptured the pannels containing the history of St. Paul, in the portico, for 75l. each, and the reliefs over the great West door for 300l. This is described in the books as "being 16 foot broad, and 14 high, and the principal figures 18 * imboft; the others about 9, one with another; the whole upon a super girt is about 406 foot; and it likewise contains 9 large figures, about 8 foot high each; and one small figure, with a large Italian moulding round the same."

This alto relievo represents St. Paul preaching to the Beræans, and is shamefully inferior to almost all the antient sculpture in Westminster abbey. Indeed there seems to have been no kind of judgment or taste in the commissioners; for I cannot believe Sir Christopher Wren would have chosen Bird as an artist capable of decorating the principal front of such a church. Let any person examine the two figures on the gate of Bethlehem hospit l by Cibber, and immediately after visit the clumsy works of Bird, and he will agree with me in regretting that the former had not been preferred.

We all know that the front, and many other parts of St. Paul's, are tinged by smoke to an astonishing degree; but perhaps it is not so well known that in some places the soot hangs in large quantities, and especially on the heads and beards of the most prominent of the above figures; indeed they actually have the appearance of sweeps just descended from a chimney, and before they have shaken the black powder from their heads. This is the accumulation of a century; for the rain cannot reach and wash them, situated as they are *under* the upper division of the portico.

"To Francis Bird, carver, for carving the great pediment of the West portico, in length 64 foot, and in height 17 foot, being the history of St. Paul's conversion, and containing 8 large figures, 6 whereof on horseback, and several of them 2½ foot imboft, 650l."

This is undoubtedly his best performance, and appears spirited; but the detestable smoke has coloured it vilely, blackening the lights and darkening the shades. And, still worse, the rain sometimes cleans one part, sometimes another, leaving strings of black over men and horses, opposed to the bleached whiteness of the stone.

He modelled the scrolls, ball, and cross, for the lantern of the cupola and the pines for the towers; and those are all excellently designed.

* Inches, I suppose.

Samuel Fulks carved the great capitals for the West portico, and had 60l. for each.

An enormous chain, intended to encircle the dome, was made in 1705, by John Tijone; it weighs 95 cwt. 3 qrs. 23 lb.

The same year produced a singular occurrence, which is noticed in the books under the payment of 65l. 17s. 8d. to Henry Perry, accompanied by a memorandum, that "the said Perry was taken by a French privateer, in October 1705 (when bringing a load of stone for St. Paul's), and carried to Calais, where his vessel was condemned as prize. Some time after, Perry came for England among exchanged prisoners; and the ship and loading were sold to one Sam Green, a merchant at Rotterdam, which Perry hearing of, went for Holland, and bought the said ship and loading of the said Green, and brought the same to London, where the said stone was bought of him for St. Paul's at the usual prices, he first producing the condemnation of the said ship at Calais, the bill of sale there to Green, and Green's bill of sale to him."

1715, 88l. 1s. 3d. was paid in fees, when George the First issued a commission for finishing and adorning the church. And this is the last article worthy of mentioning in the books. Through the exceeding care of the clerks to whom the records of St. Paul's are entrusted, and their dread of trouble, I am deprived of one half the materials which the Dean and Chapter kindly spread before me; but I have collected what I could; and with that we must rest contented, rejoicing that *inferior* opposition had not *entirely* defeated *superior permission* *.

PRESENT STATE OF ST. PAUL'S.

The church has been too often technically described to require a description in 1803. I shall therefore enter into a sort of critical examination of the several parts, praising and censuring according to the best of my judgment. In the first place, I am sorry the Legislature did not rebuild St. Paul's in the centre of some elevated field, where they might have encompassed it with a handsome square of the best houses in London. Many such might have been found in 1671, which would now be in the centre of the town; but, by resolving to re-occupy the old site, they were restrained from leaving sufficient room even for seeing the building, without straining the muscles of the neck.

* I shall ever feel myself obliged to Mr. Lingard, the Dean's Verger, for his attention and civilities during my researches at St. Paul's.

I am decidedly of opinion, that the whole front of St. Paul's is superior to that of St. Peter's; and yet how deficient is the approach, how contracted the avenue leading to it! Ludgate hill, or street, tends too much to the North West to enable passengers to see the front, were the street wide enough to shew it. A line East and West with St. Paul's would cross Bridge-street near Bridewell; and there a street has been partly opened, which shews the dome and towers to great advantage.

The South side of the Cathedral appears to greatest effect in perspective from the entrance to Doctor's Commons. There the declination of the lines are grand, and the cupola swells majestically true to Nature's outline, the circle, in excellent contrast to the body.

This side is generally near the colour of the stone, cleansed by the heavy South West showers of Summer; but the pillars of the great portico are always black; so is the North side and the East end, to the utter exclusion of effect. The columns of the portico were intended to appear in strong relief by the architect; but smoke has sunk them back to the depth of shade behind, and rendered the whole front a heavy mass.

The elevations of the North and South transepts are extremely superb, and the porticos finely attached; but they are lost. We have no space to view them from.

The East end is equally grand with the projecting semicircle; but there the view is still worse; and the metropolitan church of England is deprived even of the width of many despicable streets. The dome, from those points of view whence it may be seen at a proper distance, appears a most perfect design, with the utmost harmony of proportion in the degrees of ascent from the huge basement next the roof to the colonade, and thence to the Attic; with the circle of the cupola leading to the lantern, and that again tapering in strict architectural gradations to the summit of the cross.

Blackfriars-bridge, and the wharfs on the Surrey side of the Thames, opposite the church, are the only places in London which exhibit its perfections clearly, and without distortion. The outline, filled by a blue vapour, may be discerned for very many miles on every side of London.

INSIDE OF ST. PAUL'S.

There is much grandeur in the perspective of the side aisles, viewed from the West door; for, when there, you do not perceive the disproportionate smallness of them to the rest of the church. The doors on each side, the niches, pilasters, and pannels, are beautiful; and, when grouped with the detached circular pillars of the chapels, the eye is carried down the long vistas pleased, quite to the terminating East windows.

The chapels are oval*; and, in my opinion, the architect would have done well if he had made every arch in the body of the church like those before them. The isolated pillars relieve the massy piers of part of their ponderous bulk, and give a lightness very much wanted. The great defect in St. Paul's church seems to lay in servilely imitating St. Peter's at Rome. That has enormous piers between the arches, faced with pilasters; St. Paul's the same; but, instead of making the great arch of the nave and choir spring from the cornice, as at St. Peter's, Sir Christopher has introduced an Attic, which renders the effect still heavier.

To conclude, the general view from the great West door shews a *great* nave bounded by two *alleys*.

The font stands on the South side, under the second arch from the great door. It is more remarkable for its size than its beauty; and is of veined marble, nearly white.

The alcoves for the windows in the aisles are finely conceived, and the arches of them filled with hexagon pannels. The roofs of the aisles are large circular pannels, and triangles, separated by shields; their outlines formed by acanthus leaves, fruit, and flowers.

The Choir (where the length and want of elevation in the church is not observed, and the size of the piers is hid by the stalls) has a magnificent effect; and the semicircular termination would have been very grand, had it been filled by a majestic altar-piece; but, strange to say, simplicity has here dwindled into downright deformity. The whole church holds out an introduction to the altar, the most sacred point for human devotion, which tells us to expect something superior, something superb; but presents us with an old battered clumsy erection, enough to paralyse devotion. But, as if sensible of this woeful neglect, three windows let

* See the plate.

in the silver light of day, pouring the Sun's lustre in a mighty stream, under which the table sinks into oblivion and darkness. Mistake me not, reader; let me censure those only who were in fault. Sir Christopher Wren was more enlightened than to suppose a grand altar-piece would convert communicants to the Roman-catholic faith. Look at the fine section of St. Paul's, as he would have had it decorated, and then wonder at the blindness of zeal. Another happy thought has been recently adopted, to hide the want of interest in the chancel; the placing a new and expensive pulpit, richly carved, immediately before the altar. In this situation it answers a double purpose, that already mentioned, and preventing young unthinking females from dwelling more upon the regular features of the preacher than ruminating upon his doctrines. The windows bright, behind the priest, make him, though "fairest of the fair," black as an Ethiop; and what lady would wish to glance her fine eyes upon an object so repelling?

In addition to the gilding about the altar before mentioned, the cieling has been painted, to represent veined marble; but this paint now hangs in fragments similar to those of stone colour, with which the whole interior walls were originally most injudiciously and uselessly covered.

Under each window of the chancel are white marble pannels, set in dark variegated borders; but, alas! they are bounded by painter's *imitation* of marble.

The pavement within the rails is of very rich coloured marbles, laid in geometrical figures; but both that and the pannels have lost their polish, and are greatly cracked and corroded.

The rails are clumsy and inelegant; but the gates leading to the aisles are beautifully drawn, and most excellently wrought. Those of the entrance to the choir are equally grand.

The general design of the stalls would have been better if the recesses had been arched. But away with objections where Gibbon was employed! The reader would doubt my veracity, were I to write all I feel when viewing those exquisite carvings. Therefore let him visit them, and find terms for himself.

The organ-case is very clumsy, and the broad old-fashioned fashions are uncouth. Not so the flowers, caryatides, and fruits; they are admirably carved.

The arches of the dome are hurt in their effect by that of the great cornice ranging under the arch of the Attic; and as those sweeps are of different diameters, the error becomes more conspicuous. It would have been better to have

let

let the great arches rest upon each inner pilaster, instead of spreading them so wide as to make them seem to interfere with the Attic pedestals. The consequence is the appearance of weakness, ill calculated for such a superstructure as towers above. From the cornice of the dome upward, I have not an objection; it is grand and sublime to the extreme of human skill. The disproportion of the side ailes is very observable when standing on the centre under the dome. Compared with the enormous vault, they diminish into ill-contrived doors.

In the South West angle of the dome and transept Sir Christopher has erected a huge well, round which winds a long and easy ascent to the whispering-gallery, formed by a railing, extended to the extreme edge of the great cornice of the dome. A person attends here, who whispers on one side of the circumference, while the visitor listens on the other. Every sound rushes round the surface, and is caught by the ear with wonderful accuracy.

The dome begins to contract from the great cornice, on which are two steps, and a stone seat. It gives me pleasure in being enabled to say, that not one stone of this vast circle is at all deranged or cracked, so that there is every reason to hope the sinking of the great piers has not injured the dome. That *they* have settled, is beyond a doubt; and the particular damages will be shown as I proceed.

The next range of cornice is enriched with carved shells and acanthus leaves gilt, as are the bases and capitals of the thirty-two pilasters above it. The intercolumniations contain eight niches, one over each pier of the dome; and windows fill the others.

The pannels under the niches have beautiful *carved* festoons gilt, for their decorations; and the ornaments over them are equally superb: but those of the windows are *painted* festoons, now sadly decayed, and very shortly will be wholly obliterated. This absurd mixture of substance and shadow obtains on the pilasters, whose flutings are of the same fleeting materials. How could any men have been so lavish, yet so mean, as to bestow and withhold, in the alternate intervals of twenty or thirty feet! The consequence is, that all admirers of Architecture see that the *national* structure of St. Paul's is in the grand point incomplete; that the rich Corinthian order is destitute of half its enrichments; for, unless they ascend to the Whispering-gallery, they will not discover that festoons have *once* been there.

The

The architrave and cornice are carved and gilt; but it was an odd fancy in the painter to represent shadows from real dentils.

Sir James Thornhill's exquisite paintings from the life of St. Paul *, which complete the grand perspective from the pavement, deserve every commendation in the power of words to convey. This country doth not contain a surface so elevated, a situation so dangerous for a painter; neither can one cieling in it be pointed out, which abounds in more excellent drawing, animation, and relief. Unhappily those pictures have utterly perished in a deep circle at their bases, and are daily perishing; some unfortunate coincidence has admitted the external damp, probably occasioned by the platform on the great pillars without the dome.

This part of the dome demands immediate care; a skilful Architect should be employed to examine into the cause of this defect, and employed to amend it if practicable. Where moisture penetrates in so elevated a situation, exposed to the burning heat of the sun, and equally so to drying winds, some dangerous error must have been committed in the construction. Legislators! keepers of the public purse, command that the cupola of St. Paul's be surveyed, and the paintings restored. Remember the weight which hangs suspended over the populous neighbourhood of this church, and the dreadful scene attending any derangement of the dome. I need not enlarge upon the insinuating qualities of water, nor how destructive it is to every substance into which it penetrates. Perhaps the church may not *now* be in danger; centuries may elapse, and no accident happen: but *prevention* is the best remedy. With more confidence do I recommend to you the decorations. All Europe witness by deputy the corroded state of the dome; and surely England will not hear herself condemned for parsimony, when a few thousand pounds would clear her from such an imputation.

The exquisite highly-finished sketches for the paintings, made by Sir James Thornhill, in order to shew them to Queen Anne, were purchased of his family by the Dean and Chapter, in 1779; and are now in their possession, together with others, on paper, in bistre. The former, in oil, hang in the Chapter-room, the latter in the Dean's vestry.

It is much to be lamented that the talents of Spiridione Roma †, in repairing pictures, had not been made use of (before death deprived the public of the secret of his art) in restoring those of Sir James. He had contrived a plan for a scaffold

* For which he was paid but 40 shillings a square yard.

† See anecdotes of this gentleman in the Gent. Mag. vol. LIX. p. 701.

independent of the building, and would have proceeded to the work, had he been permitted. That his scheme, however, was not put in execution, was principally owing to the ill health of Doctors Cornwallis and Lowth, two of the trustees at that time, and the fluctuating situation of the lord mayor, the other trustee by right of office. The situation would deter many of our present painters from such an undertaking.

The well stair-case before mentioned, as leading to the Whispering-gallery, contracts on approaching it, and forms a variety of passages, through the apertures of which immense buttresses to the sides of the dome may be seen. It communicates besides with the long sepulchral galleries over the side aisles of the nave, whose cielings rise no higher than opposite the cornices of the lower outward range of pilasters. The small windows, so strangely inserted in the pannels of the basements to what should be the upper windows, light these passages; and thus three-fourths of the Composite range is merely a deceptive, detached, roofless wall and balustrade.

The galleries are paved with stone, and crossed at intervals by enormous strong arches and buttresses. At the East end, on the North side of the church, there are some frightful proofs that Sir Christopher Wren erred, either in not making a solid foundation for the dome, or in the principles on which it is constructed. For instance, the arch which crosses the aisle is 2 feet 3 inches in thickness; yet such is the derangement occasioned by the settling, that two of the twenty huge stones composing the arch have yawned asunder full an inch and a quarter; and the great stones of the wall of the middle aisle, ten paces Westward, are rent in their joints, and three are broken. A person standing on the great cornice of the middle aisle will perceive that the North-West pier has sunk at least four inches; the sinking of the others are discernible on the sides next the choir, in the two transepts, and in the well of the stair-case, from the top to the bottom. Most fortunately the whole dome appears to have sunk together, without injuring any part of it; for the fissures are almost wholly confined to the junctions of the choir, nave, and transepts, with the dome.

Dreadful might have been the consequences, had one pier *only* given way.

The last circle of stone on the dome is between two and three feet thick. This has square blank windows, with perforations in the corners, for the double purposes of admitting light and air.

At intervals of about eight feet within, strong wedges of stone, pierced at the lower end into tall arches, and above into circles, fill the space between a brick
cone.

cone and the wall. Between each of those wedges, arches in the cone discover the inner cupola, on which are the paintings by Sir James Thornhill. Wedges of brick encircle the interval.

Every stone wedge supports two upright timbers, about one foot square, reaching to the fourth gradation in the great arch of the external dome. The second horizontal timber is the base of the great ribs. Under this are two ranges of scantling, the whole circumference of the circle; the lower one supported by two uprights between each wedge; and the other by eight, resting on the stone-work. The diminutive size of those supports gives a disagreeable idea of weakness, compared with the vast ribs. The remaining horizontal pieces in the ascent, four in number, rest upon strong brackets of stone, inserted quite through the brick cone. Another series of uprights spring from the second row of brackets, which are secured by angular timbers; and the whole, at proper intervals, by strong bands of iron.

There are about seventy ribs, which are closely covered with oaken boards; and on those the outward covering of copper is fastened. Within this vast semicircle hangs a steep and dangerous flight of stairs, buried almost in total darkness, but which is hourly ascended and descended by visitors from every part of the world, who, heated and fatigued, are hardly recompensed by the view from the Golden Gallery, as it is called, on the summit of the cupola and base of the lantern; for the smoke hangs in clouds in every direction, to the complete exclusion of distant vision. At four o'clock in the morning in June, the prospect from thence must be highly gratifying. The interval between the dome and the cone is inconceivably hot on a clear summer day; and I do not doubt but that chickens might be hatched there in a warm season.

The lantern rests upon the cone; and within it is a windlass.

I imagine the superficies of the whole building and pillars, in those parts where the rain has full effect, to have lost about a quarter of an inch in solidity since the church was erected. This fact is to be ascertained without difficulty; for the hard substances in the texture of the stone remain erect, while the perishable parts have fallen away, evincing Portland stone to be far less durable than oak, equally exposed to the weather. Indeed it seems to be but an imperfect cement of sands and the shells of marine animals.

Not one symptom of decay attends the frame of the great bell; but the joints of the pillars have deep indentings, thus gradually forming channels for the rain, which pours with excessive violence against the towers and dome.

The

The Surveyor of the Works certainly failed in his duty, when he permitted mortar decidedly bad to be used upon such a building as St. Paul's; and, however rapidly the stone has decayed, the cement is still worse. The bases of the great round pillars on the towers will admit my hand six inches in depth between them and the surface of the cornice. This circumstance would not have been credited by me, had I not risked my life in ascertaining the fact; and I will venture to say, defects in a structure loaded by such a bell as that on which the hour is tolled, and two others of considerable weight, should be attended to and repaired.

The sculpture of the capitals, cornices, and other ornaments of the towers, are finely executed; and but little injured on the East and North sides: but the features, fingers, and toes of the front statues, are miserably corroded.

In 1700, "The great bell, formerly called *Tom of Westminster*, was new cast by Mr. Philip Wightman, at his melting house, on Windmill hill, and proves extraordinary well. It weighs above five tuns, having an addition made to it of the weight of a tun. It will be erected again at St. Paul's cathedral in a short time*."

There is no other inscription on it than "Richard Phelps made me, 1716."

The oaken frame for this great bell is admirably contrived to distribute the weight on every side of the tower; and it hangs in a cylinder of stone pierced with eight apertures.

The sound of this enormous mass of metal is terrific, when in the colonade surrounding it; but at a distance the tone is very musical. I have often remarked, when I resided in the New Road, Somers-town, that a strong North-East wind invariably enabled me to hear the hours tolled as clear as if the church had been situated within a quarter of a mile of my residence; and that, when the wind was due East, South-West, or North, not a sound is to be distinguished. Now it is to be recollected that Somers-town is directly North-North-West of St. Paul's, and that the distance is full two miles and a half on a straight line; consequently, a North-East wind would convey the vibration totally from it to Lambeth. If there were any object higher or as high as the bell near it, this effect might be accounted for by reverberation; but that is not the fact. Is it that a wind from the North-East carries the smoke from us, and that the sound travels more distinctly than when we are enveloped in it? This idea seems to be confuted by the progress of sounds at other seasons. For instance, I was at Southgate in the

* Protestant Mercury, July 31, 1700.

spring of 1798, when a gentle South wind prevailed, which brought with it every description of sounds from London. The eternal din of carts and coaches could clearly be distinguished from the drums of the London militia, who were then paraded on the field back of Pentonville; and at my present residence, in Charlton-street, Somers-town, a South wind brings such a confusion of noises in an evening, that it quite confuses the brain. The tattoo, beaten at the hours of eight, nine, ten, and eleven, for the guard in St. James's park, may be distinguished even to each distinct stroke and roll of the drum. When the wind is North, we hear no sounds of any description.

These facts lead me to place implicit credit in the story of the soldier accused of sleeping upon guard at Windsor; but who saved himself from punishment by declaring he had counted St. Paul's clock when it struck *thirteen*, which upon enquiry was found to be the truth. At least I firmly believe this great bell may be heard, at times, twenty miles from the church.

It is never used but for tolling at the funerals and passing-bell of members of the Royal Family, the Bishops of London, and the Lord Mayor, if he die in his mayoralty. It has been silent since 1790, when it informed the City that the Duke of Cumberland had departed this life.

Many of the defects which are observable in the church of St. Paul do not belong to the Architect. He certainly was obliged to submit to the pitiable restrictions of men who were utterly devoid of taste; and this the world may perceive from the beautiful engraving of Rooker, representing *the St. Paul's of Sir Christopher Wren*. The Academy of Painting were fully sensible of the deficiencies in ornament which prevail throughout the building, pointed out by Sir Christopher in great blanks, that he would willingly have filled by sculpture; and they liberally offered, in 1773, to remedy these defects, by pictures painted *gratis*. Sir Joshua Reynolds, their president, waited upon Bishop Newton, and represented to him that painting never would meet with due encouragement in England till it was admitted into churches, where grand religious subjects contribute to exalt the ideas of the multitude to a just conception of the Divinity; at the same time declaring, that himself, Mrs. Kauffman, Messrs. West, Cipriani, Barry, and Dance, would paint certain pictures, to be first submitted to the Academy, then presented to the Dean and Chapter, and any alterations made which might be pointed out by them.

The

The Dean and Chapter highly approved of the offer, and his Majesty concurred entirely with the proposal; but still *higher* powers, Archbishop Cornwallis and Dr. Terrick, *disapproved*, as it is said, because popular clamours would arise, that Popery and Saints were again to be introduced into our churches.

The Dean proposed, as an experiment, that the square compartments at the upper end of the choir should be filled by two paintings, the productions of Reynolds and West; Christ in the manger, and Moses receiving the tables; but this was refused by the same grave Divines and Right Reverend Fathers, who should have carried their zeal into the cupola, and evinced it by scraping off the *idolatrous paintings* there.

One objection, which would have been well founded, and not quite so intolerant, escaped them; the dampness of the walls, an irreconcilable enemy to paint, an insinuating foe, which would have demolished even the Pope himself in a few years, had he been represented on them.

A subsequent æra produced far different ideas. The present enlightened Dean, Dr. Jeffreys, Dr. Farmer, and Dr. Jackson, *then* Residentiaries, together with the Prelates who now preside over St. Paul's, dissipated the mist of prejudice, and made the Metropolitan Church a receptacle for the tombs of men eminently conspicuous for the benefits they have rendered their country. That country called for two; and they arose. The Legislature have decreed others; and they *will arise*. How animating the thought! Behold a Colossus of Morality on the left, a guardian of Distress on the right, conductors to the gates of Religion. Let no man's name be recorded *here*, whose existence is forgotten every where else; let no *false praise* defile the purity of this place. I conjure you, future Deans, future Chapters, admit memorials for none but those who have been eminently virtuous, or greatly courageous in their Country's defence.

The circumstance which led to the admission of tombs into St. Paul's was the spirited gratitude of several worthy gentlemen, who admired the unwearied efforts of Mr. Howard in the cause of debtors and criminals. They determined to solicit, and obtained subscriptions, in order to raise a statue to him in some public situation. Many were pointed out; and Mr. Hedger offered to erect a crescent to the name of HOWARD, with a suitable place for his statue; but the modesty of the worthy philanthropist refused this honourable distinction. Part of the subscriptions received were intended to be returned. The sum of 200l. was actually given to prisoners confined in the several gaols; and a medal was to have been made with the

remainder. But, Mr. Howard's death intervening, all objections to the original intention vanished; and the Rev. John Pridden, one of the minor canons of St. Paul's (to whom I am obliged for the list of that respectable college, p. 27), suggested the propriety of endeavouring to obtain permission to erect the statue in St. Paul's.

The Dean and Chapter were applied to, and they instantly consented; at the same time intimating, "that no fee should be required for its admission, and that no monument should be erected without the design being first approved of by a Committee of the Royal Academicians;" and to this laudable determination they have religiously adhered whenever the House of Commons voted national monuments.

A committee* of the subscribers immediately agreed with the lamented Mr. Bacon to make the monument for 1300 guineas; which he opened to public inspection on the 23d of February 1796. On this occasion this valuable Artist addressed Mr. John Nichols (who, in conjunction with the late Rev. Dr. John Warner and Dr. Lettsom, originally projected the design†) as follows:

"Dear Sir,

Newman-street, March 7.

"Agreeably to your request, I send you the ideas which predominated in my mind, whilst forming the statues of the late Mr. Howard and of Dr. Johnson, erected lately in St. Paul's cathedral.

"My principal object, in composing the statue of Mr. Howard, was to present as much of the character of *active benevolence* as a single figure would afford. The right foot being placed considerably forward, and the body advanced upon it, is intended to give motion to the figure; while the expression of Benevolence is attempted in the several features of the face, and the inclined air of the head.

"He holds a scroll of papers in his left hand: on one is written, "Plan for the Improvement of Prisons;" and on a corner of another, the word "Hospitals" is introduced, pointing out the principal objects of his exertions. Another paper, at the foot of the statue, has the word "Regulations" written. In his right hand he holds a key, by which is expressed the circumstance of his *exploring* dungeons; and the ring and chains among which he stands are designed to interest the feelings of the spectator in the misery of the inhabitants of those wretched abodes; while

* Whose names are preserved in the Gentleman's Magazine; vol. LXVI. p. 179.

† See Dr. Lettsom's Hints to promote Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science, 1801, vol. II. p. 143.

his trampling on some fetters, which lie on the ground, suggests the hostility of his sentiments to their sufferings. It was my earnest wish to have made this monument a groupe of two figures: Mr. Howard raising up a prisoner from the ground; which, from a natural inflexion of the body, and engagement of the arms with the distressed object, towards whom the tender expressions of the Countenance would all have been directed; and this, with the sentiment of gratitude in the prisoner, would more forcibly have impressed the character of Benevolence on the subject of the monument. And I cannot omit my acknowledgements to the Committee for their concurrence with my wishes, and their approbation of the model of the groupe. But, as it was thought, by those to whom it was left to decide on the subject, that a single figure would be necessary for the sake of uniformity with Dr. Johnson's statue, which had a correspondent situation, the Committee directed a bas-relief on the pedestal to complete the design. This represents a scene in a prison, where Mr. Howard, having broken the chains of the prisoners, is bringing provisions and cloathing for their relief.

“The statue of Dr. Johnson requires little explanation. A Moral Philosopher, merely with the attitude and expression of intense thought, is too simple to admit of enlargement, without the aid of imagination. A few words shall suffice.

“I have especially attempted in this work to unite (what is indeed very difficult to effect) that *ease* which is so proper for a figure engaged in study, with the energy which was so universally acknowledged to belong to him who is the subject of it. I have also aimed that a magnitude of parts, and grandeur of style, in the statue, should accord with the masculine sense with which his writings are so strongly impregnated, and the nervous style in which it is conveyed to mankind.

“His complexional character, and that of his works, I hope, will justify my having given him an expression tinged with severity, to which his vigour of thinking must ever contribute. By making him lean against a column, I suggest his own firmness of mind, as well as the stability of his maxims.

“It would be unpardonable in me, on this winding up of the business, to omit expressing my gratitude to you, Sir, for your exertions in it, for the sacrifices you have made, and the advantages I have derived from them.

“I have the honour to be, dear sir,

“Your much obliged, and faithful servant,

“J. BACON.”

Every

Every admirer of sculpture must regret that Mr. Bacon's idea of a groupe was not adopted. Where was the fancy of our Academicians roving, when they rejected a groupe for a single figure? Are the actions of man to be fastened down to uniformity? Are statues to be drilled, like soldiers, every arm to move in unison, every foot to advance to an equal distance with its opposite or its fellow? Absurd! Dr. Johnson was a studious philosopher: place *him* alone, even by the midnight lamp if necessary, placid, inactive. But Mr. Howard possessed a soul ever bounding beyond the confines of the ground he stood on; a soul that, with "thundering knocks broke prison locks;" and limbs that were eager to execute its dictates. Shall we place him tottering over manacles, and hesitating with his key? No; shew him, like Bacon's conception, agitated by humanity, impatience, and benevolence, relieving the victims almost too rapidly for prudence. Academicians, away again to school!

The epitaph on Mr. Howard's monument, written by Samuel Whitbread, esq. the son of one of Mr. Howard's warmest friends, is as follows:

"This extraordinary Man had the fortune to be honoured whilst living
in the manner which his virtues deserved—

He received the thanks
of both Houses of the British and Irish Parliaments,
for his eminent services rendered to his country and to mankind.

Our national Prisons and Hospitals,
improved upon the suggestions of his wisdom,
bear testimony to the solidity of his judgement,
and to the estimation in which he was held.

In every part of the civilised World,
which he traversed to reduce the sum of human misery,
from the Throne to the Dungeon, his name was mentioned
with respect, gratitude, and admiration.

His modesty alone
defeated various efforts which were made, during his life,
to erect this Statue,

which the publick has now consecrated to his memory.

He was born at Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, Sept. 11. MDCCXXVI.

The early part of his life he spent in retirement,

residing

residing principally upon his paternal estate
at Cardington, in Bedfordshire;
for which county he served the office of Sheriff
in the year M.DCC.LXXIII.

He expired at Cherfon, in Russian Tartary, on the xxth of Jan. M.DCC.XC.
a victim to the perilous and benevolent attempt
to ascertain the cause of, and find an efficacious remedy
for, the Plague.

He trod an open, but unfrequented path to immortality,
in the ardent and unremitted exercise of Christian charity.

May this tribute to his fame
excite an emulation of his truly glorious achievements!"

On Dr. Johnson's tomb is inscribed, by Dr. Parr:

A ꝰ Ω

SAMVELI. JOHNSON

GRAMMATICO. ET. CRITICO

SCRIPTORVM. ANGLICORVM. LITTERATE. PERITO

POETAE. LVMINIBVS. SENTENTIARVM

ET. PONDERIBVS. VERBORVM. ADMIRABILI

MAGISTRO. VIRTVTIS. GRAVISSIMO

HOMINI. OPTIMO. ET. SINGVLARIS. EXEMPLI

QVI. VIXIT. ANN. LXXV. MENS. II. DIEB. XIII

DECESSIT. IDIB. DECEMBR. ANN. CHRIST. c10.1000LXXXIII.

SEPVLT. IN. AED. SANCT. PETR. WESTMONASTERIENS.

XIII. KAL. IANVAR. ANN. CHRIST. c10.1000LXXXV.

AMICI. ET. SODALES. LITTERARII

PECVNIA. CONLATA

H. M. FACIEND. CVRAVER'.

On one side of the monument:

FACIEBAT IOHANNES BACON, SCVLTOR ANN. CHRIST. M.DCC.LXXXV.

The

The great pannel between the two pilasters of the South-West pier of the dome, forming the Western side of the middle aisle of the South transept, has been filled by the monument of Captain Burges, which was opened Nov. 15, 1802. It is the production of Mr. Banks, and consists of a beautiful antique pedestal, adorned by very classical sculptures in relief, representing Defeat and Captivity by figures leading to prison, and others reclining, in attitudes expressive of shame and remorse; relieved by prows of ships, to shew that the cause of the memento originated in a naval battle.

The monument thus far is faultless; but I ever did, and ever must, object to Allegory, as a substitute for History. That ideal personage Victory descends upon the pedestal, and presents a sword to the Captain, who is almost literally naked. His attitude and manner of receiving it are excellent; but the Goddess is a poor inanimate statue, by no means characteristic of so spirited a deity. She is decently clothed; and, for the sake of mere decency, I wish the Captain had been allowed even a *Roman* mantle. Was there no incident in the contest during which the brave Burges fell, that might have furnished a hint for this monument, or enabled the Sculptor to have shewn him as he appeared at the time of the action; an *English* Captain of a man of war, suffering with fortitude, dying at the moment of victory? Obliterate the inscription; and who is he? Not a Briton. We have no *naked naval* Captains. If a man would redden with shame and indignation at barely being asked to enter a friend's house stripped, how is it that we dare prophane the house of God with such indecent representations? I am perfectly aware of the answer, "God made man naked; and his person is disfigured by cloathing. Besides, the beautiful ramifications of the muscles are hid by drapery." Very true. Then why do not the professors of the imitative art, strip their figures in paintings of every class? Why shew an officer naked in St. Paul's, when they would hang him up in the exhibition clad in the *wretched costume* of a naval commander? Perhaps it is from a fear of ridicule, or respect for the ladies. Is modesty then more consulted in an exhibition-room than in a church? These *Roman* fancies are absurd to the last extreme: Dr. Johnson is a Roman, Mr. Howard is a Roman, and Captain Burges is a Roman; and Romans they must remain. But, in the name of propriety, let future statues for St. Paul's be Britons in their features, their actions, and their habits. For my part, I would rather copy the features of the roughest brave
common

common foldier, or ugly rugged tar, beaming with compassion for his suffering commander, than those of Victory, Juno, Minerva, or any other god or goddess in the compass of Tooke's Pantheon.

This monument is not protected by a railing; consequently parts have already been injured by those whose comprehension receives aid from feeling the object before them.

The inscription is:

“ Sacred to the memory
of Richard Rundell Burges, esq.
Commander of his Majesty's ship Ardent,
who fell, in the 43d year of his age,
while bravely supporting the honour of the
British flag,

in a daring and successful attempt to break
the enemy's line, near Camperdown,
on the 11th of October, 1797.

His skill, coolness, and intrepidity,
eminently contributed to a victory,
equally advantageous and glorious to his
country.

That grateful country,
by the unanimous act of her Legislature,
enrols his name

high in the list of those Heroes,
who, under the blessing of Providence,
have established and maintained her
naval superiority,
and her exalted rank among nations.”

Opposite to the tomb of Captain Burges is another, not yet open to public inspection, to the memory of the brave Captain Falkner, and the work of Rossi.

Uniformity has been preserved, almost to making this monument a *copy* of Captain Burges's. Neptune supports the Hero; and Victory crowns him. It

will be remembered, that this method of proceeding will save an infinite deal of what the North American Indians call *head-work*; or, what we denominate invention.

A niche under the West window of the South transept is to receive a monument to General Sir Ralph Abercromby; that of the opposite East window, one for Lord Howe, by Flaxman; the Northern pannels, those for Mofs and Riou, by Roffi; General Dundas, by Bacon; Captain Western, by Banks; and the North-West pier, one to Sir William Jones. All voted by Parliament, except the latter.

A new pulpit has been recently erected, designed by Mr. Milne, clerk of the works to the church. Many parts of it are handsome, but the effect is upon the whole rather heavy. The carving is very good, by Mr. Wyatt, and an ingenious Frenchman.

Near the West end of the church, and on the South side, is a door, from which several steps lead to a platform, inlaid with black and white marble, representing a star, inclosed by a circle. Facing the door is a beautiful niche, adorned with grotesque pilasters, and rich iron-work. This forms a base to a grand spiral geometrical stair-case, eighteen steps from which a door leads to the pavement of the church; and ninety-two others bring the passenger to the gallery before described, whence is the entrance to the Library. The enrichments and beauty of these stairs, its windows, niches, and dome, are lost to the publick; for they have never been used, except to accommodate a pair of stilliards of enormous size for weighing stone when the church was built, a fire-engine, and buckets.

LIBRARY.

The North and South sides are formed by strong piers, or pilasters, four in number, whose fronts are finely sculptured into skulls, crowns, mitres, books, fruit, and flowers. A gallery of oak extends round the room, the ornamental carvings of which were done by Jonathan Mainé, who had 6l. 10s. each, for the cantalivres under it. The cieling is entirely plain; but the floor is formed in the old-fashioned style, with infinite labour and perseverance, into a variety of geometrical figures, by small pieces of oak.

Over

Over the gallery and chimney, at the East end, hangs a picture of Henry Compton, bishop of London, painted, as I am informed, by Sir James Thornhill. It is a half-length, seated in a high-backed leather chair, with a plan of St. Paul's in his hand, flowing hair, and grave countenance.

The worthy Prelate left his books to this Library, which contains but few MSS. Amongst those are an old Calendar and Missal. Another on vellum, inscribed, "Hic liber est ecclie Pauli, London. De dono bone memorie Henr' de Cornhell, eid' eccl'ie Decani. Si vero quis asportavit, furripuit, furavit, vel aliq' modo alienavit, anathema sit." Another given by Johes Som'seth; and a fourth, "Liber Rob. Hare, 1570."

The oldest printed books are,

"Callistrati Ecphrases Gr."

"Luciani Opera, edit. Col. 1477, fol. & Ven. 1503."

"Ambrosii Divi Episc. Mediolanensis Opera; Bas. 1492."

"Baptiste F. Mantuani Opera, 1495," 4to.

Eighteen English Bibles, printed between 1539 and 1586.

And the "Holy Bible, ed. Camb. 1660. Donum Mariæ Horne, vid. relict. Roberti Horne civis et Bibliopolæ Lond. dicatum Altari Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Divi Pauli Lond. anno Salutis Christianæ 1705."

Walton's Polyglott Bible.

"Graduale Romanum juxta Missale ex decreto Sacrosancti Concilii Tridentiæ Pii V. &c. Paris, 1660." This volume contains 864 pages of chants, and other sacred musick in score.

Besides those, there are many valuable works, printed between the years 1500 and 1700.

"Nov. Test. Græc. cum notis MSS. et lectionibus variantibus collectis A. T. Mangey." Dr. Newton, bishop of Bristol, and dean of St. Paul's, has written in this book. "These valuable collections of the reverend and learned Dr. Mangey, in three volumes folio, were presented to the Library of St. Paul's; by his worthy son, the Rev. Mr. Mangey, one of the prebendaries of the church, Nov. 10, 1780. THO. BRISTOL. D."

The notes and various readings are on as many interleaved pages as there are of letter-prefs, the margins of which are also crowded.

On the opposite side of the church is a great room, exactly like the Library, and of the same dimensions, but unembellished and dirty, used for no other purpose than to contain the mutilated model said to have been intended by Sir Christopher Wren for St. Paul's; some broken fragments of models for stalls; and an altar-piece, with twisted columns.

A fortunate circumstance enables me to describe minutely the ragged flags which hang in honourable fragments from the nave of St. Paul's. Those are mementos of the prowess of our soldiers and sailors; the fruits of victories which have preserved the independence, and exalted the diminutive islands, of Great Britain. A true Englishman will read with avidity this portion of my labours; and I am happy to say it has been gleaned from clouds of antient honourable dust, at the expence of a black face, soiled cloaths, and chimney-sweepers hands. St. Paul's underwent a thorough cleansing in 1802; previous to which, the colours were taken down. Thus I had it in my power to examine each, with no other inconvenience than that just mentioned.

Some of the flags are colourless, and so completely decayed, that the act of unrolling them was necessarily a work of caution; it is, therefore, impossible, to say with precision what their original designs were.

On Wednesday Sept. 6, 1758, the colours taken at Louisburg were carried from Kensington palace to St. Paul's. The procession consisted of detachments of horse and foot grenadier guards, commanded by a field officer. Eleven serjeants had the honour of carrying the flags, which were met at the great Western gate by the Dean and Chapter, and the Choir.

Those captured during the late war, at Valenciennes, and in the West Indies, were sent in the same manner to the church. But the grand display of triumph was reserved for Dec. 19, 1797; when a general thanksgiving was celebrated, for the three great naval victories achieved by the fleets, under the command of Lords Howe, St. Vincent, and Duncan, over those of the French, Spanish, and Batavian nations. The Royal Family honoured the brave men present at the battles, who were deputed from the fleets, with their presence, to witness their offering of the fruits of those victories at the altar of St. Paul's. They consisted of nine flags; two of France, three of Spain, and four of Holland; conveyed on the tops of artillery waggons, guarded by the happy tars, followed by parties of lieutenants, and a detachment of marines, with musick. The flags were placed in a circle, under the dome, attended by the seamen and the marines, arranged up the middle aisle.

The

The Royal family went in several coaches, drawn by beautiful horses, and were received at the church as usual by the clergy. When the king entered the circle of flags, they were bowed before him.

The Houses of Lords and Commons, the Admirals, Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, had taken their places previous to the entrance of their Majesties, who were seated under a crimson canopy, near the marble pillars at the entrance of the choir.

When the service had proceeded to the completion of the first lesson, the flag officers entered the choir in two divisions, each bearing the end of a flag carried before them, and marching with solemn steps to the altar, there offered the nine colours to the Almighty, mentally acknowledging, *Non nobis, Domine, non nobis, sed nomini tuo da gloriam.* The text of the Dean's sermon was from Samuel, xxiii. 1—3.

Those flags were afterwards suspended from the great cornice of the dome; where I hope they will remain till the tooth of Time shall have destroyed every thread of their composition.

The colours captured by our land forces I shall describe in the order I examined them. They are replaced, on both sides of the nave.

1. A white field, with the tri-colours (white between red and blue) in the sinister upper corner, and a tri-coloured border. Motto, "*La Martinique reconnoissante au nom de la Republique Francaise, et prix de la valeur Republicaine,*" No. 37.

2. A cross engrailed, purple, with golden fleur-de-lis, on a white field, torn and decayed.

3. Like the first, "*Caze Plote.*"

4. From Valenciennes. Tri-coloured, a fleur-de-lis in each corner, in the centre a wreath of laurel, inclosing, "*Peuple Francaise, la liberté ou la mort,*" in golden letters, on a blue ground.

5. A tri-coloured flag, each colour in the shape of a wedge. From Valenciennes. Torn and dirty; but originally richly painted. "*Department de Loir et Chen.*"

6. A tri-coloured upper corner, and border of the same, a cross, with a laurel round 73, at each extremity a fleur-de-lis. "*Discipline, obeissance a la loi.*"

7. A staff and fragment. From Valenciennes.

8. From

8. From Martinique. A white cross, surrounded by squares of red, blue, and white.

9. A fragment. From Valenciennes.

10. A tri-coloured flag, with a fleur-de-lis in each corner, and, within laurel, "*Peuple Français, l'union fait la force.*"

11. A small triangular flag from Valenciennes, which probably stood on a bastion.

12. A fragment. Taken at Valenciennes.

13. A large white cross, with the square corners surrounding it, divided into green and white triangles. I suppose from Louisburg.

14. A large flag, with a triple border of the three colours, inclosing two squares of white and two of red, each containing a fleur-de-lis; red and white in the intersections, with embroidered bows and arrows.

15. A fragment of a white cross, with a faded blue, or green, and white ground.

16. A white flag, from Martinique, with 32 in the centre; the motto, "*Discipline, obéissance à la loi.*"

17. 18. Are like the above, with 31 and 87.

19. From Valenciennes. A white one; inscribed on a blue label, "*Département de la Charente.*" The staff is painted in red and white blue, exactly like our barbers' poles.

20. A very large flag. White cross, and green and white field.

21. A fragment. Like the above.

22. A tri-coloured banner, indented at the end. Motto, "*Liberté, Egalité, ou la mort, République Française.*"

23. A tri-coloured Valenciennes flag. "*Française*" only left.

24. A Martinique canvas flag, with the three colours, and a white field.

25. A staff and rags. From Valenciennes.

26. Rags of green and white.

27. Rags, and fragments of a crown.

28. A fragment. "*Département de deux Severs.*"

29. A fragment. "*Les citoyens de Mondidier à P^{re} bataillon de la haute Charente les Mars 1792*" and other letters, illegible. From Valenciennes.

30. A large fragment. From Valenciennes.

31. A very large faded flag, surmounted by the cap of Liberty. (Q. from a citadel?)
32. A fragment. From Valenciennes.
33. A tattered cross.

ST. FAITH'S CHURCH, and the CRYPT.

A grand flight of steps from the South transepts introduces us to this sepulchral domain. I shall mention the interments, and beg leave to refer my reader to the second volume for a history of the antient church and parish of St. Faith.

But first, the Architect of St. Paul's arrests our attention. Under the window at the South-East end of the church reposes Sir Christopher Wren, covered by a plain stone, raised about 18 inches from the pavement. Here is dust upon dust, and ashes rests upon ashes, forming a smooth surface over the inscription. Great Architect! thy bones shall not be disturbed; but thy mantle of dust must, ere I can say thus are thy remains noticed.

"Here lieth Christopher Wren, knight, builder of this cathedral church of St. Paul, who died in the year of our Lord 1723, and of his age xci."

On the wall over his head is a tablet, with a border of ovals, inscribed,

"Subtus conditur hujus ecclesiæ et urbis conditor Christophorus Wren,
qui vixit annos ultra nonaginta, non sibi sed bono publico.

Lector, si monumentum requiris, circumspice.

Obiit Feb. 25, anno 1723, ætatis 91."

A corroded railing furrounds this neglected memorial, the author of whose inscription seems to have been ashamed of the stone which contains his lines. In opposition to them, I declare that I am not satisfied with his reference; it is certainly a reproach to the City of London, that it is his only monument.

Against the same wall an archievement; three crowns, Or, on a field, Azure; and a lion rampant, Or, on a field Argent.

Close to Sir Christopher is a stone inscribed, "In a vault beneath this stone are deposited the remains of Thomas Newton, D.D. lord bishop of Bristol, and dean of this cathedral, who died Feb. 14, 1782, aged 78."

About 15 feet North-East of Sir Christopher, "Here lies the remains of Sir Joshua Reynolds, knt. President of the Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. He was born at Plympton, in Devonshire, the 16th of July 1723; and died, at London, the 23d of Feb. 1792."

Eliz.

Eliz. Wiseman, 1694, aged 51.

John de la Fontaine, of Kerby-bellars, Leicestershire, died the 8th of May, 1708, aged 70.

Thomas Felsted, prebendary, and rector of Christ Church, Surrey, 20 years, aged 54, 1711. Mary Felsted, his wife, 1724, aged 60.

Charles Worsley, esq. second son of Sir James Worsley, knt. of Pilewell, county of Southampton, and one of the masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple, 1730, aged 65.

Mary Knight, widow of Thomas Knight, esq. and daughter of the Rev. Henry Gottling, rector of St. Gregory's, Old Fish-street, who died Nov. 20, 1773, aged 75.

Mary Hudson, 1801, aged 43. Robert Hudson, aged 77.

John Taylor, LL. D. archdeacon of Buckingham, chancellor of St. Paul's, &c. 1766, aged 63.

Thomas Jackson, D. D. canon residentiary, rector of Yarlington, and chaplain in ordinary to his majesty, 1797, aged 53.

Barbara Comyn, 1750, aged 35.

Edward George Wilson, esq. second son of Dr. C. Wilson, 1781, 22.

George Ludwich Dunt, 1706, 46; and four children. Deborah Dunt, his wife, 1748, aged 80. Thomas Dunt, 1752, 49.

Jasper Waters, 1774, 75. Deborah Waters, his wife, 1788, 89.

William Boyce, M. D. organist, composer, and master of the band of musick to their majesties King George II. and III. died Feb. 7, 1779, aged 69.

“Happy in his compositions, much happier in a constant flow of harmony through every scene of life, relative or domestic. The husband, father, friend.”

Moses Wight, M. A. 1795, 75. Ann Wight, his wife, 1782, 58.

Rev. William Fitzherbert, A. M. subdean, 1797, 84.

Jonathan Lane, 1715, 58. Thomas Lane, 1721, 23.

Margaret Lane, 1745, 86.

Charles Henry Boothe.

Rev. John Gibbons, senior cardinal, 1783, 61.

Mellony Gibbons, wife of the Rev. J. Gibbons, senior, A. M. 1780, 64.

Dame Mary Robinson, wife of Sir William Robinson, of Newby, Yorkshire, bart. 1717.

Thomas

Thomas Cooke, 1692, 67.

Thomas Bennet, 1706, 42.

John Howel, gentleman of the Chapels Royal, St. Peter's, and St. Paul's, 1708, 38.

ST. FAITH'S

contains one monument, with the effigies of the deceased and his wife kneeling before a desk and books, on a pedestal, with an Ionic pediment behind them. It was with difficulty I discovered "Johannis Martin Typographi," the remainder being illegible.

Mary Soper, 1791, 65.

Abraham Badcock *, 1797, 48.

John Benoist de Mainauduc, M.D. 1797, 59.

Margaret Powell, 1778, 33. Mercy Powell, 1802, 57.

Michael Hatton, 1750, 55.

Oliver Williams, 1693, 48.

Robert Knaplock, bookseller

Katharine Brewster, 1707, 14. Frances Brewster, 1716, 31.

Edward Brewster, stationer, 1711, 87.

Leonard Towne

Lydia Stubbs, 1779, 51. Eliz. Walrond

Eliz. Barrow, 1730, 19. Thomas Barrow, 1736, 61.

Richard Turner, 1707, 51. Catharine Turner . . . 63.

John Carter, 1743. Eliz. Glover, 1755, 21.

Robert Sylvanus Hall, 1771. Anne Hall, 1774, 28.

Sylvanus Hall, 1792, 62. 27 years carpenter to the church.

In another part of the vaults,

Harriet Eliz. Channing, 1785, 14. Joanna Channing, 1789, 53.

John Channing, esq. 1792, 61. An infant; and Charlotte Channing, 1796, 35.

William Hayes, M. A. minor canon and senior cardinal, 1790, aged 49.

John Soaper, vicar-choral, and gentleman of the Chapels Royal, 1794, 51.

William Neale, 1783, 68. Maria Neale, 1783, 58.

John Banks, 1791, 59. 29 years verger; and his son, John Banks.

Mary Anne Horder (daughter of Riches Reed, verger, here buried) 1798, 19.

Richard Wall, steward to the Marquis of Lansdown, 1791, 73.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXVII. p. 436.

Ann Gould, 1775, 36.

Richard Gould, 1798, 65. 36 years dean's verger, and clerk of the works.

John Rowden, verger 46 years, 1758, 70.

James Luckett, verger 27 years, 1748, 66.

John Oliver, esq. master mason to King James II. and to this building 1700., 81.

A Corinthian tablet, to Thomas Bennet, citizen and stationer, 1706, 42.

At Sir Christopher Wren's feet, a tablet, with a border of flowers, and infants withdrawing a curtain, to William Holder, S. T. P. and Susannah his wife, 1697.

On a wall nearly opposite, "D. O. M. S. Hic requiescit in pace Maria conjux Christophori Wren, arm. filia Philippi et Constantiæ Mufard; scemina omnium virtutum fecundissima; puerperio decessit x Decembris, A. D. 1712.

Uxori optimæ et obsequentissimæ maritus cum lacrymis posuit.

Hic jacet etiam Philippus Mufard Gen. obiit 1 Julii, A. D. 1714.

Hic situs est Constantia, uxor Philippi Mufard; obiit 29 Mar. 1729, æt. 74."

The Rev. Mr. Watts, of Sion College, has obliged me with the following information. "In a sale of prints, &c. at Willoughby's, in Villiers-street, in the Strand, Nov. 27, 1782, was (among several drawings, sketches, &c. of Sir Christopher Wren's) a ground plot of old and new St. Paul's: the old plan laid down very particularly; the general out-line only of the new one, laid over it. From this drawing it appeared, that the old cathedral did not stand in the same direction with the new, the latter inclining rather to the South-West and North-East, and the West front of the old church came much further towards Ludgate than the present."

THE ANTIENT FORM OF WORSHIP

was celebrated in St. Paul's with great magnificence, and the altars were without doubt adorned in the richest manner possible. Unfortunately, the excessive zeal of Reformers disabled Sir William Dugdale from conveying to us any information upon the subject which is at all satisfactory. The high altar must have been the most superb: but of this I am able to say nothing more than that an indenture is still preserved at St. Paul's, of which the following is a copy.

"Ceste endent'e faite pentre les Dean et Chapitre del Eglise de Saint Paule de Loundre d'une parte, et Herebright de Coloyne citizein et peyntor de Loundres d'autre parte, tesmoigne, que le dit Herebright est covenante ove lez ditz Dean et Chapitre et ad eup's de lour oïr et depeyntir une ymage de Saint Paule ovefq' son tabernacle, oze pfit faitez de carpentre esteant al fyn, et d'estre ptie del principale

principale autir de la dite Eglise, les queles ymage et tabernacle ferront bien et convenablement ovez et depeynte p tout acordant si bient si oz come en ovaigne de peynte, le quele ovaigne suisdite sera bien et convenablement faite et ove, en tout ces quil enbofoignera de peynture, solone les man'e et fourme de aønditz, deünt le feste de Noell pſchein enſuant aſ la dat d'iceſtes, ou a plus darre'n dedens xv jours pſcheins enſuant meſme le feste. Et le dit Herebright aſa et pſ'dra dez ditz Dean et Chapitre p tout l'ovaigne suisdit xii marcz d'est'linges, dount il ſra paye en mayn a la fesaunce d'iceſtez de vi marcz, et il ſra paie al fyn du dit ovaigne de lez autres vi marcs; et outre ces, qnt le dit Herebright ou ses executors eyt ou eyent faitz et pformez convenablement toutz les ovaignes et covenautz suisditz, s'il ſemblera as ditz Dean et Chapitre q' les ditz xii marcs ne ſoyent affetz p' costages et travaille du dit Herebright en cette ptie, solone lo' bon discrecion et conscience, p due enformacion et avys de bones et loialx gentz q'ount bone conuſance de tielx ovaigne p les Dean et Chaptre ou leur ſucceſſours eñt a eſlire et a pndre, ils rewar-derent le dit Herebright outre la ſoume aønditz. Et p' bien et loialment tenir et acomplir toutz les covenautz suisditz dep le dit Herebright, le meſme Herebright ſe oblige, ſes heirs et ſes executors, as ditz Dean et Chapitre, et a leur ſucceſſours, en xx marcs d'est'ling, a paiers as ditz Dean et Chapitre, a lo' ſucceſſours ou attornes, en la meſon del Chapitre de la dite Eglise de Seint Paule, dedeins un moys pſchein aſ la feste suisdit. En teſmoignante de quele choſe, les pties aønditz a ceſte endentures entrechaungeablement ount mys lo' ſealx. Done a Loundres le xiiii jour de Auguſt, l'an du regne le Roy Richard ſcde puis le conquete vñtiſme ſecounde."

I do not recollect that Dugdale mentions the name of Herebright; but he ſays that Ralph de Baldock, biſhop of London, employed Richard Pickerell to make a beautiful tablet of jewelery and enamel with metal figures of Saints, which was placed between two columns, in a wooden frame, adorned with paintings, and probably gilding. This was in 1309, and the ſum expended 200 marks. And that a picture of St. Paul, painted in a tabernacle, 1398, was placed on the right hand of the high altar, which coſt 12l. 16s.

The ornaments, utenſils, caſes for reliques, candleſticks, croſſes, chalices, &c. &c. uſed at this and other altars, are deſcribed at length in the Monastiſcon, and are too numerous for inſertion. The grandeur of the altar cloths, and ſacred habits of the biſhop and prieſts, were equally abundant.

1428, July 30. Henry Barton, mayor of London, gave a great censer of silver, weighing 13 lb. 4 oz. troy; which he requested might be used on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in Whitfun-week*.

The offerings made at this altar must have produced a considerable annual sum. A mixture of religion and levity accompanied the yearly payments of a buck and a doe by Sir William le Baud, knt. the former on the Commemoration and the latter on the Conversion of St. Paul. The Knight rented of the Dean and chapter 22 acres of land, at West Lee, in Essex; and granted the animals 1274. The Knight's family made a procession to present the deer, which were to be borne through the priests assembled for the offices to the very altar, and afterward divided amongst the canons resident.

Sir William's son and heir, 27 years afterward, contrived to have the ceremony performed by one servant, and a deputation of part of the family; and the custom was continued till the time of Queen Elizabeth, when the clergy were used to meet the buck and doe at the entrance of the choir, in their copes, with garlands of flowers on their heads, and follow the horns of the animal in procession, round the body of the church, accompanied by the sounding of horns; an exhibition only to be paralleled by the ceremonies in use among their antient predecessors the priests of Diana, to which this farce bore a strong resemblance.

The shrine of St. Erkenwald, bishop of London, appears to have been next in honour to the great altar. This bishop obtained the title of Saint, according to our historians, by a most exemplary life, and a strict attention to his diocese. He founded the monasteries of Chertsey and Barking; and when unable, from illness, to preach in the usual manner, he desired his attendants to convey him from place to place on a bier or litter, from which he taught and admonished his diocefans. The above particulars are extremely probable, and by no means impossible; but we must follow his panegyrist no farther.

The biographers of St. Erkenwald say, that the essence of his sanctity descended into the very bier which bore him, and retained the virtue so strongly as to heal those sick who touched it.

A man may conduct himself with so much piety and goodness that the monks and nuns of his foundation, and his fellow-citizens, might, and perhaps in St. Erken-

* Archives of St. Paul's.

wald's case did, contend who should possess his body after death; but that Heaven should decide the contest, by drawing away the waters of the River Lee, in order to point the way to London, is as stupid an invention as any in the Golden Legend.

Sir William Dugdale says, that his shrine stood on the East side, above the high altar, into which the decayed bones were conveyed in 1148, from the body of the church, where he had been originally interred. As miracles were performed by these scraps of mortality, it was necessary to inclose them within a magnificent case; accordingly, in 1339, three goldsmiths were employed on it for a year, so that we must suppose the shrine to have been very beautiful, or at least very valuable, to have sparkled with precious stones, and shone with burnished gold and silver; or perhaps the stones were paste, and the metal only plated. Hollar's print represents the shrine in an unfinished state; a plain altar or pedestal supporting an exquisite Gothic tabernacle, which would serve as a model for the gabel of a grand church.

This was for a long period a focus for prayers, and a depositary for offerings. John, king of France, when prisoner here, gave 12 nobles; and in the 15th year of King Richard II. Richard de Preston presented a sapphire. This man was a grocer, and had the assurance to proclaim that his sapphire would cure all disorders of the eyes.

Thomas Samkyn, squire to the abbess of Barking, gave the Saint a girdle of silver.

1386. Bishop Braybroke decreed, that the days of the Conversion and Commemoration of St. Paul should be celebrated in his diocese equally with the highest festivals, and united with them the anniversary days of the burial and translation of St. Erkenwald; which seems to imply that the whole four had been rather neglected, especially as he offered 40 days indulgence to those who attended.

Fifteen thousand persons were once fed in St. Paul's church-yard, by order of Henry III. on the day of the Conversion; and fifteen hundred tapers blazed in the church.

1393. Braybroke, determined to make those double festivals grand and important, ordered that *all* the clergy of his diocese should attend at St. Paul's in their copes.

The Blessed Mary had a chapel, and an altar, dedicated to her; before which a taper burnt during her offices, and at every procession before it, weighing 3 lb.

There

There was another altar sacred to Our Lady in the new work East of the choir, which had seven tapers, each weighing 2 lb. burning during the celebrations, in honour of God, Our Lady, and St. Lawrence. Against "the second pillar on the South side from the steeple Westwards stood" what Dugdale calls "the glorious Image of the Blessed Virgin, before which a lamp burnt every night." Barnet, bishop of Bath and Wells, left certain lands, in 1365, for an anthem, to be sung after matins, before this statue, with a versicle, a collect of the Virgin, "*De profundis*," for the souls of all the faithful, with the versicle and prayer, "*Deus, cujus miseratione*," &c.; and then the priest to say thus, *Animæ omnium fidelium defunctorum, per Dei misericordiam, requiescant in pace* *.

And in the new work stood another statue of the Virgin, to which Hatfield, bishop of Durham, invited all truly penitent, and confessed of their sins, to come with the pious intent of giving books, vestments, or other ecclesiastical ornaments, or to say a Pater-noster and an Ave, in return for which he promised them an indulgence of 40 days pardon.

Near the door on the North side of the church was a crucifix, to which frequent oblations were made. Martin, bishop of St. David's, left a certain sum to the gentlemen of the choir, to sing "*Sancte Deus fortis*" before it.

In the nave stood a great cross, with a taper burning before it.

Besides those principal objects, or places for devotion, there were many altars and statues dedicated to the saints in other parts of the church.

The service previous to 1414 had been celebrated after a form intituled "*Ufus Sancti Pauli*;" but Clifford, then bishop of London, decreed that from that time forward the celebrations should be those of the church of Salisbury, "for all canonical hours, both night and day."

There is now in the British Museum a large and beautiful Missal, which belonged to St. Paul's; but every illumination has been carefully cut out. Engravings from those might have been an excellent illustration of this part of my subject.

My readers may, by referring to the history of the Abbey church of St. Peter, Westminster, find the usual method of proceeding in celebrating the obsequies of eminent persons in old times. Those solemnized in St. Paul's were equally magnificent; and I believe the following to be one of the last which the Londoners witnessed.

* History of Saint Paul's, p. 21.

" 1574, August 7. The manner of the last funeral exequies for the French king. The order of the lords coming to the church:

" First, there went all gentlemen, two and two, in gowns, and hoods on their shoulders; then the officers of arms, in their coats of arms, two and two; then the banner of the French king's arms, borne by Sir William St. Lowe, in his long gown, his hood on; then garter principal king of arms, in the Queen's coat of arms; then the Lord Marquis of Winchester, as chief mourner, his train borne by Mr. Franknell, gentleman usher to the Queen, and his own man supporting the same.

" Then the Lord Dacres of the South, and the Lord of Hunsdon; then the Lord Cobham, and the Lord Scroop; then the Lord Darcy, and Sir Richard Sackville; then Sir Edward Warner and Mr. Charles Haward; after them all their yeomen, in black coats, two and two. In this order they proceeded into the church up to the hearse, where they were placed. The chief mourner had at the head, kneeling at a stool covered with black cloth, a cushion of black velvet under his arm; under his knees one of black cloth, and on each side five others kneeling at stools likewise; at the feet of the hearse Sir William St. Lowe holding his banner of arms; and at every corner four heralds, holding four banners of his arms.

" Then the choir began the prayer, whereat was present the mayor and aldermen, the ambassador of France, the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishops of Hereford and Chichester; which prayer ended, the said lords went to the Bishop's palace again, having their gentlemen and officers of arms before them.

" The next day they went again to the church, and offered in manner following: first the chief mourner, the gentlemen and officers of arms before him, the other mourners following, who offered for the state; after the king's arms had been offered, began the sermon by the bishop of Hereford, as the bishop of London was ill*." The communion was administered by the archbishop, assisted by the bishops of Hereford and Chichester. The ceremony concluded with a dinner at London-house.

The Biographical Dictionary † gives a sketch of the life of Arlotto, an Italian secular priest, a wit, *improvisatore*, or *impromptu* poet, who died at the advanced

* MS. in the Cotton Library. † Vol. I. p. 465.

age of 98, in 1483 *. From this man's whimsical conduct during his residence in England, we have an odd custom preserved, which prevailed at that time in the service at St. Paul's. Arlotto was intimate with the Archdeacon Talbot, who invited him to sing mass. "It was at that time the custom in this church for the priest, after mass was ended, to fill the chalice with water, and, repeating a certain blessing, to moisten with it the eyes of drunkards and debauchees. Mass being over, this usual practice was required of Arlotto, to whom neither the custom, nor the Latin form of the blessing, was known. In this dilemma, instead of the usual blessing, he employed the first droll conceit his impatience inspired; and, as he stroked the eyes of each that presented them to his hand, he said, '*Beite mens che mal pro vi possa fare*,' 'Guzzle less, that you may escape the gallows.' The king thought the admonition extremely seasonable, and rewarded the priest with handsome presents."

ST. NICHOLAS.

The English Festival speaks thus of this Saint: "It is said that his father hight Epiphanius, and his mother Joanna. And when he was born, they made him Christian, and called him Nicholas, that is, a *man's* name; but he keepeth the name of a child, for he chose to keep virtues, meekness, and simpleness, and without malice. Also we read, while he lay in his cradle, he fasted Wednesday and Friday. These days he would suck but once of the day, and therewith held him pleased. Thus he lived all his life in virtues, with his child's name; and therefore children done him worship before all other saints."

It is well known that the *childish* ceremony of habiting a boy in the sacred robes of a bishop prevailed in antient times on Childermas day; and that Dean Colet orders, in the Statutes of St. Paul's school, that the youths there educated should attend the sermon of the chylde bishop, and high mass, and offer one penny to his diminutive reverence.

* Others say he was only 87. He was buried in a tomb erected by himself, with this inscription: "*Queste sepultura il Provanò Arlotto la fece fare perà e per li chi ci vuole infrare.*"

A collection of his "*Faceti li Fabule e Motti*" has been printed at Venice, 1520, and several times since.

Baretti, in his "*Italian Library*," p. 253, says, "he was a jolly fat consistory curate about Bologna; and Genella, whose witty sayings were published with his, a buffoon to the duke of Ferrara. While wit was in its infancy, these two men were looked upon as the greatest jesters in the world."

The following is from a manuscript note by Sir John Hawkins, in the second volume of his "History of Musick," p. 5.

"By the chylde bishop sermon here mentioned we are to understand a discourse delivered from the pulpit by one of the choristers of St. Paul's cathedral, probably the *Episcopus puerorum* himself for the time being. From which custom we may learn that this infant dignitary was wont to exercise another of the ecclesiastical functions; namely, that of preaching: a fact so curious in its circumstances, and withal so connected with the subject of this history, that to explain, and by undoubted evidence to establish it, will hardly be thought an impertinent digression. It is true that there are existing some scattered notices of such a custom, and allusions to speeches or orations uttered or delivered by children in the character of bishops; but these have been branded for their puerility, and have never been supposed to be delivered *ex cathedra*, or to be worthy the attention of an audience assembled for the purpose of religious worship.

"In Puttenham's 'Art of Poesie,' p. 228, it is related, that when a herald came with a defiance to Francis I. from the Emperor Charles V. qualifying it with foolish apologies, this prince said aside to one of the princes of the blood, "Me-thinks this fellow speaketh like Bishop Nicholas." But that these discourses had some coherence, some method and design, is clear; and, though they may be supposed to have been affectedly puerile, that they were in general composed by men of gravity and understanding may be inferred from an exemplar of this kind of pulpit oratory extant among the manuscripts in the British Museum, Vespasian A. xxv. purporting to be a sermon pronounced in Gloucester cathedral on Childermas or Innocents' day, 1558, by John Stubbs, querister, on Matthew xviii. 3. (I omit all that doth not immediately apply to the subject.) "Thus much have I said of the virtue of innocency, for the honour of those blessed innocents which are remembered in the church this day; which day, as it is commonly termed Childermas day, so it is celebrated and solemnized by the preferment of children in all great cathedral churches; which give the child this day the prerogative above men, in token that they take place of men for their martyrdom in the cause of the blessed child Jesus." "Ye, the children and choristers of the song school, beware what you do, for I have experience of you more than of the other (the grammar school). It is not so long ago since I was one of you myself, and remember what *sbrewnesse* was used among you, which I will not speak of now; but I cannot let it pass untouched how boyishly you behaved yourselves in the church, what fighting, lying, Vol. III. T mocking,

mocking, and forging of false excuses, was among you ; beside that where you are brought up specially to serve God in the church, you do nothing less in the church than serve God in the church ; but rashly run into the choir without any reverence, never kneel nor countenance to say any prayer or paternoster, but rudely squat down on your tails (which lack twiggings), or, jostling with your fellows, talk and strive awhile for a place. Another standeth me out of the choir, and in again, and out again, and they one after another, I cannot tell how oft nor wherefore, but only to gad and gaze abroad and come in again, and cross the choir from one side to another, and never rest without any disorder ; and never serve God nor our Lady with matins or with even-song, no more than they of the grammar school, whose behaviour is in the temple as it were the school, their masters being absent, and not in the church, God being present. I will not wish you to follow such. If a scholar of the grammar school should speak forbidden Latin or English, would he not be first warned, then cuffed, and wrung by the ears ? What then can you expect for misbehaviour in the presence of God ?”

The above extracts fully explain the general tendency of the custom ; but I think it is pretty evident that the effect produced must have been childish in the extreme, indeed almost ridiculous. This folly was extended even to the farce of the *Episcopus puerorum* singing vespers before the King, as an article in the Wardrobe Accompts of Edward I. proves beyond a doubt.

The boy was elected from the choir, and his episcopal dignity lasted from the 6th to the 28th of December. The other children were prebendaries for the same period. The real prelate did not suffer the youthful pretender to celebrate mass ; but, if he died in the term of his prelacy, he was buried *in pontificalibus*, with the same ceremonies as the real diocesan. An instance of such an interment is to be found in Salisbury cathedral, where there is the tomb of a child bishop, engraved in Plate IV. of the Introduction to the second Volume of the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain.

It was an ancient practice for the persons of the choir to ascend the stairs of the tower, and at a certain height chaunt a service ; but whether to any particular Saint, the Blessed Virgin, or the Trinity, I profess myself unable to say ; neither can I decide whether this ceremony was performed within or without the tower, on the battlements, or in a gallery. It is related of Bishop Bonner, that when the Roman-catholic religion was restored by act of parliament, 1554, he was so elated as to command the choir to proceed to the steeple, and there chaunt immediately

diately (I suppose) such Psalms as could be wrested to the occasion. This transaction occurred on the anniversary of St. Katharine.

1547, Feb. 21. This was a memorable day, the day which produced the order of council for the removal of images from churches. From this period I date the commencement of that scene of dilapidation which all admirers of the arts of sculpture and painting must ever deplore. It is true, many unfortunate occurrences have happened, to make the subject a matter of indifference with respect to old St. Paul's; but far otherwise in an hundred other cases.

Heylin says, in his History of the Reformation, that on the 18th of September, 1547, the Litany was chaunted in the English language, between the choir and the high altar, the singers kneeling on each side; and that at high mass the Epistle and Gospel were read in the same language.

King Edward VI. made the following entry in his journal:

"1549, Nov. 19, there were letters sent to every bishop to pluck down the altars."

In 1549 the Privy Council ordained that the Bishop of London should permit no especial masses to be sung in St. Paul's, and but one communion at the high altar, and that to be administered during the celebration of mass. Bonner, then bishop of London, sent this mandate, with a heavy heart, to the dean and chapter. However, five years after, he was gratified with a temporary triumph, which he commenced by officiating at high mass, and making a grand and solemn procession of his priests.

How things were conducted at St. Paul's during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I. has already been shewn. That of Charles I. accelerated the internal ruin, and 1643 produced the following order by the House of Commons.

"May 31. Ordered, that the committee for pulling-down and abolishing all monuments of superstition and idolatry do take into their custody the copes in the cathedrals of Westminster, Paul's, and those at Lambeth; and give order that they be burnt, and converted to the relief of the poor in Ireland."

My readers will recollect they were generally embroidered with gold and silver, and that *burning* is not to be taken in the literal sense in this instance: it was the gold separated from the silk by fire that the House ordered to be given to the Irish.

1643. The same House ordered, Dec. 15, that the committee for taking away superstitious monuments do open Paul's church; and that they shall have power to remove out of the said church, all such matters as are justly offensive to godly men; and that there shall be a lecture set up there, to be exercised every

Lord's day in the afternoon, to begin when other sermons usually end, and one day in the week.

Sir John Hawkins informs us that there was a musick-house at the West end of St. Paul's, known by the sign of a Mitre, kept by Robert Hubert. The instruments at their performances were, an organ, fiddles, and hautboys. Persons of consequence frequented it, and sometimes danced there. The organs used at this and other places were those which had been expelled from the churches during the interregnum. A French author, who wrote about that hateful period, gives the Fanatics a merited philippic: "They have translated the organs out of their churches, and set them up in taverns; chaunting their dithyrambic and bestial Bachanalia, to the tune of those instruments which were wont to assist them in the celebration of God's praises."

It is entirely useless to describe the form of worship adopted and used since the Restoration; but the rich service of plate belonging to the church at present merits description.

A silver gilt chalice, with the paten, and another of the same materials, are embossed with a saint bearing the Agnus Dei, and inscribed, "*Bibite ex hoc omnes; est hic enim Calix Novi Testamenti sanguine meo.*"

A pair of patens: "*Benedixit, fregit, dedit; accipite, comedite; hoc est corpus meum.*"

A most superb silver gilt and embossed Prayer-book, adorned with angels, a glory, pillars, &c. inscribed "*Oculi Domini super istos, et aures ejus in preces eorum;*" and "*Fiant Orationes pro omnibus hominibus, pro Regibus.*"

A Bible, edition 1640, with a silver gilt cover, representing a temple, with Moses and Aaron in the intervals between the columns, and Jacob's dream on one side, with the inscription "*Verbum Domini manet in aeternum.*" On the other leaf, the prophet fed by a raven, and, "*Habent Moysen et Prophetas; audiant illos.*"

Two large silver-gilt plates, on which are engraved the following inscriptions: "The Rev. Mr. Charles Smith, fourth son of Sir Thomas Smith, of Hill Hall, in the county of Essex, bart. late prebendary of St. Paul's, and archdeacon of Colchester, gave this plate for the use of the church 1699. *Ex hoc non manducabo donec illud impleatur in regno Dei. Modicum et jam non videbitis me. Iterum, modicum et videbitis me, quia vado ad Patrem.*"

"Qui

“Qui parçè seminat, parçè et metet. Si voluntas prompta est secundum id quod habet, accepta est; non secundum id quod non habet.”

The bottoms of those plates are imbossed with representations of the last Supper; and the widow bestowing her mite. The rims are adorned with his arms and crest, cherubim, and scrolls.

A very large silver-gilt plate; plain, except that the centre contains an angel, exhibiting a label, on which is engraved *Ταύταις Δουλαῖς ἐνάρξεσται ὁ Θεός*. The arms of the Deanery are on the back.

Another very large silver-gilt plate has the Lord's Supper, extremely well done, on it; and a rich border of cornucopiæ and emblematical figures.

There are large tankards of silver-gilt, very much but clumsily embossed.

A large silver-gilt plate, with I. H. S. in a glory.

Two enormous tankards, finely embossed, given by the above Rev. Charles Smith, with the inscriptions, *“Verbum caro factum est, et habitavit in nobis.”* *“Si mihi non vultis credere, operibus credite.”* *“Qui biberit ex aquâ quam ego dabo ei, non sitiet in æternum.”* *“Ecce Agnus Dei, qui tollit peccata mundi; hic est qui baptizat in Spiritu Sancto.”* These words all refer to the embossings over them.

A pair of silver-gilt candlesticks, two feet nine inches in height, exclusive of the spike, with triangular feet. *“In lumine tuo videbimus lumen. De tenebris vos vocavit in admirabile lumen suum. Sic luceat lux vestra coram hominibus.”*

Two other candlesticks of the same materials, about two feet in height.

SONS OF THE CLERGY.

A worthy Divine, George Hall *, preached, on the 8th of November, 1655, at St. Paul's, to the Sons of the Clergy; who were assembled by the pious intentions of this good man, in hopes that an affecting discourse might procure contributions for their relief from those who would by this means be reminded of the deplorable situation to which the sequestrations of their fathers had reduced them. The success of the experiment pointed out the propriety of an annual sermon for the same benevolent purpose, which was established accordingly. Charles II. granted the encouragers of this pious work a charter of incorporation, dated July 1, 1678, under the title of The Governors of the Charity for the Relief of the poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, with licence to possess an estate not exceeding the annual value of 2000l.; which licence was enlarged in 1714 to 3000l.

* Q. afterwards bishop of Chichester.

over and above all charges and reprises; as also over and above the said 2000*l.* *per annum.*"

As St. Paul's church was not in a state fit for the celebration of such an anniversary, it was held in Bow church till 1697; after which time it was removed to St. Paul's, where the Institution now meet, in the beginning of May. The Governors, since the above period, have endeavoured to render the receipts more extensive, by the performance of sacred musick, preceded by a Rehearsal. Sir John Hawkins says, that Purcell's *Te Deum* and *Jubilate* were always performed till 1713, when they gave place to those of Handel. The collections are generally from 800*l.* to 1000*l.* Dr. Thomas Turner was a great benefactor to this Institution:

The CHARITY CHILDREN of the METROPOLIS.

"Upwards of 5000 children, new cloathed and educated, and some of them wholly supported, by voluntary contributions, are annually assembled at St. Paul's cathedral; and, being seated in an amphitheatre erected round the dome, at the expence of the Society of Patrons of the Anniversary, and their original benefactors, the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, afford the highest satisfaction to a benevolent mind; but their united voices, when singing to the praise of the Deity, enrapture the imagination with the most exalted conceptions. This affecting solemnity has been honoured with the presence and approbation of several illustrious personages of this kingdom, as well as foreigners. His late majesty, King George the Second, very much applauded these laudable Institutions, as appears by the following anecdote: On the 20th of September, 1714, as King George the First went to St. Paul's, about 4000 charity children were placed on a scaffold 600 feet long from East to West, on the South side of the said cathedral; and, as the procession passed by, the children sung the first six verses of the xxixth psalm, according to Sir John Denham's version. The Prince of Wales (afterwards King George the Second) being present on that occasion, was pleased to say, that it was one of the finest sights he ever saw in his life; and that he only wished his own children had been with him, to have seen them at the same time."

"And that public display of benevolence has also been particularly noticed by one of the best Princes that ever swayed the British sceptre; for his Majesty King George

George the Third was graciously pleased to command the charity children to be assembled at the cathedral, on the 23d of April, 1789, when their Majesties, the Royal Family, and both Houses of Parliament, attended a public thanksgiving there, upon the happy restoration of his Majesty's health *."

The ceremonies attending the service on this memorable day are too interesting to be omitted. The King reached St. Paul's about 12 o'clock, and was received at the great West door by the Bishop of London and the Dean of St. Paul's, the Canons Residentiary, Garter King of Arms, the Heralds, and the band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

From thence a procession commenced along the middle aisle of the nave, to the choir: which was formed by the Archbishop of York, in his archiepiscopal robes; the Lord Chancellor, and his retinue, in state; the Archbishop of Canterbury, in archiepiscopal state; followed by fourteen Bishops, in their episcopal vestments.

The Aldermen, and Common Council, of London, represented by six delegates; the Lord Mayor and City Officers; the Earl Marshal; the Dukes of Cumberland, Gloucester, and York; the Prince of Wales; the King, with the sword of state carried before him; and supported by the Bishops of London and Lincoln; followed by Lord Denbigh, noblemen, and dignified clergy.

The Queen, with her attendants; the Princesses; concluded by Gentlemen Pensioners, Yeomen of the Guard, and their Majesty's livery servants.

The whole body of the Corporation, not before mentioned, ushered the King into the choir. After which the two Houses of Parliament entered at the West door. Six thousand Charity Children, habited in the different colours of their respective schools, were seated on an amphitheatre, as large as the circumference of the dome, who addressed their Creator, on the King's approach, with the 100th psalm. At their feet sat the patrons of the charity. And between the dome and choir, under the great Eastern arch, sat 206 Common Council Men, in their mazarine gowns.

Their Majesties had a throne and canopy, on an elevation of three steps, at the West end of the choir. The Princess Royal, and her three next sisters, sat on the choristers seat on the North side; behind them the ladies of honour, and those of the bedchamber. On the South side, the Prince, and Princesses. The Peers were seated in the middle of the choir; and the Judges, &c. had wool-sacks immediately before the King; the Peereesses in the prebendal stalls.

* From a sheet printed by order of the Society.

The Lord Chancellor sat on the Bishop of London's seat; and before him his purse and train bearers. The Lord Mayor's seat was occupied by the Speaker of the House of Commons, and his officers were placed below him.

The Bishop of London sat on his throne; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Usher of the Black Rod, on chairs near the pulpit; and behind them the eldest sons of peers.

The Dean, Residentiaries, and Prebendaries of St. Paul's, were within the rails of the altar. In the lower North galleries, near the throne, the ambassadors and ladies; on the opposite side, Peeresses. In the lower gallery, next the altar, on the North side, were the Lord Mayor in his rich robes, and collar of SS. the Lady Mayorefs, the Aldermen in their scarlet gowns, and their ladies; behind them, a number of the Dean's friends. The House of Commons were placed in the upper galleries; and the gentlemen of the choir in the organ gallery.

The Rev. John Moore commenced the service at half an hour after twelve. The responses were chaunted by the whole choir, accompanied by the organ. Then followed *Te Deum* and *Benedictus*; the music by Purcell. The Litany was sung by Messrs. Hayes and Gibbon; the Communion service by the Dean; the Epistle by the Bishop of Bristol, the Gospel by Dr. Jeffries.

Kyrie Eleysen, and the Creed of Purcell's composition, were chaunted by the whole choir; and the Bishop of London preached, from the text expressly chosen by his Majesty, "O tarry thou the Lord's leisure: be strong, and he shall comfort thine heart; and put thou thy trust in the Lord," a sermon the most interesting and affecting in the whole set of his Lordship's discourses.

The anthem sung on this occasion was selected by the King. Three voices contra-tenor, "O Lord thou hast searched me out, and known me; thou knowest my down-fitting, and mine up-rising, thou understandest my thoughts long before." Solo, bass, "Thou art about my path, and about my bed, and spyest out all my ways. For lo, there is not a word in my tongue, but thou, O Lord! knowest it altogether." Solo, contra-tenor, "Whither shall I go then from thy spirit, or whither shall I go then from thy presence! If I climb up into Heaven, thou art there; if I go down to Hell, thou art there also. If I take the wings of the morning, and remain in the uttermost parts of the sea (three voices contra-tenor and chorus), even there also shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me."

Dr. Farmer concluded the service with the Offertory, about three o'clock.

CON-

CONVOCATIONS,

times long-since past were of greater importance than at present. At the meeting of Parliament a writ was issued to every bishop, not only for his own personal appearance, but for those of the dean and chapter of his diocese, by proxy. The Convocation thus assembled proceeded to debate upon the supplies demanded, or to be granted, for the exigencies of the state.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was always received with great solemnity. And very frequently the assembly was held in St. Paul's; when high mass commenced the deliberation; and a sermon, preached at the same time, recommended caution in conduct, and temperate debates. They then went in procession to the chapel of the Holy Virgin, invoked her blessing, and thence to the Chapter-house.

The Convocation seems originally to have been intended merely for the purpose of consulting how much the clergy could afford in supplies to the expences of government; and, as they were all ecclesiastics, we might suppose the debates entirely confined to spiritual concerns; but no doubt remains with me that many other subjects were agitated, and resolutions made, which sometimes shook the throne to its base.

Convocations have decreased in their importance, according to Wake, since the reign of Henry VI. Now they are no more than an empty form with respect to their first intention; and the influence of the clergy has been so much reduced, that nothing occurs in convocation at all affecting the laity.

At the commencement of the session 1803, the members of the Convocation entered the choir of St. Paul's in a procession, formed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, other dignitaries, the gentlemen of the choir, and the judges, civilians, and proctors, of Doctors Commons; when prayers were read in Latin, anthems sung, and a suitable sermon preached, which is generally in Latin.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES WITHIN ST. PAUL'S

have certainly been too numerous for a minute recapitulation; yet there are many which demand our notice. Those are collected from various sources, and may afford some new information in more than one instance. Sebba, son of Seward, king of the East Saxons, reigned thirty years, from 664 to 694. This monarch is represented by our antient historians to have been a prince of great virtues, and of a serious contemplative turn of mind; which, as he increased in age, led him to profess in this church, then a monastery, where he endured all the mortifications common to the monks in those primitive ages, and so greatly the reverse of regal enjoyments. Thus early in the history of this venerable fane had the Religious the triumph of beholding Majesty sinking to the grave under the weight of fasting and penance. Sebba died in 694, and began (according to Bede) to work miracles without loss of time. The mason had carelessly made the coffin too short for the body, and the monks very impiously intended his majesty should make a genuflexion in order to accommodate himself to his new situation; but he spurned the thought; and, with his feet, extended the space so much, that he laid at full length 972 years afterwards, under a pointed arch, behind a row of columns, of great beauty, in the North aisle of the choir. An inscription has been preserved by Dugdale, which was placed above the tomb, recording Sebba's conversion, by St. Erkenwald, bishop of London, in the year 677.

Ethelred, the just, manly, graceful, and unhappy, whose long reign of 37 years was a continued scene of disorder and treachery, yielded to the weight of his afflictions in 1016. His remains were deposited in a grey marble chest, within a niche similar to King Sebba's, in the same aisle, and not many feet from his royal predecessor.

1213, Oct. 3. King John signed the resignation of his kingdom at St. Paul's. I suppose his Holiness's legate did not deem the first act of renunciation, dated at Dover, May 13, 1213, sufficiently degrading, and therefore caused the ceremony to be repeated in the metropolitan church; however, when he and the legate offered the humiliating instrument of his subjection at the high altar, the Archbishop of Canterbury nobly bowed before it, and solemnly protested against the hateful deed, in the name of the clergy and the people. While this idiot was a wanderer in his own dominions, the throne and the capital were filled by the dauphin of France and his army.

Lewis attended the celebration of a magnificent mass at St. Paul's, sung by excommunicated prelates and priests; after which he received the oaths of the citizens; promising, in return, to recover for the crown all that John had lost, and to the people their rights.

Pope Boniface IX. granted an indulgence, in the year 1390, to Sir Gerard Braybroke, knt. and his wife, the lady Elizabeth, which was found, with his bones, in 1608, in a leaden coffin cased with wood. Dugdale has printed it in the original language. I present my readers with a translation from the Harleian MS. No. 358. Another indulgence was brought to light about the same time, which had been buried with Laurence Allerthorp, 1406, granted by the above sovereign pontiff.

“ Boniface IX. bishop of Rome, servant to the servants of God, to the noble lord, our well beloved son, Gerard Braybroke the younger, within the diocese of Lincoln, knight; and to the noble lady Elizabeth his wife, sendeth greeting and apostolical benediction.

“ The love of your devotion, wherewith ye respectively reverence us and the Roman church, hath so wrought, that we do vouchsafe graciously to hear your petitions, those especially which concern your souls health. Hence it is, that, being inclined to your supplications, we give permission to the confessor, whom either of ye shall think meet to be chosen, to be able by the tenor of these presents, once only, in the very issue of life and death, to grant unto your devotion, in the authority apostolical, full remission of all your sins, for the which ye have in heart been sorry, and whereof ye shall have made confession by word of mouth; provided that ye persist and abide in the sincerity of the faith, and initiation of the holy Roman-church, and in the obedience and devotion of us, or the bishop of Rome authentically succeeding us. Yet so that for those sins whereof in this life satisfaction is to be made to others, your said confessor do enjoin you by yourselves severally if you survive, or by your heirs if then happily ye depart this life, to satisfy; which satisfaction ye, or they, are bound to perform according to the premises. And lest by reason of this grace ye become more prone to commit sins hereafter (which God forbid) our will is, if by chance upon the confidence and hope of pardon ye commit the like, that as concerning those sins so committed the pardon aforesaid should in no wise help.

“ Be it therefore lawful for no man to infringe this writing containing our grant and pleasure, or boldly to countermand it: but if any shall presume to attempt it, let him know that he shall incur the indignation of Almighty God,

and of his blessed Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul. Dated at Rome, at St. Peter's, the first of June, the second year of our Pontificate, 1390." Sealed with a bull of lead.

Two old poets, Lidgate and Piers Plowman, have celebrated the exploits of Henry the Sixth; and as parts of their obsolete lines relate particularly to St. Paul's, I shall give them *verbatim*, except in modernising the orthography.

Lidgate describes the public entry of the King, and the pageants exhibited to his honour; and we will meet him where it suits our convenience.

Thus restrained, an easy pace riding,
The King is entered into this city,
And in Cornhill anon at his coming
To do pleasure to his Majesty,
A tabernacle furmouting of beauty
There was ordain'd by full fresh entail,
Richly arrayed with royal apparel.
This tabernacle of most magnificence
Was of his * building very imperial;
Made for the lady call'd dame Sapience,
Before whose face most stately and royal
Were the VII Sciences call'd liberal.
Round about as masked, is Memory,
Which never departed from his consistory.

Septem Scientie liberales.

First, there was Grammar, as I rehearse can,
Chief founder and root of all cunning,
Which had before her Proposition.
And Logick had before her eke standing,
Aristotle so clerkly disputing.
And Rhetorick had eke in her presence
Tullius, called mirror of eloquence.
And Musick had, void of all discord,
Boice †, her clerk, with heavenly harmony,

* We should say *its*.

† Boetius, a Roman senator and philosopher, beheaded by Theodoric, King of the Goths, A.D. 524. Among other subjects, he wrote on Musick.

And

And instruments all of one accord,
 For to practice with sugred * melody,
 He and his clerks their wits did apply,
 With touch of firings, or organs eke playing,
 Their craft to shew, at coming of our king.
 And Arithmetick, by casting of *nombrarie*,
 Ches Pictogoras for here partye,
 Callyd chief clerk to —gōnus here liberarie.
 Euclid took measures by craft of Geometry.
 And at the highest Astronomy,
 Albumfar last with her of seven,
 With instruments that rais'd up into heaven.
Per me Reges regnant, et gloriam Sapientie possidebunt."

The chief Princess, called dame Sapience,
 Had before her wrote this scripture,
 "Kings," quoth she, "most of excellence;
 By me they reign, and most in joy endure;
 For through my help, and my busy cure,
 To encrease their glory and high renown,
 They shall of wisdom have full possession."
Et nunc, reges, intelligite; erudimini, qui judicatis terram.

And in the front of this tabernacle
 Sapience a scripture began devise,
 Then from these wells of fullsome abundance,
 With the liquors as any chrystal clear,
 The King rode forth, with sober countenance,
 Toward a castle believen of jasper green,
 Upon whose towers the sun shone full shene;
 There clearly shewed by notable remembrance
 The King's title of England and of France.
 Two green trees that grew upright
 From St. Edward and from St. Louis,
 The root *etake* † palpable to the sight,

* Sweet.

† Taken.

Convey'd.

Convey'd by Kings of great price,
 Some bare *lebars* *, some bare fleur-de-lys,
 In other arms found was there no lack,
 Which the Sixth Henry may now bear on his back.
 The pedigree by just succession,
 As true chronicles truly determine,
 Unto the King is now descended down,
 From either party right as any line,
 Upon whose head now freshly do shine
 Two rich crowns most sovereign of pleasure,
 To bring in peace between England and France.
 Upon this castle, on th' other side,
 There was a tree which sprang out of Jesse,
 Ordained of God full long to abide
 David first, crown'd for his humility.
 The branches convey'd, as men might see,
 Lineally and the genealogy
 To Christ Jesu that was born of Mary,
 And why that Jesse was set on that *party*
 This was the cause in especial,
 For next to Powlys I dare well specify
 Is the party most chief and principal
 Called of London, the church cathedral,
 Which ought of reason the device for to excuse
 To all those that would against it frown or muse.
 And from that castle the King forth 'gan him dresse
 Toward Poules chief church of this city,
 And at the conduit he light, and a likeness
 Indivisible made of the Trinity.
 A throne compass'd of his royal feet.
 About which, shortly to conclude,
 Of heavenly angels was a great multitude;
 To whom was given a precept in scripture,
 Written in the front of the high stage,
 That they should do here busy cure †,

* Leopards.

† Cure.

To keep the King sure from all damage
 Into his life here during all his age,
 His high renown to shine and spread far,
 Of his two realms to cease the mortal war,
Longitudine d'erum replebo eum, et ostendam illi salutare meum.

And last was written in the *frontours*,
 I shall fullfill him with joy and abundance,
 And with lucre of many wholesome years;
 And I shall show him my health with all pleafance,
 And of his lieges faithful obeifance,
 Multiply and increase his line,
 And make his noblenefs throughout the world to shine.
 Love of his people, favour of all ftrangers;
 In both his realms peace, reft, and unity;
 By influence of the nine fpheres,
 Long to continue in his royal fee;
 Grace to cherifh the mayor and the city."

Long in his mind to be conceived,
 With how good will that day he was received,
 Coming to Poules, then he light adown,
 Entered the church full demure of cheer,
 And there to meet him with proceffion,
 Was the Archbishop and the Chancellor;
 Lincoln and Bath, of whole hearts and entire;
 Salifbury, Norwich, and Ely,
In pontificalibus arrayed richly;
 There was the Bifhop of Rochefter alfo;
 The Dean of Poules, the Canons every one;
 Of duty as they ought to do,
 On proceffion with the King to go.
 And though I cannot rehearfe them one by one,
 Yet, dare I fay as in this intent,
 To do their due full truly they meant,
 Like their eftates forth they 'gan proceed,
 With obfervances belong'ng for a king,

Solemnly

Solemnly began him convey indeed,
Up into the church with full devout finging,
And when he had made his offering,
The Mayor, the Citizens, bowed and left him."

Piers Plowman's lines, I much doubt whether they deserve the name of rhyme, are on the best of subjects, Peace; and may be found in the original parchment volume, Cotton library, Vespasian, B. 16.

"When charity is chosen with states to stond,
Stedfast, and stout without distance,
Then wrathe may be exiled out of this londe,
And God oure guide, to have the gouvernaunce.
Wisdom and wealth with all pleasure
May rightful reign, and prosperity;
For love hath underlaid wrathful vehemence:
Rejoice, England! our lords accorded to be,
Rejoice, and thank God for evermore,
For now shall increase thy consolation,
Our enemies quake, and dread full fore
That peace is made (there was divifion),
Which to them is a great confufion,
And to us joy and felicity.
God hold them long in every feason,
That England may rejoice: *Concord and Unity!*
Now is sorrow, with shame, fled into France,
As a felon that has forsaken this land—
Love hath put out malicious governance
In every place, both free and bound;
In York, in Somerfet (as I understand),
In Warwick also, is love and charity;
In Salisbury eke, and in Northumberland,
That every man may rejoice, *Concord and Unity!*
Egremont and Clifford, with other forefaid,
Been fet in the same opinion;
In every quarter love is thus laid,

Grace and wisdom hath thus the domination.
 Awake, Wealth ! and walk in this region
 Round about, in town and city,
 And thank them that brought it to this condition.
 Rejoice, England, to *concord and unity*.
 At Paul's in London, with great renown,
 Our Lady-day in Lent, this peace was wrought,
 The King, the Queen, with lords many one,
 To worship that Virgin as they ought,
 Went in procession and *sparidon right nought*,
 In sight of all the commonalty,
 In token that love was in heart and thought,
 Rejoice, England, in *concord and unity* !
 There was between them lovely continuance,
 Which was great joy to all that there were
 That long time had been in variance,
 As friends for ever (that had been in fear)
 They went together, and made good cheer.
 France and Britain repent shall they,
 For the bargain shall they obey full dear,
 Rejoice, England, in *concord and unity* !
 Our sovereign Lord King, God keep alway,
 The Queen, and the Archbishop of Canterbury,
 And the Bishop of Winchester, Chancellor of England,
 And other that have labour'd to this love day,
 God preserve them ! we pray heartily,
 And London, for they full diligently
 Kept the peace in travel and adversity;
 To bring in rest they laboured full truly,
 Rejoice, England, in *concord and unity* !
 Of three things I promise this worshipful City,
 The first, the true faith that they have to the King;
 The second, of love to the commonalty;
 The third, good rule for evermore keeping.
 The which God maintain, evermore during,

And save the Mayor, and all the worthy City.
 And that is amiss, God bring to amending,
 That England may rejoice to *concord and unity!*"

The preceding ballad was written in commemoration of the pretended reconciliation of the Duke of York with Henry the Sixth, effected by the good offices of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on whose recommendation probably the ceremony recorded by Plowman* took place. The procession was composed by pairs of the contending interests: the Duke of Somerset and the Earl of Salisbury, the Duke of Exeter and the Earl of Warwick, and many others, went arm in arm. The King walked alone, but the Queen was led by the treacherous York.

This was a grateful sight to the Londoners, who joined with perfect sincerity in the offices of the day, following the unsuspecting Henry's example. Speed emphatically exclaims on this occasion, "O Religion, O Honour, O Sincerity, that your divine virtue should not have contained these spirits in the harmony of sweet obedience! But, if you could not, what, alas! should?" It is not my intention to enter into the history of Henry VI. My reader will therefore supply the chasms I have left, and excuse my noticing those parts only of his actions which relate to the Church of St. Paul.

After the unfortunate Henry had suffered a long imprisonment of nine years in the Tower of London, inflicted by Edward IV. into whose power he had been betrayed by a miscreant, at Waddington-hall, after returning from the continent, a disguised fugitive, an unexpected whirl of dame Fortune's wheel exalted him again to his throne; and on the 13th of October, 1470, he visited St. Paul's, crowned, and habited in a royal mantle of blue velvet, borne by the Earl of Warwick. There he assisted at mass, and had the gratification of hearing exclamations reiterated of "God save King Henry."

This restoration proved fallacious, and all the unhappy Monarch's brilliant prospects terminated on the fatal day, April 14, 1471, when the decisive battle at Barnet made Edward a Conqueror. The brave king-making Warwick, rushing among the fierce contending legions, fell, covered with truly honourable wounds, dealing death, but now numbered with the dead. The noble Montacute, urged by fraternal affection, a brother also in arms, would have rescued the

* I must here beg pardon of my readers for ascribing these lines, p. 156, to the author of "Piers Plowman," who was dead a *century* before this procession took place; and, indeed, in Mr. Planta's Catalogue of the Cotton Library, they are not ascribed to this writer, though put together with others of his.

modern Mars; but Heaven had decreed it otherwise, and his soul winged its flight to the same unknown regions whither Warwick's had just departed.

Edward once more led his Monarch a captive to the metropolis; and, triumphantly proceeding to St. Paul's, he offered at the altar, with ostentatious piety, the fallen King's standard, as a prelude to the deep tragedy which followed. There were placed the pallid bodies of the brave brothers Warwick and Montacute "in their deaths not divided," which lay three days uncovered, exposed to the spectator's gaze, in order to remove a doubt of their decease.

To close the eventful page of Henry's misfortune, the heroic Margaret visits his prison; not to share a long captivity, but to witness his release from the grasp of his enemies.

The detestable Gloucester condescended to perform the assassin's part, and plunged into the innocent Henry's breast the dagger which justice should have decreed for his own false heart. Speed says, "In which act at once began the one's happy rest, and the other's foul guilt, which accompanied his conscience to the day of his death."

Shakespeare's admirable lines illustrate the subject too forcibly to be omitted. When the Lieutenant of the Tower informs the King that the Duke of Gloucester ordered his close confinement, Henry exclaims,

"Good night to all then; I obey it,
And now, good friend, suppose me on my death-bed,
And take of me thy last, short-living leave—
Nay, keep thy tears till thou hast seen me dead;
And when in tedious winter nights, with good
Old folks, thou sitt'st up late,
To hear them tell the dismal tales
Of times long past (ev'n now with woe remember'd),
Before thou bid'st good night, to quit their grief,
Tell thou the lamentable fall of me;
And send thy hearers weeping to their beds*."

To overwhelm with infamy the memory of all concerned in these horrible scenes, we need only recur to the last visit of Henry to St. Paul's, not now arrayed in the splendour of royalty, or surrounded by flattering courtiers; but murdered and disfigured, attended by armed enemies, exposed in an open coffin, on

* Richard the Third, Act I.

Ascension-day, to the view of priests, who dared not chaunt his Requiem, and a congregation whose tears were restrained by terror.

Such were the execrable triumphs of the murderous brothers Edward and Richard. Well might the extended wounds of the King pour forth a crimson stream as an offering at the altar against them, which our historians assert they did, both in St. Paul's and at the church of the Black Friars.

Shakespeare lays a scene at St. Paul's, and makes Stanley say,

“ I came among the crowd, to see the corpse
Of poor King Henry ; 'tis a dismal sight :
But yesterday I saw him in the Tower ;
His talk is still so fresh within my memory,
That I could weep to think how fate has us'd him.
I wonder where's Duke Richard's policy
In suffering him to lie expos'd to view.

Henry VII. after defeating this usurper, entered London, and lodged at the Bishop of London's palace, from whence he proceeded to St. Paul's, and gave thanks to Heaven for his success.

The next most important occurrence at St. Paul's was the marriage of Prince Arthur and Catharine of Arragon. The original orders of the King in Council for her reception are still extant in the British Museum *. The following extract is all that is necessary for our purpose.

“ And from thence through Cheap ; and they enter in Paul's church-yard by the gate that is against St. Michael's church †, and then out at the other gate strait South against that gate, and so unto the broad street, to the West door of the church, where she shall be received with procession by the Archbishop of Canterbury *in pontificalibus*, accompanied with such bishops and abbots as be commanded to come to the feast, and not appointed to be at any of the said meetings, and such other whereof the names follow ; that is to say, the Bishops of Ely, Lincoln, Rochester, Landaff, and Bangor ; the Abbots of Stratford, Bermondsey, and Tower-hill ; all and every of them being *in pontificalibus*. And from the said church door, within the choir of the church processionally to bring her to the high altar, and there to do such ceremonies as in such case is accustomed ; and after her offering

* Cotton MSS. Vespasian, C. XIV.

† St. Michael *le querne*, or *ad bladium*, from a corn market kept here. It stood at the upper end of Cheapside, near St. Paul's ; and Leland was buried in it. But all traces of his monument, with the church itself, were destroyed in the fire of 1666 ; and the parish united to St. Vedast.

to be conveyed to the little door against the Consistory that leadeth into the Palace, and so forth brought to her chamber within the said Palace.

“ And for her long travail and labour, it is thought that she shall tarry within the Palace one day at the least before her marriage, and more, as the case shall require, and as it shall please the King.

“ And to lead and convey the said company through the street above named to the said West door of Paul's; and to see good order kept in riding, and that there be neither too great haste, nor too much tarrying by the way; my Lord Bergaveny hath the charge: whereof my Lord Steward shall give to him advertisement; and that the Archbishop, the bishops, the Earl, and the ladies and gentlemen that come out of Spain be lodged in the dean and canons lodgings, and other houses adjoining to the said palace by waiting gentlemen huishers, by the oversight and ordering of my Lord Chamberlain; and that a consideration be had, that they be lodged after their honours and degrees.

“ It is appointed that, at the afternoon of the day next ensuing the day that the said Princess shall come to the Palace, the same Princess in her litter, accompanied with the Duchefs of Norfolk in her litter, and certain ladies, some of the Queen's, and some of the said Princess's, at the Queen's nomination, and such lords and knights to be appointed for the attendance giving upon the lords of Spain, shall be conveyed by Paul's chain down Lamberd's hill to the Queen, being at Baynard's castle; and that the Queen's Chamberlain receive her at the foot of the green that goeth up to the Queen's chamber, and go before her to the Queen's great chamber, and after she hath seen the Queen, and made a certain pause, she shall return to the palace.

“ That Lambard's hill be fanded by the Mayor of London; and that the serjeant porter be warned that no manner of person enter the gate, but only the said Princess, and her lords and ladies, and such as accompany her.

“ As to the day of marriage, it is thought, for the more solemnity of the feast, it should be upon the Sunday, or some holy-day; and that the said Princess be going out of her chamber towards the church somewhat before nine of the clock.

“ It is ordained that the bishops of Exeter, Hereford, Bath, Lincoln, Carlisle, Chester, Rochester, and Norwich, and the abbots of Bury, Westminster, St. Alban's, Glastonbury, Abendon, and Reading, (all in *pontificalibus*) give their

their attendance, the day of the said marriage, upon the Archbishop of Canterbury, executor of the said marriage.

“ And, after the Prince's coming to the City, it is thought that he should be there a day or two before the coming of the said Princess to the Palace; and that he should lodge in the Wardrobe; and on the day of marriage to make his entry into the church somewhat before the Princess coming there; which entry is devised to be at the South door, next, Westward, to our Lady of Grace, in the body of the church. And the Prince's household servants to give their attendance, and convey him to the hault place to be made before the consistory door, in the said body of the church, somewhat before her coming.

“ The said Princess, accompanied with the greatest estates of the lords and ladies, to go out of the Palace at the great gate, and enter by the West door of the said church; and so to go to the same hault place, led by my Lord of York.

“ For the more easy coming of the said Princess, it is devised that bowers shall be made from the said Palace gate unto the said great West door of the church, and so from thence to the foot of the gallery.

“ And for the hault place, it is devised to be set in the nave and body of the church, even against the Consistory, to the intent that the King and Queen may secretly go out of the bishop's palace into the same Consistory; and there to hear and see the ceremonies of the marriage at their pleasure. And for this cause a back door must be made in the same Consistory; whereof Mr. Comptroller and Sir Charles Somerfet have the charge.

“ The fashion of this hault place is devised to be made like unto the hault place at the christening of the King's children; with broad and large greces and steps; and with a good large space all on high, on loft, to the intent that the executors of the office of marriage, and the ministers of the church necessary for to do that act, and the Prince and Princess, may be together; and no more above, in the said space all on high, than be necessary; and the bishops, abbots, and other prelates, and other officers, may stand lower upon the said steps and the hault place, so as thereby grow none impediment to the sight of the people; and that from the said hault place to the choir door there be a stage five feet high, with a rail upon either side. And Sir Charles Somerfet and the Comptroller of the King's house have taken upon them that the said work shall be made sure and substantial.

“ That

“ That the church of Paul’s be hanged with arras, so high that the lowest part thereof be seven or eight feet from the ground. And my Lord Chamberlain hath taken the charge of this matter upon him.

“ That the trumpets stand aloft over the same West door, and blow continually after the first coming out of the said Princess of the great gate of the said Palace, till the time she be in the church upon the hault place; and then forthwith when she shall be there, the trumpets to cease. And the ordering and guiding the said trumpets and minstrels, for the time of the feast, is committed to Thomas Lovell, yeoman huiſher of the King’s chamber.

“ And when the said Princess shall be on the said hault place on loft, then shall the King’s secretary propose the proposition for the land, alledging that the same marriage cannot be lawful, for such reasons as he shall exhibit, then supposed to be grounded in the laws of Christ’s church. Whereunto Mr. Dr. Barnes shall reply, and declare solemnly (in like wise in Latin) the said marriage to be good and effectual in the law of Christ’s church, by virtue of a dispensation which he shall have there ready openly to be read; and thereupon forthwith to deliver to the executor’s officers; and the same executor to command his Chancellor to read it, the same objections made, or any other to be made against the same, notwithstanding.

“ And when all shall be finished that is to be done upon the said hault place for the matrimony, then shall the Prince and Princess go together upon the said levy hand in hand, all along the body of the said church, strait forward up to the choir, and through the choir towards the high altar, to their places appointed there.

“ As soon as the Prince and Princess shall begin to depart from the said hault place, then shall all the minstrels, every man after his faculty, one after another, being all on high in the vaults of the church, do their parts in musick continually, till the Prince and Princess shall be before the high altar; and then all the musick to cease.

“ And, to the intent that the Prince and Princess may have alway some place secretly to resort unto for such casualties as may fall during the high mass, it is to be foreseen that the Prince shall have a traverse cieled made and set on the North side the choir, near the high altar, in a place convenient, with a running curtain, when need shall be, so as the ministers about the high altar, nor those in the vaults, shall not see what shall be done in the said traverse. And
seemably

seemably another traverse to be made in like wise, and to be set on the South side of the choir, also in place convenient, for the said Princess to resort unto if any occasion so demand. And my Lord Chamberlain hath taken upon him the provision and making of these traverses.

“As for the save cloth, it shall be of white bawdkin, and provided by my Lord Chamberlain, and by him delivered to the Prince's chamberlain. And the spices and wines to be provided by my Lord Steward, and delivered to the Prince's chamberlain, and his office there to have the ordering of the same; and that the save cloth be holden by two barons, to be assigned by my Lord Chamberlain.

“After this solemnity of matrimony shall be fully done, the Prince shall first, and before the Princess, depart with her company down all along the hault place, go throughout the Consistory door to his chamber in the same Palace, to receive the said Princess at her chamber-door at her coming.

“The said Princess, after the departing of the said Prince, led by my Lord of York, shall return the same way she went; viz. through the choir, down upon the said levy, all along the body of the church, out of the great West door of the same, and in at the great gate of the bishop's palace, and so to her great chamber; where, at the door thereof, the Prince shall receive her, as the custom of England is.

“First the minstrels, and after the trumpets, shall play every man after his faculty.

“It is thought good that somewhat besides the great West door of the church, on the South side thereof, there shall be a solemn conduit pompously devised, for to run divers sorts of good wine; and the said conduit to begin to run as soon as the Princess shall be entered into the said Palace, and so continually to run all that day, and part to run all that night following.

“The King's officers to provide board-tables, and forms, for the hall of the bishop's palace; and hangings, and cupboards, both there and in the Princess's chamber.”

1514. It was in this year that Richard Hunn suffered death in Lollard's Tower; which ornamented the South-west corner of the church, and at the same time served as an ecclesiastical prison for schismatics.

A ridiculous dispute with a priest, respecting a mortuary, led to the detestable outrage. Hunn was an obstinate madman, or he would not have ventured a suit
against

against a member of the clergy in a civil court; but be that as it may, the indignation of the whole body was aroused, his conduct scrutinised; and, because Wickliff's Bible was found at his house, they charged him with heresy. He was immediately committed to the above prison, and examined by Fitzjames, bishop of London, on this most serious accusation. Hunn acknowledged himself to have been guilty of some offences against the canons of the Roman-catholick church, and submitted to perform penance for them; but persisted in his suit in the King's court. The clergy had seen, for some time previous to this transaction, a disposition prevailing in the community to examine into their pretensions and doctrines, and were consequently seriously alarmed that any cause should arise which would lead to a discussion affecting their rights. Hunn was a man who would undoubtedly have given them a great deal of trouble, and perhaps have hurried their fate. What was to be done with such a man, but hang him, and assert that he had committed suicide? This they did; but in so clumsy a manner, that the coroner returned a verdict of murder, and asserted that the prisoner's neck had actually been broken by an iron chain. He therefore charged Dr. Horsey, chancellor to the Bishop of London, the sumner, and bell-ringer, as accessaries to the fact. Fitzjames protected these guilty persons, and in so doing established his own guilt. The great Defender of the Faith (then young in iniquity himself) ordered that restitution should be made by the murderers to Hunn's children, to the amount of 1500l.; but was lenient enough to pardon them.

The same charity was not extended to the dead body; for several reverend prelates, with Fitzjames at their head, solemnly decreed that it was an obstinate heretick; and that fire should burn away its transgression. And, to their everlasting infamy, the inhabitants of Smithfield witnessed the execution of their sentence *sixteen* days after the man had been hanged.

When Cardinal Campejo made his public entry into London, in the year 1519, he was received in great state at St. Paul's by mitred dignitaries, splendidly attired, himself not less splendid. Speed says that the mules who bore the burthens in procession turned wanton in Cheapside, breaking the budgets, and letting forth an odd collection of scraps and pieces, from the habits of man to the fragments of his sustenance.

A tax of 10,000l. was levied on the clergy in the reign of Henry VIII. and no trifling contest ensued between the dignitaries and inferior orders of priests who should pay it. Sept. 1, 1531, a chapter meeting was held at St. Paul's, when

the Bishop of London endeavoured to prevail on the rectors and others to contribute their part; but they refused, and accompanied their denial with hard blows, so that the bishop's attendants were beaten, not only at the door of the chapter-house, but within it, and his lordship was in some danger of partaking the discipline; to avoid which, he dismissed the assembly with his benediction, and mild words. Burnet says he never could discover whether the inferior orders evaded this tax.

In 1553 a fruitless argument was held in St. Paul's between two parties, each pre-determined not to be convinced. The themes were, the doctrine of transubstantiation, and a catechism published in the reign of Edward VI. Drs. Moreman, Watfon, Chedsey, Messrs. Harpesfield and Morgan, for the Roman-catholicks; Haddon, Elmar, Cheyney, Philpot, and Perne, for the Protestants.

The defeat of the Spanish armada occasioned many ceremonies at St. Paul's. On Sunday, Sept. 8, 1588, a solemn thanksgiving was held, when eleven flags, taken from the enemy, were displayed from the lower battlements.

After the publick had been hearers of several sermons upon the occasion from the Cross, the Queen went, on the 24th of November, in great splendour, to the church, seated in a kind of triumphal chariot, with four pillars, supporting a canopy and an imperial crown. Two others supported a lion and dragon on the front of the carriage, with the arms of England. This vehicle was drawn by two white horses. She was received at the church door by the Bishop of London, the Dean, and fifty other clergymen, habited in superb copes. At her entrance she kneeled, and pronounced a prayer; then proceeded to her seat, under a canopy, in the choir, when the Litany was chanted. After which her Majesty went to a closet, prepared for the occasion, in the North wall of the church; and (shame to *our* effeminacy) there she remained, exposed to the wintry blasts of November, during the space of time which Pierce, bishop of Salisbury, occupied in delivering a sermon.

Many other royal visits to St. Paul's might be mentioned, were this work confined to a history of that church only; it is hoped enough has been detailed to explain the general forms of those solemnities.

The most recent important transaction at St. Paul's, not already recorded, was the interment of Sir Joshua Reynolds. An account of this ceremony, evidently written by a witness of it, has been inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine*; as follows,

* Vol. LXII. p. 273.

“1792, Saturday March 3. At half an hour after three o'clock was interred the body of Sir Joshua Reynolds, knt. LL. D. in the Universities of Oxford and Dublin, principal painter to his Majesty, president of the Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, F. R. S. F. S. A. and member of the Imperial Academy at Florence. He was interred in the vast crypt of the cathedral church of St. Paul, next to the body of Dr. Newton, late bishop of Bristol, himself an eminent critick in poetry and painting, and close by the tomb of the celebrated and learned Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of that great edifice.

“The body was conveyed on the preceding night to the Royal Academy, according to the express orders of his Majesty, by a condescension highly honourable to the memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and gratifying to the wishes of that Society of eminent Artists. It lay that night, and until the beginning of the funeral process, in state, in the model room of the Academy.

“The company who attended the funeral assembled in the library and council-chamber, the Royal Academy in the exhibition-room. The company consisted of a great number of the most distinguished persons in the kingdom, who were emulous in their desire of paying the last honours to the remains of him whose life had been distinguished by the exertion of the highest talents, and the exercise of every virtue that can make a man respectable and beloved. Many more were prevented by illness, and unexpected and unavoidable occasions (which they much regretted), from attending. Never was a public solemnity conducted with more order, decorum, and dignity.

“The procession set out at half an hour after twelve o'clock. The hearse arrived at the great Western gate of St. Paul's about a quarter after two; and was there met by the dignitaries of the church, and by the gentlemen of the choir; who chanted the proper psalms, while the procession moved to the entrance of the choir; where was performed, in a superior manner, the full choir evening service, together with the fine anthem of Dr. Green, “Lord, let me know my end!” the body remaining, during the whole time, in the centre of the choir. The chief mourner, and gentlemen of the Academy, as of the family, were placed by the body; the chief mourner, in a chair, at the head; the two attendants at the feet; the pall-bearers, and executors, in the seats on the decanal side; the other noblemen and gentlemen on the cantorial side. The Bishop of London honoured

this solemnity with his attendance, as did also the Lord Mayor, who both appeared in their official seats. The sheriffs, and several of the aldermen, were also present. After the service, the body was conveyed into the crypt, and placed immediately beneath the perforated brass plate under the centre of the dome. Dr. Jeffries, canon-residentary, with the other canons, and the whole choir, came under the dome; the grave-digger attending in the middle, with a shovel-full of mould, which, at the proper time, was thrown through the apertures of the plate on the coffin. The funeral service was chanted, and accompanied on the organ, in a grand and affecting manner. When the service was ended, the chief mourners and executors went into the crypt, and attended the corpse to the grave, in the South aisle of the choir, which was dug under the pavement.

“Great credit is due to the Lord Mayor, through whose directions no carriage was suffered to be in the streets after ten o’clock. His Lordship and the Sheriffs honoured the procession by going to Somerset House, where an officer’s guard of thirty men was placed at the great court-gate. After the procession had passed through Temple Bar, the gates were shut, by order of the Lord Mayor, to prevent any interruption from carriages to or from the city. The spectators, both in the church and in the streets, were innumerable; the shops were shut, the windows of every house were filled; and the people in the streets, who seemed to share in the general sorrow, beheld the whole with respect and silence. The order of the procession was as follows.

The city marshals.

The undertaker, and ten conductors, on horseback.

A lid, with plume of feathers.

The hearse, drawn by six horses.

Ten pall-bearers; viz.

Duke of Dorset, lord high steward of his Majesty’s household,

Duke of Leeds,

Duke of Portland,

Marquis Townshend,

Marquis of Abercorn,

Earl of Carlisle,

Earl of Inchiquin,

Earl of Upper Ossory,

Lord Viscount Palmerston,

Lord

Lord Elliot.

Robert Lovell Gwatkin, esq. chief mourner.

Two attendants of the family.

Right Hon. Edmund Burke, }
Edmund Malone, esq. } executors.
Philip Metcalfe, esq. }

The royal academicians and students.

Lord Archbishop of York, Marquis of Buckingham.

Earl of Fife, Earl of Carysfort.

Lord St. Asaph, Lord Bishop of London.

Lord Fortescue, Lord Somers.

Lord Lucan, the Dean of Norwich.

Right Hon. William Wyndham, Sir Abraham Hume, bart.

Sir George Beaumont, bart. Sir Thomas Dundas, bart.

Sir Charles Bunbury, bart. Sir William Forbes, bart.

Dr. George Fordyce, Dr. Ash, Dr. Brocklesby, Dr. Blagden, Sir William Scott, M.P. George Rose, esq. M.P. John Rolle, esq. M.P. William Weddel, esq. M.P. Reginald Pole Carew, esq. M.P. Mathew Montagu, esq. M.P. Richard Payne Knight, esq. M.P. Dudley North, esq. M.P. Charles Townley, esq. Abel Moysey, John Cleveland, esq. M.P. John Thomas Batt, Welbore Ellis Agar, esquires; Colonel Gwyn, Captain Pole; Richard Clarke, ——— Drew, Edward Jerningham, esquires; Dr. Laurence, William Seward, James Martin, Bennet Langton, James Boswell, Richard Burke, Thomas Coutts, William Vachel, John Julius Angerstein, Edward Gwatkin, Charles Burney, John Hunter, William Cruikshank, ——— Home, John Philip Kemble, Joseph Hickey, esquires; Mr. Alderman Boydell, John Devaynes, esq. Mr. Poggi, Mr. Breda.

“The company were conveyed in forty-two mourning coaches; and forty-nine coaches belonging to the nobility and gentry attended, empty. The following persons were prevented from attending by illness, or attendance on election committees in the House of Commons: Marquis del Campo, the Spanish ambassador; the Russian ambassador; the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Aylesford, the Earl of Leicester, Earl Spencer, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl Mount Edgecumbe, Viscount Falmouth, the Bishop of Durham, Lord Sheffield, Lord Macartney, Lord Bayham.

ham, Right Hon. Charles James Fox, Sir Henry Englefield, bart. the Hon. Edward, John, and William Eliot.

“ Sir Joseph Banks, bart. president of the Royal Society, though unavoidably detained by his attendance at a board of Longitude to a late hour, was so desirous of shewing his regard and esteem for his late friend, that he endeavoured to join the procession at two o'clock; but was prevented by the order which the Lord Mayor had given respecting the gate at Temple Bar.

“ The following members of the Literary Club, of which Sir Joshua Reynolds was the founder, in 1764, paid the last tribute of respect by attending his remains to the grave; though, in consequence of some of them being obliged to fulfill particular duties, they could not walk in a body: Right Hon. Edmund Burke, Sir William Scott, Right Hon. William Windham, Bennet Langton, esq. James Boswell, esq. Lord Ossory, Lord Palmerston, Lord Lucan, Dr. Fordyce, Lord Eliot, and Edmund Malone, esq.

“ It is remarkable that the funeral of this illustrious painter was honoured by the attendance of one knight of the Thistle, two knights of St. Patrick, three knights of the Garter, three dukes, and four lords lieutenant of Ireland.”

A spirited sketch of this great painter's life and manners appeared in the same useful publication, p. 381; and, as the Gentleman's Magazine is a work of unquestionable authenticity, I shall once more venture a trial of my reader's goodness, by introducing it as a just tribute to so great an Artist.

“ Sir Joshua Reynolds, son of the Rev. Samuel Reynolds, was born at Plympton, in the county of Devon, July 16, 1723. About the year 1742 he was placed under Mr. Hudson, who, though not a very eminent painter, was the best of that time. Hudson himself had been a pupil of Richardson, who thus appears to have been Sir Joshua's pictorial grandfather. Mr. Reynolds went with Admiral, afterwards Lord Keppel, to Minorca, in 1749, and thence accompanied him to Italy, where he stayed till 1753. At Rome he painted some caricatures of the English gentlemen then there, with their own consent we believe. It was much the mode at that time. He particularly painted one that is a sort of *Parody* on Raphael's School of Athens, in which all his English acquaintances then at Rome were introduced. This picture is esteemed a great curiosity by the owner, whose portrait it contains, with near thirty others. It is in the possession of Joseph Henry, esq. of Straffan, in Ireland. He returned from Italy in 1753 or 1754; and soon testified to what a degree of elegance he had arrived in his profession,

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by producing a whole-length picture of his patron, which is well known by the print, and is thought by many equal to his later works. This performance introduced him at once into the first business in portrait-painting, to which he particularly applied himself; and having painted some of the first-rate beauties, the polite world flocked to see them, and he soon became the most fashionable painter, not only in England, but in Europe. He lived at that time in Newport-street, whence he removed to Leicester-fields about 1760. One of the largest compositions of portraits that Sir Joshua has ever painted is the Family-piece at Blenheim. Though he ever chiefly cultivated his talent for portraits, it is easy to perceive, from the specimens he at intervals produced, that if he had supposed the historical department equally eligible, in a country where his good sense very early pointed out it was not likely to be sufficiently encouraged, he would have been no less distinguished for his history pieces than for portraits. The principal historical paintings of Sir Joshua, that we can recollect, are, Hope nursing Love; Venus chastising Cupid, for having learned to cast Accounts; the Story of Count Hugolino, from Dante; a Gipsy telling Fortunes; an Infant Jupiter; the Calling of Samuel; the Death of Dido; the Nativity; the Four Cardinal Virtues, with Faith, Hope, and Charity, for New College Chapel, Oxford; Cupid and Psyche; Cymon and Iphigenia; the Infant Academy; the Contenance of Scipio; the Holy Family, sold to Mr. Macklin; Tuccia, sold to the same person; Venus and Cupid; the Death of Cardinal Beaufort; Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse; Hercules strangling the Serpents, which he painted for the Empress of Russia; and the Cauldron Scene in Macbeth, painted for Alderman Boydell. He also painted a few landscapes. He undoubtedly did not owe any part either of his fame or his fortune to royal favour; his Majesty never having commissioned him to paint a single picture, nor once sat to him, except in the year 1778, when he gave his portrait to the Royal Academy. The Empress of Russia honoured him so far, as to present him with her portrait set in diamonds—It has been said that Sir Joshua was “*one of the select party of associated genius*,” so admirably characterised by Dr. Goldsmith. But this matter has been generally misunderstood, as if the persons whom Goldsmith has described were of some regular club or association. The fact is, that Sir Joshua, Mr. Garrick, Mr. Cumberland, Goldsmith, Mr. Burke, and his brother Richard, Mr. William Burke, and Dr. Bernard, now bishop of Killaloe, had happened to dine together three or four times at the St. James’s Coffee-house; and an epitaph on Goldsmith, which Garrick produced

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one day, gave birth to the poem of *Retaliation*. Goldsmith's lines, however, on Sir Joshua Reynolds, are worth transcribing, though the character was left *unfinished*, by Goldsmith's death:

"Here Reynolds is laid; and, to tell you my mind,
He has not left a wiser or better behind:
His pencil was striking, resistless, and grand;
His manners were gentle, complying, and bland.
Still born to improve us in every part;
His pencil, our faces,—his manners, our heart:
To coxcombs averse, yet most civilly steering;
When they judg'd without skill, he was still hard of hearing;
When they talked of their Raphaels, Corregios, and stuff,
He shifted his trumpet*, and only took snuff."

"Sir Joshua's prices were,

About 1755, for a head,	- - -	12 Guineas.
Soon after 1760,	- - -	25 Guineas.
About 1770,	- - -	35 Guineas.
From 1779 till he ceased to paint,	-	50 Guineas.

Half and whole lengths in proportion. The present Earl of Orford, in the Advertisement prefixed to the fourth volume of his *Anecdotes of Painting*, took occasion to mention the extraordinary merit of Sir Joshua. "The prints after the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds have spread his fame to Italy, where they have not at present a single painter who can pretend to rival an imagination so fertile, that the attitudes of his portraits are as various as those of history †. In what age were paternal

* Sir Joshua was so remarkably deaf, as to be under the necessity of using an ear-trumpet in company.

† "Sir Joshua has been accused of plagiarism, for having borrowed attitudes from antient masters. Not only candour, but criticism, must deny the force of the charge. When a single posture is imitated from an historic picture, and applied to a portrait in a different dress, and with new attributes, this is not plagiarism, but quotation; and a quotation from a great author, with a novel application of the sense, has always been allowed to be an instance of parts and taste, and may have more merit than the original. When the sons of Jacob imposed on their father by a false coat of Joseph, saying, "Know now whether this be thy son's coat or not?" they only asked a deceitful question—but that interrogation became wit, when Richard I. on the Pope reclaiming a bishop whom the King had taken

paternal despair, and the horrors of death, pronounced with more expressive accents than in his picture of Ugolino? When were infantine loveliness, or embryo passions, touched with sweeter truth, than in his portraits of Miss Price and the baby Jupiter."—"Sir Joshua Reynolds, the great painter of the present age, had the first fondness for his art excited by the perusal of Richardson's treatise." Johnson's *Life of Cowley*. "I know no man (says the same great writer, in another place) who has passed through life with more observation than Reynolds." And in a note on a passage in the last scene of *King Lear*, Mr. Malone, in his last edition of Shakspeare, speaks thus highly of him: "It is not without reluctance that I express my dissent from the friend whose name is subscribed to the preceding note [Sir J. R.]; whose observations on all subjects of criticism and taste are so ingenious and just, that posterity may be at a loss to determine, whether his consummate skill and execution in his own art, or his judgement in that and other kindred arts, were superior."—Mr. Boswell dedicated his *Life of Dr. Johnson* "to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was the intimate and beloved friend of that great man; the friend, whom he declared to be 'the most invulnerable man he knew; whom, if he should quarrel with him, he should find the most difficulty how to abuse.' You, my dear Sir, (Mr. Boswell adds) studied him, and knew him well: you venerated and admired him. Yet, luminous as he was upon the whole, you perceived all the shades which mingled in the grand composition, all the little peculiarities and slight blemishes which marked the literary Colossus."—Mr. Malone, we are glad to announce, intends shortly to put to the press a complete and corrected edition of Sir Joshua Reynolds's Works, including his Discourses, his Notes on Du Fresnoy, his Idlers, and Observations made in a Tour to the Low Countries in 1781, which have never been published, and contain many curious remarks on the principal painters of the Flemish school.—To our account of the funeral of Sir Joshua Reynolds we have only to add, that a very elegant print, engraved by Bartolozzi, has been presented to each of the gentlemen who attended on that occasion. The principal figure is a beautiful female, clasping an urn; near her is a boy or genius, holding an extinguished torch in one hand,

taken prisoner in battle, sent the prisoner's coat of mail, and in the words of Scripture asked his Holiness, whether THAT was the coat of his son or not?—Is not there humour and satire in Sir Joshua's reducing Holbein's swaggering and colossal haughtiness of Henry VIII. to the boyish jollity of Master Carew? Sir Joshua was not a plagiarist, but will beget a thousand. The exuberance of his invention will be the grammar of future painters of portraits."

and pointing with the other to a tablet on a sarcophagus, on which there is this inscription: "SUCCEDET FAMA, VIVUSQUE PER ORA FERETUR." Beneath, on a scroll, are these words: "The Executors and Family of Sir Joshua Reynolds return thanks for the tribute of respect paid to departed Genius and Virtue, by your attendance at the funeral of that illustrious painter and most amiable man, in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Saturday, March 3, 1792."

Of all the appendanges to the church of St. Paul not one was more important than the

PULPIT CROSS.

That crosses were originally erected in cemeteries, as double mementos, cannot be doubted. They reminded the spectator of the manner in which the Saviour died; thus disposing the mind to charitable prayers for the happy state of the souls of those who rested at his feet, and affording a point towards which orisons were to be directed. Numbers of our village church-yards still retain fragments of steps and shafts of those crosses; and a few are preserved with but trifling marks of injury and decay.

It is therefore but reasonable to suppose, that the great yard of the metropolitan church of London had its cross, erected soon after the original consecration; when the pulpit was first appended, is not so easily conjectured. Probably the priest might on particular occasions have addressed a short funeral oration from the steps, or possibly, being in the vicinity of Cheap-side, some ecclesiastical notices might have been affixed to or pronounced from it. The transition from this use to the convenience of a pulpit is obvious and natural.

From *this* pulpit the human mind has been viewed in every possible variety. Unlike others, appropriated solely to the honour of the Divinity and support of Morality, it has been the stage for the essays of intrigue, politicks, defamation, curses, and confession of crimes; the support of preachers whose doctrines hanged some and burnt others. In this medley of pursuits, where shall we find room for the pure, benevolent, charitable, priest, who opposed vice, inculcated virtue, and preached toleration? Far be it from me to say such priests never did ascend this pulpit; there certainly were many. They are now transferred a few feet farther South, where the pulpit ceases to be a stage for any subject but Morality and Religion. Stow says that sermons were preached at the cross every Sunday morning, and acknowledges he cannot trace its first establishment. He adds, that

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in 1259 Henry III. commanded at the Cross John Grifors, then Mayor, to summon before the aldermen all males from twelve years or upwards, to take their oaths of allegiance to him and his heirs.

1262. Henry III. ordered Pope Urban the Fourth's bull of absolution from the articles made in Parliament at Oxford, which he and others had sworn to observe, to be read at the Cross.

1299. Some sacrilegious persons had dared to violate the church of St. Martin in the Fields, by searching it for a supposed concealed treasure. Ralph Baldock, then dean of St. Paul's, according to the canons of the church, solemnly anathematized, or cursed, the offenders from this cross; and a more dreadful punishment could not have been inflicted, as those curses deprived the wretches of every thing but life; which lay at the mercy of the publick, who might kill them with impunity, and who were forbid to afford them sustenance.

Dean Nowell, I should imagine, was incorrect in his assertion, that an *earthquake* overturned the Cross on the 21st of May 1382. Such a concussion would have made serious havock with such a church and steeple as St. Paul's. When it is considered that the force of undulation increases with the height of the object, an earthquake which would throw down a cross, perhaps not 25 feet above the surface of the ground, must have entirely leveled half London. He mentioned this circumstance in a sermon at the Cross, after the Cathedral was burnt, June 4, 1561. I can readily allow that the Cross might have been overturned during a tempest; for we find Robert de Braybroke, bishop of London, and five other bishops, about 1388, offering the usual bait of indulgences, for money to rebuild it. The situation of the Cross rendered it liable to constant damage. When the antient structure of St. Paul's was 150 feet in height, and the passages near it were even narrower than at present, what torrents of wind must have rushed around the fabrick during a South-west storm! No Londoner of the present day can be ignorant of the gale that salutes him in passing from Cheapside to Ludgate-hill. "If there is a cap-full of wind" to be found in London, it is in St. Paul's church-yard.

Archbishop Chicheley, in the reign of Henry V. appointed a priest to shew at the Cross certain Missals, which had been defaced, either by Sir John Oldcastle or his approvers, found within the precincts of the abbey of St. Alban's. One would suppose the large and beautiful Missal mentioned in a preceding page had been of the number.

Between the years 1450 and 1489 the Cross is said to have been destroyed, or greatly damaged, by a storm of thunder and lightning. Thomas Kempe, bishop of London, rebuilt it soon after, as Stow describes it, a pulpit of timber, covered with lead, elevated on steps, and surmounted by a cross.

Richard, duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. when aiming to obtain the Crown, appointed Dr. Shaw to preach before the people at the Cross. Shaw was a learned man, and a fluent or favourite preacher, or perhaps both. On this occasion not much reading was necessary, and no divinity. Infamous suggestions of illegitimacy in the royal family were the groundworks of this most reprehensible sermon. Those, when properly enlarged upon, were the chorus that introduced the legitimate heir to the Crown, just at the critical moment when it was hoped the popular hatred had been excited to the extravagance of hailing the worthy Gloucester as their true king, bearing the very features of his fire.

Such a congregation as must have composed that which listened to Dr. Shaw were very liable to be deceived by an artful preacher, master of eloquent language, and vehement in his delivery; but it is not always possible to give falsehood the semblance of truth. The artifice was perceived; and not one token of approbation saluted Gloucester when he entered the place where eminent persons usually sat to hear sermons from the Cross.

Shaw seems to have been a man of some principle, or at least susceptible of shame. He had ventured to dare Heaven in public, and had faced an audience astonished at the enormity of his assertions; but could not bear the rays of truth, darting on a guilty conscience. He shrunk from society, and died with the resentment of thousands against him.

A trifling circumstance led to the marriage of James IV. of Scotland with Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. The garrison of Norham Castle were provoked, by the insults of some Scotch troops, to send out a party for revenge; which they gratified by killing a few persons of that nation. James demanded redress of Henry. This he promised; and, on the desire of King James, sent the bishop of Durham, to whom the castle belonged, into Scotland; where he was met by the King, at Melros abbey. The conferences on this occasion were terminated in a proposal for the above alliance; which was (after some objections from his council) acceded to by the English monarch. And the agreement was announced at St. Paul's Cross, in the month of February, before Prince Arthur's death.

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The Earl of Suffolk, Sir Robert Curson, and others, who had rebelled against Henry VII. were solemnly excommunicated, and accursed from this Cross, under permission of a bull from Pope Alexander VI.

In the reign of the same king, parliament enacted, that priests, or clerks, who were convicted of certain crimes, should be burnt in the hand, with other penalties, applying too closely, in the opinion of the clergy, to their privileges. They accordingly condemned, and the laity approved. The Abbot of Winchelcomb pronounced openly at St. Paul's Cross, that all the aiders and abettors of this act were subject to the censures of the church; and insisted, in a book written by him expressly for the purpose, that all priests, dignified or unbeneficed, were exempt and sacred from all secular punishments.

This matter, so plain to us, gave rise to debates, conferences, and violence, for a long time; and no doubt was remembered by the Reformers in the succeeding reign.

The MS. Vitellius, B. IV. Cotton Library, contains "The Pope's sentence against Martin Luther, published at London, the 12th Day of May, in the year of our Lord 1521, and in the 13th year of the reign of our sovereign lord King Henry VIII. of that name: The Lord Thomas Wolsey, by the grace of God Legate *de latere*, Cardinal of St. Cecilia, and Archbishop of York, came unto St. Paul's church of London, with the most part of the bishops of the realm, where he was received with procession, and censured by Mr. Richard Pace, then being dean of the said church. After which ceremonies done, four doctors bare a canopy of cloth of gold over him going to the high altar; where he made oblation. Which done, he proceeded forth, as above said, to the Cross in Paul's church yard, where was ordained a scaffold for the same cause; and he sitting under his cloth of estate, which was ordained for him, his two crosses on every side of him; on his right hand (sitting on the pace where he set his foot) the Pope's ambassador, and next him the Archbishop of Canterbury; on his left hand the Emperor's ambassador; and next him the Bishop of Durham; and all the other bishops, with other noble prelates, sat on two forms. And then the Bishop of Rochester [Fisher] made a sermon, by the consent of the whole clergy of England, by commandment of the Pope, against one Martinus Eleutherius, and all his works; because he erred sore, and spake against the holy faith; and denounced them accursed which kept any of his books. And there were many
burned

burned in the said church-yard of his said books during the sermon; which ended, my Lord Cardinal went home to dinner, with all the other prelates."

In the session of parliament, 1534, when Henry VIII. had resolved on demolishing the Pope's supremacy in England, bishops were appointed to preach at the Cross, expressly on that theme.

1534. The ridiculous impostor, known by the name of *the Maid of Kent*, was exposed, with her accomplices, on a scaffold at the Cross; and their confession publicly read from it, previous to their execution at Tyburn.

1538, Feb. 24. One of the strongest experiments perhaps ever exhibited in favour of the Reformation happened on the above day, when the Rood (or Crucifix) of Boxley, the Rood of Grace, was shewn motionless, exposed a mere mass of inert matter, turned from side to side by the enlightened Fisher, bishop of Rochester, on this pulpit; from whence curses would have a few years before descended on the wretch who dared to doubt the statue had on particular occasions bowed, moved its dark orbs, and knit its brows. The statue, after having been made to condemn itself, was consigned to immediate destruction before the congregation.

In 1548, Hugh Latimer, the venerable ex-bishop of Worcester, preached a sermon *in the Shrouds* at Paul's church, in which he reproaches the Londoners with want of charity; a reproach to which, at the present day, they of all others are least liable. In a subsequent discourse, however, preached in Lincolnshire, in 1552, he makes them amends, by the following useful hint: "The citizens of Naim had their burying-place without the city, which no doubt is a laudable thing; and I do marvel that London, being so rich a city, hath not a burial-place without; for, no doubt, it is an unwholesome thing to bury within the city, especially at such a time when there be great sicknesses, and many die together. I think verily that many a man taketh his death in Paul's church-yard: and this I speak of experience; for I myself, when I have been there on some mornings to hear the sermons, have felt such an ill-favoured unwholesome favour, that I was the worse for it a great while after; and I think no less but it is the occasion of great sickness and diseases."

The violence and rancour of the contending parties, in defending their doctrines during the reigns in which the Reformation struggled for the ascendancy, can barely be imagined in these days of religious peace. Our historians say, that
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the Protestants lost no opportunity of insulting the worship restored by Queen Mary; neither were the priests, bigoted to their old privileges, backward in retorts. Master Bourne, one of the number, preached, Aug. 13, 1553, before Bonner, bishop of London, and Sir Thomas White, lord mayor, at the Pulpit Cross. He was so very violent against the Reformers on this occasion that the auditory were generally much exasperated. One of the number was wicked enough to hurl an unsheathed dagger at the infuriated priest; but, fortunately, with an erring aim. Bourne, finding his place untenable, retired; when Master Bradford, a more gentle priest, ascended the rostrum; and, by well-timed persuasions, calmed the rising tempest. This outrage occasioned the Government to surround the Cross with guards on the ensuing Sundays.

In the year 1554, Dr. Pendleton, forgetting precedent, and possibly disregarding all personal danger, in hopes of a glorious canonization, poured forth, in the same place, the same offensive sentences against the Reformers. An assassin was ready, but equally unskilful. Much as I honour the motives of the genuine Reformer, it is impossible to justify the extravagant insults offered to the Roman-catholics. On the 8th of April, the same year, a priest exhibited a poor hanged cat at the Cross, which had been found dangling on a gallows near the Cross in Cheapside, dressed in the sacred vestments of the altar, with the head shaved, and an imitation of the host, or consecrated wafer, tied between the fore paws. A person guilty of such an offence would now receive but little mercy from a jury of twelve Protestants. The Communion is too solemn a subject to be jested with, even coupled with the impossible doctrine of Transubstantiation.

The above facts are instances illustrative of my observations on the variety of purposes for which this public pulpit has been used; for whose support a considerable sum had accumulated, from gifts and bequests, amounting to the sum of 1770*l.* besides rent charges of 44*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Those sums were applied to the payment of the preachers, and the expences of their entertainment at the Shunamite's house; who was a person that kept a kind of inn for their reception, by the appointment of the church. The priests were originally allowed 45*s.* for a sermon; but the sum was afterwards reduced to 40*s.* with four days board and lodging at the Shunamite's.

The bishop of London generally appointed the preachers; but not upon every occasion, as I have already demonstrated.

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The following extract from the Journals of the House of Commons will explain who possessed their direction during the interregnum.

1642, Sept. 24. "The Lords and Commons, in Parliament assembled, being informed that an antient trust is conferred upon the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, for satisfaction and provision of and for all ministers that preach at Pawles church, Pawles cross, the Spittle, and other places, before the said Lord Mayor and Aldermen, on the Lord's-day morning, and other days; as also that of later times, many unsound, unfaithful, and unprofitable ministers have been appointed to preach in those places, whose sermons have often tended more to popery and sedition than edification and wholesome instruction; do declare and order, that during these times of distraction, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, or the greater part of them, for the time being, shall henceforth nominate and appoint all and every the minister or ministers (so they be not under the degree of a master of arts), that shall preach before them on the Lord's-day in the morning at any of the places before mentioned, or any other place, as to them, or the greater part of them, shall seem meet and fit; and that every such minister that shall preach before them, being thereunto appointed and chosen as is before expressed, shall be by the said Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen paid and allowed the like gifts and allowances as have been given and allowed to preachers that have been appointed by any others to preach in any of those places aforementioned.

"And it is further ordered that all persons, as well bodies politic and corporate as other, intrusted to make payment of any sum or sums of money, for and towards the satisfaction of such ministers as shall preach as aforesaid, shall from thenceforth make payment of the same, as he or they have been accustomed to do."

An old manuscript says, "The Masters of the church do successively preach on Sundays in the evening in the Term time; and the two lecturers in the vacation. And there was formerly a lecture for the holy-day evenings.

"There are sermons also for Thursdays and Saturdays, at eight in the morning, in Term-time, to be provided by the Chancellor. The Cross-preachers the Lord Bishop of London appoints. Bacon's sermons, and some others, the Recorder's clerk is to look after."

Nov. 2, 1738, the Rev. Mr. Twells, rector of St. Matthew, Friday-street, commenced a course of Lectures, defending the Divinity of Jesus Christ, which was
founded

founded by Lady Moyer, for seven months following, to be pronounced on the first Thursday of each month*.

Amongst other glorious projects of the Revolutionists during the reign of Charles I. was that of introducing Jews from the Netherlands. Oliver Cromwell is said to have entered into a negotiation with the Rabbi Menaffah Ben Israel, who offered 200,000*l.* as a compensation for the indulgence; but he would have had St. Paul's church as a *douceur*. If this had been conceded, the Jews might have boasted of a noble synagogue, a second Temple of Solomon.

It has ever been my determination to avoid the charge of plagiarism. In many cases it has been my good fortune to find an ample supply of original materials; but in the subsequent pages Stowe and Dugdale must enable me to complete the history of appendages to St. Paul's, for I could not discover an item relating to them in the Muniment room.

THE HOSPITAL,

which was founded by Henry de Northampton, one of the canons, stood within the precincts of the church. This man gave his mansion-house, with the court adjoining, near St. Paul's, for the residence of the poor; and granted them the whole tithes of his prebend for their maintenance. To those the dean and chapter added all their alms, in bread and money, the church of St. Pancras, that of Barnes, &c. &c. with certain conditions annexed†.

THE CHAPTER-HOUSE

begun in 1332, was situated in the centre of a beautiful cloister, on the South side of the church; an octagon, with large buttresses, adorned by pinnacles on each gradation; but Hollar's print shews the terminations incomplete or broken. Each front had a pointed window, under a pediment, adorned with trefoils and cinquefoils.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. VIII. p. 602.

† History of St. Paul's, p. 11.

THE BELL TOWER.

Dugdale supposes this building to have been situated where St. Paul's school now stands. In very antient times the citizens of London held a court on the site termed the Folkemot; and mention is made in a *Quo Warranto*, issued 15 Edward I. of the custom of ringing a bell in this Tower, to assemble the people, long before 1286. Sir William conjectures, that a spire of timber, covered with lead, was erected on the stone tower about 1216. Stowe speaks of four large bells within it, which belonged to Jesus Chapel, at the East end of the crypts of the church, and a statue of St. Paul on the spire. The Tower, Spire, and Saint, were won of Henry VIII. at hazard, by Sir Miles Partridge, who demolished the whole, and sold the materials.

THE CHARNEL,

a chapel which was erected over the bones collected from the burial-ground. Several chantries were founded within this building, all of which are included in my general account of those masses, in pages 48-50. The History of St. Paul's, p. 131, says, that the door was opened during the Octaves of the dedication of the church, three days in Whitsun week, on the Feast of Relicks, from the celebration of the Apostle's Mass till the conclusion of Vespers, and on all the six holidays of the year, for Pilgrims. The warden received all the oblations and legacies, and the tapers used at the interment of the dead, for which he accounted to the warden of the fabrick of the new work. Misapplication of the revenues belonging to the chapel reduced the place to ruin; and the usual services were discontinued till the year 1429, when Jenkyn Carpenter, mercer, and executor to the celebrated Whittington, obtained King Henry the VIth's licence to found a chantry of one priest, with a stipend of 8 marks *per annum*.

Several eminent persons were interred within the Charnel chapel, two of which had been lord mayors, Henry Barton, 1417, and Thomas Mirfin, 1519. Their tombs had alabaster effigies. The total destruction of the building was occasioned by Protector Somerset, who used the stone for Somerset-house, in the Strand. An amazing number of bones were removed, about 1549, from the vault below the chapel; more than a *thousand cartloads* are said to have been carried to Finsbury fields, where they formed mounts for three windmills.

PARDON CHURCH HAWGH

was situated on the North side of St. Paul's, to the East of the Bishop's palace. Gilbert Becket, father of the celebrated Saint Thomas, portreve or governor of London in the time of King Stephen, founded a chapel in this yard, and was buried within it. It appears to have been neglected, and suffered to go to decay, notwithstanding the sanctity which ought to have attached to it as the enclosure of the bones of a saint's father. Thomas Moore, dean of St. Paul's in the time of Henry V. impressed with veneration for Becket, rebuilt the chapel, and dedicated it to St. Anne and St. Thomas of Canterbury; and at the same time founded a chantry for three priests. At least such were his intentions, which were completed by his executors. In the succeeding reign Walter Cakton augmented the livings, and added a fourth priest; and Helen Stile bequeathed lands for the same purpose.

Mr. Walpole, in treating of the period between the days of Henry III. and Henry VI. says, "in this age Jenkyn Carpenter, a citizen of London, employed an artist to paint the Dance of Death on the walls of the cloister, which inclosed the chapel." Dugdale hath printed the lines inscribed near each degree, which are a translation by Lydgate from the French; for the idea was borrowed from the cloister adjoining the church of the Holy Innocents in Paris. "Holbein, by borrowing the thought," adds Mr. Walpole, "ennobled the pictures." Several honourable persons were buried within the chapel, under tombs superior in magnificence to those in the church itself.

THE LIBRARY,

on the East side of the above cloister, was built by Walter Shirleyngton, chancellor of the duchy of Lancafter in the reign of Henry VI. A catalogue of the books may be found in the History of St. Paul's, Appendix, p. 61. One of the manuscripts is in the British Museum. The Duke of Somerset levelled the whole building 1549.

SHIRYNGTON'S CHAPEL.

The above Walter Shiryngton, canon-residentiary, &c. began a chapel near the North door of St. Paul's, which he did not live to complete; but his executors, in 1457, founded in it a chantry of two priests. The chapel was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and Saint Nicholas; and taken down, when chantries were suppressed, in the reign of Edward VI.

Dugdale represents this canon as a liberal-minded man, and very rich.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S PALACE.

stood at the North-West corner of St. Paul's. I must regret that it is not in my power to describe this structure, which was certainly the theatre of many important events: one or two are mentioned in the preceding subjects. William de St. Maria, bishop of London, founded in the lower chapel of the palace, 1199, a chantry of one chaplain, who was to sing for the souls of him and his successors. Afterwards Sir Gerard Braybroke and others added another priest, who was to pray for the founders, &c. Clifford, bishop of London, united them in 1408. Harleian MS. 2296, contains the copy of an indenture, executed by Edmund, bishop of London, on the 22d of June, 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary, to Thomas Darbieshire, conveying the old palace for 61 years, "for the old accustomed yerlie rent of seaven marks." The situation was, I believe, very near the present.

CHAPTER HOUSE,

which is a strong brick building, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, consisting of a large hall, with spacious apartments, on the East side of it, on the ground-floor; and a commodious chapter-room, with other apartments, on the first-floor; and an Attick story.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

"That this was very antient, is manifest by the charter of Richard, bishop of London, in the time of King Henry I. who thereby granted to one Hugh, the school-master, and his successor in that employment, the habitation of Durandus,

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at the corner of the turret (that is, the *clochier*, or bell-tower), where William, dean of Paul's, had placed him, by his the said Bishop's command; together with the custody of the library belonging to this church. To which Hugh succeeded in that place, Henry, a canon of the same bishop's, that had been educated under the said Hugh; unto whom the before-specified bishop, besides the house which he the said Hugh enjoyed, granted a meadow at Fulham, together with the tithes of Ilings and Madeley. — And in farther augmentation of its revenues Richard, surnamed Nigel, who sat bishop here in King Richard the First's time, gave unto this school all the tithes arising in his demesnes at Fulham and Horsfete *, for the reception of them in gathering †."

The Chancellor of St. Paul's was vested, not only with the direction of affairs relating to teaching at the church, but was absolute over the few who taught in London. Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester, issued his mandate, now at St. Paul's, directing that no person should presume to teach within London without licence from Henry, then master, except the masters of St. Mary le Bow and St. Martin's le Grand, under pain of excommunication. The appointments were made by the Chancellor, but the Dean and Chapter only could give the Master possession; who was to be sober, honest, and learned, in short, one whose tenor of living would be an example for his scholars; a teacher, not only of grammar, but of virtue, "*Eis non solum grammatices, sed etiam virtutis magister.*"

Such was the antient school, dedicated to the honour of St. Paul; and such the foundation on which Dean Colet erected the present flourishing seminary.

As I commenced this work with a solemn promise to pursue a new path in composing it, so have I proceeded, and always with success, till the present article compels me to depart from my plan. Unfortunate! that so valuable an institution, originating from so good a man, should have but half a history; that almost a century should elapse, and the Historian not be permitted to record its events. Dr. Knight compiled, in 1724, from the original records of St. Paul's School; and I would have done so in 1803, but cannot. Why? exclaims the reader; surely, if the history of this school is not really *useful* to the publick, it would be amusing to the world; besides, we have a *right* to expect it in a history of London; in short, it is indispensable. True: therefore take a relation of the fact.

* Orfot, in Essex.

† History of St. Paul's, pp. 9. 10.

In composing every article, I began as if no Historian had preceded me. I banished from my memory even excellent John Stowe and all his successors. I had obtained powerful introductions to the rectors of each parish, and procured, when necessary, others to officers of different foundations. They, with the greatest liberality, permitted me to search many thousands of useless pages, from whence I have extracted those particulars which give my work a new character as a History of London. This fact is acknowledged in several respectable monthly Reviews of books. To preserve this character inviolate, I preferred a petition to a Committee of the Mercers' Company, March 3, 1803, of which the following is the substance.

“That Dr. Roberts, the present High Master of St. Paul's School, had in the most liberal manner given me all the information of which he was possessed; but that I entreated the Company to let me extract from their books such curious particulars as would illustrate the subject.

“That they would suffer me to know, from their antient Court books previous to the year 1700, what eminent persons had been entertained at the Mercers'-hall; to obtain from them a description of the pageants used by the Company; to see the precepts issued to the Court by the Lord Mayor, for providing corn, soldiers arms, and money, for government; with particulars relating to the plantations in Ireland held by the twelve companies; to see the old deeds which describe the hall in the state it was in Henry the Eighth's time; and, finally, to have leave to view the hall and chapel, in order to describe them, the pictures, and monuments.”

The answer, delivered by a Member of the Committee, was literally as follows: “Sir, The Committee do not think proper to grant your request. To see the records indeed before 1700, is entirely out of the question. If you want to know how many Exhibitions there are, you may enquire of the Clerk, and he'll tell you of them; but as to seeing the deeds and books of the Company, no such thing can be granted. If you want a History of the Company, you may look in Stowe, or other books. Sir, I wish you a good morning.”

Yes, for once I will follow this sapient admonition. Dr. Colet shall have my hearty praise, and Dr. Knight will not refuse me his materials; but not so for the Company. Neither Stowe (who would have spurned such an answer), nor Maitland, nor Seymour, shall be purloined. Their information cannot be used by me except to supply a chasm occasioned by the loss of manuscripts. Neither will I

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enter by the back door to steal my materials or descriptions; what cannot be obtained by the honest open mode I have adopted will remain unnoticed.

Excellent old Stowe deserves every praise: but it remained for a Committee of Mercers, in 1803, to discover that a history of their hall might be found in his book down to the present time.

Mercers-hall must be *mentioned* in the parish to which it belongs; but its history will be a desideratum to the publick, and perhaps to a majority of themselves.

John Colet was the eldest of ten brothers and eleven sisters, children of Sir Henry and dame Christian Colet; but this army of a progeny yielded the field to the first-born, and in a short period our Dean was the only survivor. He was born in the year 1466, within the parish of St. Anthony's, London; and is supposed to have been educated in the school of that name. Newcourt says, he was sent to Oxford in 1483; where he continued seven years, acquiring knowledge and studying logick and philosophy. After proceeding in arts, he made a tour on the Continent, improving himself there in divinity. On his return to Oxford, he lectured *gratis* on all St. Paul's Epistles. This appears to have been between the years 1497 and 1499. At Oxford Colet became acquainted with the learned German Erasmus. This led to a most sincere friendship, never interrupted till the death of the former; which event Erasmus lamented in pathetic terms on all occasions.

In 1493, Colet obtained the prebend of Botevant, in St. Peter's church, York; 1502 produced him that of Durnesford, Sarum, and Goodeafter, in St. Martin's le Grand, London, which last he resigned 1503. In 1497 he was ordained deacon; and the same year priest, presented by Sir Henry Colet to the living of Thirning, in the county of Bucks; in 1505 we find him a Doctor of Divinity, prebendary of Mora; and soon after Dean of St. Paul's. About this time he resigned the vicarage of Stepney, of his admission to which our biographers have no account.

Besides those preferments, he was chaplain to Henry VIII. and had the church and living of Denington, in the county of Norfolk. In addition to his other attainments, it is reasonable to suppose that he had considerable knowledge in physick and surgery; for he was appointed by act of parliament licenser of physicians and surgeons, with others, in the City of London.

Dr. Knight informs us, that his mother, Lady Colet, resided at Stepney during her widowhood; whither the Doctor was accustomed to take Erasmus and other friends. At those assemblies they read and argued, entertaining and enlighten-

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ing each other. Controversies on theological subjects were often maintained between the Dean and Erasmus; but those were always tempered by the most exalted friendship. Colet once wrote to Erasmus, "When, like two flints, we are striking one another, if any spark of light flies out, let us eagerly catch at it; we seek not for our own opinion, but for the truth, which in this mutual conflict may perhaps be extorted, as fire out of steel."

The first dawnings of the Reformation may be traced in the opposition of those two friends against the old schoolmen, who were often driven to their wits ends even for bad arguments. Heresy was a weapon they hurled with great success at the friends; for Colet, Erasmus, and others, had encouraged the introduction of the Greek language, and surely that act was heathen and heretical beyond endurance. Besides this, Colet exposed many of the abuses which existed in the government of the church and monasteries, and loudly demanded amendment.

Fortunately for the Dean, he had enlightened and powerful friends, who saved him from the stake and martyrdom, to which the bishop and vicars of his own church would gladly have consigned him. He was too rigid and conscientious in his conduct for their ease.

I cannot give a stronger proof of Dean Colet's eloquence in the pulpit than its effect on the turbulent Henry VIII. Colet, in preaching before him, declaimed boldly against war, as unjustifiable, cruel, and inhuman; and so convincing were his arguments, the King thought it necessary to have him on his side, before he proceeded on a war then commencing against France. He therefore sent for the Dean, and represented to him the state of his quarrel, shewing that the war would be a defensive and not an aggressive contest; entreating him to represent it as such in another sermon; which he afterwards did, to his Majesty's entire satisfaction.

Dr. Colet seems to have been a complete Philosopher, and capable of the most rigid self-denial, a conqueror of himself, another Socrates; inclined by nature to love, luxury, somnolency, fond of wine and levity, avaricious, and high-spirited; and yet he mastered all those propensities, through a mental conviction of the pernicious consequences attending their indulgence, so completely, that he was chaste, abstemious, an early riser, temperate, grave, generous, and meek even to bearing reproof from his own servant.

The worthy Dean died of a consumption, the consequence of an imperfect recovery from the sweating-sickness, one of the antient scourges of England,

Sept.

Sept. 16, 1519; and was buried near the statue of St. Wigefort, on the South side of the choir of St. Paul's, where he had caused a monument to be erected for himself some years before, inscribed only "JOANNES COLETUS."

The rules for the government of the school must have been the study of a considerable portion of his time. Fortunately, Erasmus hath afforded us a minute description of it, which Dr. Knight translated from the Latin, for his excellent History of the Foundation, as follows: "Upon the death of his father, when, by right of inheritance, he was possessed of a good sum of money, lest the keeping of it should corrupt his mind, and turn it too much toward the world, he laid out a great part of it in building a new school, in the church-yard of St. Paul's; dedicated to the child Jesus; a magnificent fabrick, to which he added two dwelling houses for the two several masters, and to them he allotted ample salaries, that they might teach a certain number of boys free, and for the sake of charity. He divided the school into four apartments: the first, viz. the porch and entrance is for catechumens, or the children to be instructed in the principles of religion; where no child is to be admitted but what can read and write. The second apartment is for the lower boys; to be taught by the second master, or usher. The third for the upper forms; under the head master. Which two parts of the school are divided by a curtain, to be drawn at pleasure. Over the Master's chair is an image of the child Jesus, of admirable work, in the gesture of teaching; whom all the boys, going and coming, salute with a short hymn. And there is a representation of God the Father, saying, "Hear ye him," these words being written at my suggestion. The fourth, or last apartment, is a little chapel for divine service. The school has no corners or hiding places, nothing like a cell or closet. The boys have their distinct forms or benches, one above another. Every form holds sixteen; and he that is head, or captain of each form, has a little kind of desk, by way of pre-eminence. They are not to admit all boys of course; but to choose them in, according to their parts and capacities.

"The wise and sagacious founder saw that the greatest hopes and happiness of the commonwealth were in the training up of children to good letters and true religion; for which noble purpose, he laid out an immense sum of money; and yet he would admit no one to bear a share in this expence. Some person having left a legacy of 100l. sterling towards the fabrick of the school, Dean Colet perceived a design in it; and, by leave of the bishop, got that money to be laid out

upon the vestments of the church of St. Paul. After he had finished all, he left the perpetual care and oversight of the estate, and government of it, not to the clergy, not to the bishops, not to the chapter, nor to any great minister at court, but amongst the married laymen; to the Company of Mercers, men of probity and reputation. And when he was asked the reason of so committing this trust, he answered to this effect, "That there was no absolute certainty in human affairs; but, for his part, he found less corruption in such a body of Citizens than in any other order or degree of mankind."

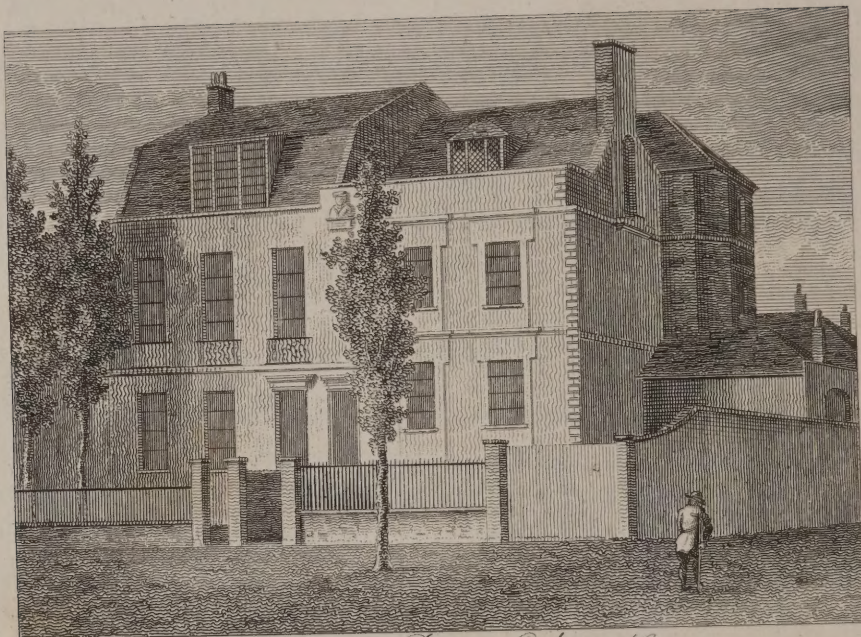
ABSTRACT OF THE DEAN'S STATUTES.

The worthy Dean prefaces those by expressing an ardent wish, that children should be taught regularity of conduct, and a knowledge of literature. That he might perform his part, he resolved to found this school of St. Paul's, for one hundred and fifty-three children, to be taught "fre in the same."

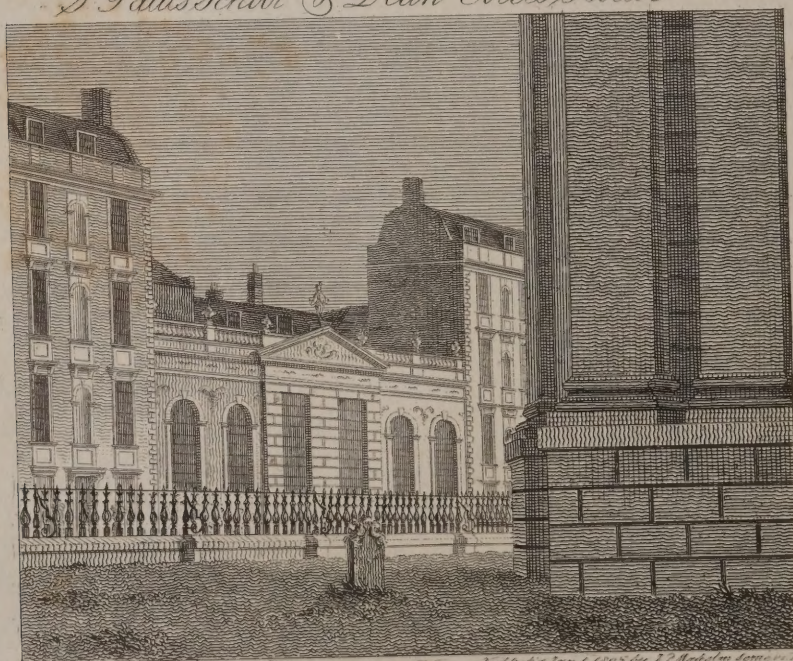
He appoints the Company of Mercers patrons, governors, and defenders; and, for the governance of the students, a master, a "surmaister," and a chaplain, with sufficient salaries, for ever.

The office of High Master requiring great abilities in its possessor, he very justly defines what are the qualifications necessary: "A man hoole in body, honest, and vertuous;" learned in *pure* Latin and Greek; a man either single or married; a priest, "with no benefice with cure," or any impediment which might prevent or divert his attention from the duties of his situation. Such a man is to be chosen by the Company of Mercers, in the school, during good conduct; which is to be examined into on Candlemas-day, at the school. The Mercers are forbid to permit the Master's absence without their licence; and any dissension between him and the Sur-Master is to be referred to "the Surveyors being for that yere." His lodgings were to consist of the whole story over the hall and chambers, and a "littel middel chamber in the howse rooffe," now yclept a *garret*, and a gallery, with "all the feller bynethe the hall, the kytchin, and butterye." He received his furniture; and his wages were a mark *per* week, with a gown annually, of four nobles value.

The Master was indulged by the Doctor with a vacation of thirty days, *conjunctim* or *divisim*. When ill of an incurable disease, or far advanced in age, he was to be dismissed, with a pension of 10l.; but if he resigned voluntarily twelve months



St Pauls School & Dean Colets House



St Pauls

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months notice was required. If the Master had a hope of convalescence in illness, his salary was continued; and the Sur-Master officiated for him; for which he had a reasonable compensation from the High Master. Upon his demise the Sur-Master to be chosen, in preference to other candidates. The Dean bestowed his house at Stepney on the office (*see the Plate*). The attainments of the Sur-Master are required by the Dean to be equal to those of the High Master, and he vests his appointment in that officer. The Surveyors attended at the school, when the Master presented his assistant to them, and they jointly charged him to execute his duty faithfully, on pain of dismissal. He lodged in the Old Change; and his salary was 6s. 8d. *per* week, with a gown, like the High Master's. He was to dine with him if convenient. And when decay and age rendered the Sur-Master unfit for the office, the worthy Dean recommended him to the charity of the Company of Mercers. His notice of resignation was six months only.

If both Masters were ill of any contagious disorder, the Founder orders the school to be shut, and the salaries of each continued. Neither of them is permitted by the statutes to enjoy lecture or professorships.

A poor child was to keep the school clean, and sweep it on Saturdays, "and also the leads;" and the Mercers to repair it.

The Chaplain was to be an honest virtuous priest, appointed by the Mercers; "he shall also learne, or, yf he be lerned, helpe to teache in the school." The Dean requires the Chaplain should have no preferment, or other occupation; that he teach the children their Catechism; and instruct them in the articles of the Faith, and Commandments, in *English*. He was to hold his office only during good behaviour; and to have but one vacation in the year; and that not without permission from the Surveyors; to be clear of all diseases when chosen; but to enjoy his salary of 8l. during illness. His gown was valued at 26s. 8d.; and he lodged either with the Master, or in "the Olde Chayn." This priest sang mass every day in the chapel, and prayed "for the children to prosper in good life, and in good literature, to the honour of God, and our Lord Christ Jesu." And "at his masse, when the bell in the scole shall knyll to sacringe, then all the children in their seats shall, with lift-upp handes, pray in the time of sacringe. After the sacringe, when the bell knylleth agayne, they shall sitt downe agayne to their bokes, learninge."

The Dean permits the children admitted to be of any nation; and mentions that they must previously read, write, and be capable of repeating their Catechisms. The High Master is permitted to receive 153 (alluding to the number of

fish taken by St. Peter *); with the trifling sum of 4d. admission-money, which he orders to be given to the poor scholar who swept the school. Each child finds his own candles of wax, for those of tallow are expressly rejected.

He directs that one scholar shall preside on every form; and that the teaching commence at 7 in the morning, continue till 11, recommence at 1, and terminate for the day at 5; "with prayers in the mornynge, and at none, and at eveninge."

He allows neither eating or drinking in the school; cockfighting, "rydinge about of victorie;" and no holydays or "remedyes †," under a penalty of 40s. from the High Master, unless commanded by the King, Archbishop, or Bishop, at the school, in person.

The scholars were to attend at St. Paul's on Childermas-day, to hear the Boy-bishop's sermon; when, at high mass, every member of the institution was to offer one penny to the said boy-bishop ‡.

During their processions, the boys were to repeat seven Psalms and the Litany in a devout manner, "*and not finge out.*"

If a person, having a son at this school, was so indiscreet as to permit him to attend any other, expulsion, without a possibility of readmission, ensued.

The Dean was rather at a loss what he should appoint to be taught; but he determined that the Greek and Latin languages should be pure, and neither of them read from any author whose works were not classical, eloquent, and polished. He perceived the abuses which had rendered the latter almost unintelligible, and expresses his indignation against the innovators very bitterly. Christian authors are recommended in preference to the Heathen; and for the Latin rudiments, his own "Accidens;" then, "Institutum Christiani Hominis, which that learned Erasmus made at my requeste;" with the "Copia" of Erasmus, Lactantius, Prudentius, and Proba and Sedulius, Juvenecus, and Baptista Mantuanus.

He gives the direction of the institution to the Mercers, and charges them to appoint eleven persons annually, free of their company, as "Surveyors of the Scole." Those men are to receive the rents of the endowments, and transact all affairs relating to them and the school. The Dean then bestows 20s. *per annum* on the "renter," and a gown of 13s. 4d. value, and commands the Surveyors to

* John xxi. 11. † Play days.

‡ This institution has been already noticed. The boy-bishop was one of the choristers of a cathedral, chosen by the rest to officiate from St. Nicholas' day to the evening of Innocents'-day, in the habit of a bishop; and, if he died in the interval, was buried in that habit, or represented in it, as at Salisbury.

pay the different salaries in the school quarterly; when the annual accounts were audited, he allowed "a litell dinner ordeyned by the Surveyors, not exceeding the pryce of fower nobles," three days before or after Candlemas. The "Master Warden" of the Mercers to have a noble, if present; and the other wardens 5s. each. The Surveyors 40s. *per annum*; and the same sum if they rode to visit the lands.

"See that the Bayliffes renewe theyr rentalls every yere. Let not the landes of the schole but by the space of five yerres."

"That is spared that daye in rewardes and charges, lett it be put in the treasure of the scole."

And finally, Dean Colet solemnly charges the Company of Mercers to guard and promote the interests of the foundation for ever, to the utmost of their ability, as they fear the just vengeance of God for neglecting them; and to make such other regulations for the governance of the school as time and circumstances may render necessary, with the advice and assistance of "good-lettered and learned men."

The following extracts are painted on a tablet within the Library, a dark, diminutive, and dirty room, at the South end of the school, where the books which compose it * are covered with dust, and defaced by the boys with ink and erasures.

"Orders made at severall Courts of Assistants, held by the worshipfull Company of Mercers, relative to *scholars* of St. Paul's school intending to offer themselves as candidates for exhibitions.

"1732, March 16. Ordered, that no scholar be permitted to petition for an exhibition, who does not lodge his petition in the Clerk's office one month at least before the apposition court; and that the Clerk communicate the same to the Wardens of the school for the time being."

"1754, March 22. That, when any petitions are presented to the Court of Assistants for exhibitions to be granted to scholars educated in this school, the High Master shall be called in, and asked as to the qualifications of such scholars as shall have so petitioned."

"1763, March 24. That no scholar who shall go to the University without the consent of the Court of Assistants, or the Surveyor Accomptant of the school for the time being, be permitted to petition for any one of the school exhibitions."

* A catalogue of which, 1724, is given by Dr. Knight.

“ 1773, March 11. That no scholar be permitted to petition for an exhibition until he shall have been full four years in the school, upon the foundation, by the appointment of the Surveyor Accomptant for the time being.”

Dr. Roberts has been so good as to inform me, that the Captain of the school leaves it at Easter, with an exhibition which is not confined to any particular College, amounting to 40*l.* *per annum* for four years, and 50*l.* for three succeeding years. This is tenable with any collegiate preferment except a fellowship.

Two of the exhibitions are for St. John's, Cambridge, at 10*l.* each.

The Cambridge University Calendar says, p. 112, under Trinity College, “ Five (Exhibitions), Mr. Perry, 10*l.* *per annum* each, to scholars from St. Paul's school, London. If the number is incomplete, the 50*l.* is shared equally amongst them.” And in page 78, Benet College, “ One, 1781, by John Stock, esq; patrons, governors of St. Paul's school; value 30*l.* a year, with the accumulation during a vacancy, except 15*l.* paid to the college; appropriated to a student from St. Paul's school.”

There are twenty-seven exhibitions belonging to this valuable seminary.

The lands and tenements given by the munificent Founder for support of the school were of the annual amount of 118*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

The manors were in Buckinghamshire, those of Berwick and Vach in Barton.

The following particulars relating to Vach are from the register of deeds executed by the prior and convent of St. John's of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell, now in the British Museum.

An indenture, dated July 1, 1511, 3 Henry VIII. between Thomas Docwra, prior, and John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, and the Keepers of Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers.

Henry VIII. in 1510, “ by letters patent, granted licence, at the instance of the said Dean, to the Mercers, to have and receive lands, &c. to the value of 53*l.* *per annum*, over and above all charges, of any person or persons; they wishing to grant, give, or bequeath, for the support of a master and usher, or two ushers, and other things necessary for the continuance of the new school founded by the Dean, in the church-yard of the Cathedral church of Saint Poule, of London; by reason of the which grant, the said Dean sued for a writ of *ad quod dampnum*, directed to the escheators of the county of Bucks, in which was contained the manor of Vache, in Aston, and other manors in the same county. It was returned in Chancery, that the manor of Vache was held of the King in chief, according to records in the Exchequer; but the Prior of St. John's shewed in a deed,

deed, that the manor was held of him, as in the right of the hospital, by the service of "feutie," and the rent of 3l. 7s. to be paid to the hospital." We find that neither the Dean or his counsel knew of the above deed, but supposed that the Dean had paid his rent as a rent soke, and not as a rent service.

The dispute was concluded by this indenture, which gave the Mercers licence to hold the manor, saving to the Prior and hospital the above rent and service.

The preceding agreement contradicts the assertion of Erasmus, p. 189, who says that the Dean refused all assistance in pecuniary matters towards founding the school. On the contrary, here is an invitation from Collet himself for 53l. *per annum*; whether any person accepted it, some future Historian may possibly learn of some *future* Committee of Mercers.

According to Dr. Knight, the Dean estimated the annual expences of the school at 79l. 8s. 4d.; and the annual overplus at 38l. 16s. 3d.

The antient school was burnt in 1666; it was rebuilt 1670, by the Mercers' company, under the particular direction of Robert Ware, esq. warden of the school, as appears by the ensuing lines, which hang in the library at present.

"Pueri in hac scholâ gratis erudiendi sunt

CLIII tantum ad numerum sedium:

Quod faustum sit et felix!

Ad feræ posteritatis imitationem, famæque suæ

Æternitatem: post luctuosam Urbis Londini deflagrationem

A. D. M.DC.LXVI. amplissima Mercerorum Societas,

fidem Fundatori τῇ μακαρίτῃ datam, sanctissimè persolvens,

Scholam hanc de integro extruendam suscepit

A. D. M.DC.LXX. perfecit, D^{no} Ricardo Ford, Equite, Urbis Prætorè;

Ricardo Clutterbuck Armigero, Societatis Magistro:

Scholæ vero custode totiusque negotii assiduo diligentissimoque,

Procuratore Roberto Ware Armigero.

Εὐλογία Κυρίου ἐπὶ κεφαλῆς δικαίᾳ,

Prov. x. 6.

Ἡ μνημὴ αὐτῆς μετ' ἐγκυριαίων.

v. 8.

St. Paul's school is certainly a good building, and would be an excellent opposite to the Cathedral, if the street between them had been a hundred instead of thirty or forty feet wide.

It is a parallelogram extending North and South, almost directly facing the chancel of St. Paul's church. The North wing, consisting of large and elegant apartments,

ments, are occupied by Dr. Roberts; the South, equally commodious, are those of Mr. Wood, the *Surmaister*, or principal usher. Mr. Edwards, whose office supercedes that of the antient chaplain, resides in the Old Change, East of the school room, which contains at the South end an elevated chair, carved with some taste, with Dean Colet's arms, and the Mercers' company's crest, inclosed in a wreath of flowers.

An old bust of the worthy Dean has been recently copied by the late Mr. Bacon, in statuary marble, and the attitude improved; which is placed above the High Master's seat. This admirable artist has given the features all that animation and expression which belonged to his chissel beyond any of his contemporaries.

Dr. Roberts has inscribed over his throne, "*Intendas animum studiis et rebus honestis.*"

On the left side of the chair is a white marble bust of the late High Master, Mr. Thicknesse, quite in the stile of an *antient Roman*; which was there placed by a voluntary subscription of his grateful scholars.

The motto over the entrance is "*Doce, disce, aut discede.*"

Dr. Knight has given an entertaining account of the Masters of St. Paul's School, from the foundation to 1724. I should have wished to complete the list, had I been furnished with materials.

I have been favoured by Dr. Roberts with a beautiful little book, printed only for friends, containing Verses spoken in answer to an Oration in Praise of Commerce, April 24, 1800; and Verses spoken on leaving St. Paul's School, May 5, 1802; the production of William Sharpe, now of Trinity College, Cambridge; who dedicates them, in very flattering terms, to his respectable Master. The reader must admire the following apostrophe, from page 25, addressed to the memory of Dr. Colet:

"But, while my vent'rous song attempts to show
The calm enjoyments that from Learning flow,
Can I forget whose pious hand has shed
These valued blessings on my favour'd head;
Whose goodness here, in rich abundance plac'd,
Fair Learning's fruit, and bade me freely taste?
Ah, no! thy name, indelibly impress'd,
Shall live for ever in my grateful-breast:
To thee our first, best thanks, are justly due,
Sage Friend of Learning, and of Virtue too;

Who

Who, blest'd by Heaven with an active mind,

Warm'd with a gen'rous love for all mankind,

Like a true patriot saw, with anxious pain,

His country bound in Superstition's chain,

And boldly dar'd to chase the fiend away,

And blest the world with Truth's returning day."

The church-yard of St. Paul's is inclosed by a very rich and extremely strong railing of iron; which appears calculated to last as long as the church itself.

A large solitary elm-tree grows directly opposite the trunk-maker's door, in the North-East corner of the yard appropriated to the parish of St. Faith.

Rivington's is a most respectable firm of booksellers, on the North side of St. Paul's church; and, on the same side, Newbery, for many years, issued shoals of little useful publications for children; a library which I well remember possessing when nearly 4000 miles from England; and I date my first partiality for literature to have arisen from the *splendid bindings*, and *beautiful wooden engravings*, of Francis Newbery, whose son and namesake has since honourably acquired a very ample fortune, on the East side of the church-yard, by the sale of Dr. James's Fever-powder, and other valuable patent medicines; whilst the widow of another Francis Newbery, of the same family, has also acquired a handsome competence at the North-West corner of the church-yard, by uniting the sale of patent medicines to that of a well-selected juvenile library. At this latter shop have the monthly labours of Sylvanus Urban been regularly published for the last thirty years. Johnson's is another large and long-established concern in books; and, of late, the publications of his neighbour Phillips have rivalled those of veterans in the trade.

The rest of the houses, which are handsome and respectable, are shops for several jewellers, opticians (among whom the house of Dollond is pre-eminently to be named), upholsterers, and other trades.

THE OLD CHURCH OF ST. PAUL.

If the architect had taken the antient design for a model, when repairing the church, in the reigns of James I. and Charles, he would have saved his memory much reproach. Unhappily, Jones aimed at improvement, and the consequence was a grand Corinthian portico, placed before a heterogeneous mass, even plainer than the Tuscan order.

The sides of the nave and transepts were equally preposterous with the enriched windows and clumsy pilasters, or, more properly, abutments. Compare the antient windows with their mullions, so elegantly ramified, and the buttresses terminating in carved pinnacles, with those by Jones; and shall we not exclaim against alterations and deviations of every kind in those noble works of our ancestors?

CLERKENWELL, ST. JAMES.

ABOUT one hundred yards North of the Sessions-house at Clerkenwell, stands a pump. On it is a leaden plate, inscribed, "For the better accommodation of the neighbourhood, this pump was removed to the spot where it now stands. The spring by which it is supplied is situated four feet Eastward; and round it, as history informs us, the parish clerks of London in remote ages annually performed sacred plays. That custom caused it to be denominated *Clerks' Well*; and from which this parish derived its name. The water was greatly esteemed by the prior and brethren of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and the Benedictine nuns in the neighbourhood;" and, I may very truly add, by the present inhabitants.

This place was well chosen for the above purpose. The ground rising considerably formed a natural amphitheatre for the crowds, which long performances, and the great personages who honoured them with their presence, probably collected. The Creation of the World was the subject of eight days wonder, in the time of Henry the Fourth, as we are told by Stowe. It is barely probable that this could have been even tolerably represented, when we consider the variety of scenery requisite to render it intelligible. Neither can I well comprehend how the story could be spun out through eight days: certainly it must have been much admired, or curiosity must have been very prevalent with our forefathers. I am afraid the want of scenes, and other deficiencies, would have attracted smaller audiences at this time, were the parish clerks to follow the example of their predecessors.

The priory on the summit of this hill must have had a commanding and beautiful prospect, for we will suppose that the grounds before it to the West were in that rural and pleasing state in which the vicinity of Highgate and Hampstead are at present.

Jordan Brisset, we are informed, presented Robert, a priest, with fourteen acres of land for the site of this priory, and he gave a piece of ground for building a mill. Richard Beauvais, bishop of London, about the same time, presented the nunnery lands at Muswell. But we are in the dark with respect to the erection of the building, or whether Robert pursued the methods adopted by Rahere and Al-fune, and begged for necessaries to go on with it, or whether funds were otherwise provided.

The Cotton Library contains the Register of this priory *; where the following particulars occur, relating to their charters and gifts.

“ Stephanus rex Anglie, &c. De confirmat’ Henr’ reg’ Anglie p’ omnib’ donatorib’ per Angliam. De cōfirmacione H. Rex Anglie. De confirmacōe Henr’ Reg’ Anglie. De advocacione reg’ Ricard’ de Anglia sup’ diēas p’orisse de Clerk’. De confirmacione reg’ Ricard’ de donaconib’ pbor’ virorum in Anglia ad domum S’c’e Marie de Clerk’. De confirmacōe reg’ H. De confirmacōe reg’ H. Ditto. Ditto. De confirmacōe regis Hen. Reg’ Anglie de loco nostro in quo manemus, et de omib’ aliis sbscriptis. Idem de confirmacōe regis Hen. De donacone et cōfirmacōe Stephi reg’. De confirmacōe H. com’ fil’ reg’ Scot. De confirmacōe Willi reg’ Scot’. De cōfirm’one Reg’ Malcol’ Scotie. De cōfirm’ reg’ Will’ de Scot’. De c’firm’ comit’ David fr’ Reg’ Scot. De dono Rob’ti filii Sewini de Northampton in Totenham. De dono Johis Blundi fil’ Rob’ Blundi. De dono Johānis Albi cum corpore suo. De dono Reginaldi de Warena. De dono Matildis de Ros de molendino de Hildrikesham. De dono Henr’ de Effex de ecclia de Walden. Confirmatio Hugonis de Effex’ fil’ Henrici sup’ ead’. Confirmation of the gift of Hugh de Mandeville earl of Effex, of Walden, by Richard and William bishops of London. Gift of William de Mandeville of 100 solidates of land at Edelmeton. De donac’ Humfrid’ et Rob’ Delamare et Galfrid’ de Amblie de reddit’ de Langeford. De cōcessione et cōfirm’ Will’ Marcell de eccl’ia de Bleneford. De dono Gaufr’ Martel de marca reddit’ apud Wincest’. De dono Maur’ de Lanc’ de Dereflea. De dono Henr’ Foliot in barra versus Smethefeld in loco ubi dom’ fundat’ est. De dono Jordani fil’ Radlf’ de XIII aēs. De dono Sanfoñ prope Witewellebeche. De dono Letie de Munteni ī Clerckenwell. De dono Mauric’ de Totham sup’ eēm de Toth’. De dono Maur’ de Totha’ de xv acr’. De dono Henr’ de Foliot de t̄ra in Stebenheth. De dono Symon’ fil’ Symonis de t̄ra ī manerio de Horhelle. De dono Henr’ Foliot et Letie ux’ ej’ de 3 acr’ in villa de Clerkenwelle intra vallum ve’ris vit’iarii versus aquilonem et 3 acr’ intra 5 acras earund’ monialium et vet’ fossatum. De dono Muriel de Munteigni in Newentone. De dono Henr’ Foliot de Lodderefwelle. De dono Lēie de Munteni serviciu’ Salom’. De dono Muriel de Munteigni de eodem. De donacone Rob’ fil’ Mengi de terra in Willingehale. De dono Rob’ Bryto in Wanstede. Ex dono Rob’ti de Beche de Hasingefeld. Ex dono Rog’ des Bancs in Winepolt’. Ex dono Willi de Rave in Kingeston. Ex dono Will’i fil’ Warini ī villa de Ewerfdon. Ex dono Adam de Mandevilla

* Faustina, B. ii. 3.

in Keddewitt. Ex dono Rog' de Pyroß in Brembolea. De dono Bertram' fil' Terici fil' Verematum de la Hyde & de Newentone. Ex dono Johis Boqûte ī Edelmeton. p dono Mich' Cap'li et uxor' ej' terr' Robti de Mointen in Burftona ecclie de Cramaville sup' x solidat' reddit in Toſſoch'. p dono elemoñcie de Seintcler in Welune. Ex dono Hub'ti ex capit'lo S'ti Pauli Lond'. Ex cēſſione Walteri Jerofol' Hospital' sup' x acras. Ex cēſſione Arnold' Jerofolim' sup' x acras. Ex dono Margaret' de Ripay in Newenham et de Heyford. p dono Ade fil' Johannis de Fugeleſton in p'och' de Sydingeburne. De cēſſione et dimiſſio'e Math'i Blundi f. S. B. ī poch' de Colekereche. De dono Symonis le Whyte in p'och' Sancti Stephani sup' Walebroch. De dono Alani fil' Alani de Moreweye i p'och' St. Petri in Weſtcheap. De dono Marfilii de Walencia de magna felda in Weſtcheap in paroch' S'ti Petri. De vendicōe Will'i filii Jordani Ranulfo de Stanmore drapar' in p'och' S'ti Botulph ex' Aldreſgate. De dono Alexandri Langſhals in p'ochia S. Lawrencii verſus Thamifiam. De dono Wlfrich et Nich' et Yfabell' fil' David Cecilie fil' Ailmari Kenſtan i p'och' S'ti Mich' vſus ripam Regis. De dono Stephani fil' Reinardi in p'och' Omniū S'c'or' in Bredeſtrate. De dono Roſie Avenar' relicte Alani in p'ochia de Winothemariecheriche. De dono Helveſie vidue in p'och' S'ci Vedaſti. De dono Symonis Blundi fil' Rob' B. in p'och' S'ci Martini sup' ripam Regis. De dono Brichmer de Haverille in p'ochia S'ce Brigide ult' Flete. Thome de Haverelle in Godruns lane in p'och' S'ti Vedaſti. De dono Galfrid' Blundi ī p'och' S'ci Mich' v'ſus Thamifiam. De dono Pet' Newelonis in vico verſus Cornhell. De dono Andree fil' Pet' Newenton in Melcſtrete. De dono Alani fil' Petri in p'och' S'ti Audoeni. De dono Hugonis de Nevile in p'och' S. Magni v'ſus pontem. De dono Salomon de Baſing in Hunilane. De dono Agnet' Beket in p'och' de Colemanekirche. De dono Matild' de Barne in p'och' S'ti Elfegi. De dono Thome de Barne in p'och' S'te Marie Magdalene in Melcſtrete. Johis fil' Bauldewine in p'och' S'te Marie des Arches. De legatione Andree cap'ſt eccl'ie S'te Agnet'. De dono H. fil' Kerni in eſcambium in par' de Wulnothmariechirche. De cōfirm' hoſp' S'ci Bartholomei Emero le Lorimer t're apud Holeburne. De dono Thurſtani juxta Dunefgate. De dono Will'i fil' Ric' juxta ripam regis in ſocha monachor' Cant', &c. &c. &c." Including grants of lands, &c. in moſt of the towns of Middleſex.

Among the benefactors are the families of Mandeville and Warren.

Jordan Briffet and his wife Muriel were buried, according to the Register of St. John of Jeruſalem, in that priory.

“ Y^e Names of y^e Priorefs of Clerkenwell.

“ Cristine, an^o ix of S. reg.; Ermegardis Ric. i.; Hawys; Elyanor; Alefia; Cæfely; Margery Whatvyll, xxxvj. zer of m^d H.; Ifabell; Alis Oxeney lvii zer iij. H.; Almeys Marcy; Denise Bras; Margery Bray; Johña Lewkenor xxxv^{to} Jone Fullam E. tēii xvij an^o; Edeyne Let; Katin’ Braybrok; Luce Attwod Ric. v^{to}; Johne Vyeyne H. iij^{ti} iij^{to}; Margret Bakewell; Ifabell Wyntworth H. vi tēio; Margareta Bull H. vj^{ti} xxxij^{do}; Agnes Clifford E. iij^{to} tredecimo an^o die Omniū S’cor’ A.D. m^c.c^c.c^c; Katrine Grene E. iij^{to}; Ifabell Howffey.”

As this list contains one name more than that copied by Newcourt, which he says he had from Fuller’s Church History, Edeyne Let, and some other particulars; I thought it right to insert an exact transcript from the original Register.

Ifabella Sackville had not then been elected, who was of the noble family now earls of Dorset. She was the last priorefs; and was buried near the high altar, with an inscription, purporting she was priorefs at the time of the dissolution.

In the churchwardens’ book for the year 1570 is the following entry: “ The Lady Izabel Sackfield was buryd in the quyr off Clarkynwell, some tyme pryrys off the same chyrche. Ped to the curat, Thomas Cortys, for the breekeing off the grownd, 10s.

Item, for the great bell, 3s. 4d.

It. for the pelis *, 20d.

She being buryd the 24 day of Octobre, 1570.”

This house, so many years used to the honour of God, and the Assumption of our Lady, by nuns of the order of St. Benedict, fell by the fiat of Henry VIII. to rise no more; and was valued, according to Dugdale, at 262l. 19s. and by Speed at 282l. 16s. 5d. The former agrees with the valuation in the Court of First Fruits and Tenths, where it is thus mentioned: “ Priorii de Clerkenwell 262l. 19s.

Monafter^m de } Terre et possessiones } v l. bona 30 l. muſum 25 di.”
Clerkenwell, } et ecclia, }

A specimen of the produce of part of the property belonging to the priory I shall give from the rate-book of Philip and Mary.

Their lands in the parishes of Wankeſey and Pevenſey, in the county of Suffex, of the yearly value of 25s. were sold to Sir Richard Sackvyle for 25l.

Newcourt ſays, the ſite of the nunnery at length became the inheritance of the Right Hon. Sir William Cavendiſh, knt. Lord Ogle, Viſcount Mansfield, Earl, then

* Pall.

Marquis, and at last Duke of Newcastle. The mansion of this noble family stood Westward of the present church. The ground has been built on in the neighbourhood of it, and is still called Newcastle Place. The beautiful print of the Duke in Birch's book, by Houbraken, bears in the countenance a commanding but rather grave expression. Those opposite characteristics may readily be accounted for. Every thing he held dear was at one time on the verge of being torn from him, through the turbulence of faction. His absence from his country, and the death of Charles I. to whom he was tenderly attached, were strong excitements to grief. His courage, and the command he held, gave him a martial air; and the consciousness of superior qualifications may be traced in his attitude. He died in 1676, aged 84, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, under a superb monument.

The priory has been so far demolished, that only one piece of a wall, to the North of the church, is left.

The remains of the cloisters, originally engraved for the Gentleman's Magazine 1785, are shown in the annexed plate.

To understand many of the following particulars, it will be necessary to state, that the church of Clerkenwell was granted, for terms of years by the Crown, to some of the inhabitants, in trust, to use as a parish church; and it so continued till the 12th of Elizabeth; when she granted it, in fee, to one Downing and another, as to the priory it had belonged.

From those it passed to others, and from them to others, by deeds enrolled in Chancery, till it came to Edward Drake, of whom the parishioners purchased it, with part of the parish stock. Drake, on the 2d of June 1656, granted the church and yard to Berners, and others, in trust, for the use of the parish, for ever, charged with the annual sum of 4l. 18s. 9d. for the maintenance of a curate*.

PARISH ANNALS.

Paid by the churchwardens 1584, for minister's and sexton's wages, and for bread and wine, 53l. 18s. 3d.

In the year 1587, 47l. were expended in law suits, endeavouring to prove St. James's to be a parish church, and the right to tithes. One William Birch promised, in the same year, to do all he could for renewing the lease of the church to the parish only, and to obtain an absolute rule, how the tithes should

* Communicated by Abraham Rhodes, esq. to whom I am under many obligations.

be enjoyed for ever. These proceedings are generally registered in so imperfect a manner, that we are frequently left in the dark with respect to the result; which is the case in this instance.

It appears that Mrs. Dorothy Ley was prosecuted for trespassing on a piece of ground on the North of the quire, which "in times past had been an eyle or quire." Thus we find the church had been partly demolished for some years previous to 1587.

The present incumbent would hail with joy "the vickeridge hows, with a little orchard adjoining unto ye same house Northward," which was "holden by intrusion" of Antonio Palmer, gent. and sued for, *could he find it.*

1602. Many years had elapsed ere the expences of the above suit were paid, or another had been commenced, for that or some other cause; for the churchwardens paid Mr. Benningefield, Aug. 7, in full satisfaction of the money which he paid for the case of the parsonage, 10l. 12s. 6d.

1611, June 12. Paid to Thomas Taylor, for plaisteringe and repairinge the vyckeridge house 22s.

For two loade of dounge, to fyll the hole in the vickeradge garden 1s.

For the cleansing of the vyckeradg house, and carrying away the rubbythe 2s. 6d.

For poweles and wyar, to sett up the rose trees in the vyckaradg garden, 16d.

To a gardener, one day and a half, at 20d. the daye, for trymminge the garden, and setting up the roses, 2s. 6d.

This vicarage house must have been one of the best near London; for the situation at that time, when surrounded by fields and trees, and on an eminence, must have made it very pleasant. When we add to this, the orchard and garden of roses, we wish to see it restored. No other mention is made of it.

1591. Mr. Fletcher, minister, had a salary of 20l. *per annum*; for which he was to find a person to preach every month, besides his quarterly sermons. And he further agreed, to procure one or two persons to officiate every Sunday, on being paid 6l. 13s. 4d. *per annum* more; making the 20l. forty marks *per year*.

1596. The churchwardens had committed some most flagrant offence, for which they were excommunicated; and the charges are very modestly placed to the account of the parish.

Paid unto Mr. Dr. Stanhope, for an excommiacion, that he sent agaynste Mr. Trappes and myself, 5s. 3d.

Given unto Mr. Dr. Stanhope, for his paynes in cōing to our church, 10s.

Paid

Paid at Mr. Dr. Stanhope's office, for that we wer excommunicated, 2s. 4d.

Paid, delivering in of the article in aſſayne for which we wer excofnated, 6s.

Gowing before Mr. Dr. Stanopes conceſſing an intimacion ſent to our church by him, 4s. 5d.

1598. Paid unto Mr. Dr. Stanhope, for that our Regeſter Booke was not engroſſed in parchment, 2s. 8d.

Paid to Mr. Dr. Stanhope, when we ſhewed him o^r Regeſter Booke in parchment, to be diſcharged out of his office, 2s. 8d.

Mr. Dr. Stanhope ſeems to have been very attentive to his duty, at leaſt in the latter inſtance; for I know of nothing more neceſſary than registers fairly written and accurately kept. It is an unfortunate circumſtance, that many of our churches are ſo damp, that, notwithstanding the fires in veſtry rooms, the books of remote date are in ſome caſes much decayed; principally thoſe of paper.

An aſſeſſment was made, 1592, for men and money for the Queen's ſervice. The knights and gentlemen were to give at their diſcretion, others 2d. in the pound.

As the times were ſaid to be dangerous, the pariſh was charged, towards paying for foldiers as a guard to her Maſteſty at Whitehall, in 1600, the ſubſidy-men 2d. in the pound, and others 3d.

1601. Paid all the damages att the buſines was abowt the Earle of Eſſex, for ſhott, powder, and matches, 5s.

It now becomes neceſſary to ſhow the number of arms this preparation was for, and the ſtate they were in.

1598. Paide unto Goodman Horne, for making of the place for the armor, 20s.

1603. Paid to Lieutenaunt Awſten, for half a year's contrabucion for our feaven armors.

1607. Paid unto Peter Brownrigge, armorer, for makinge cleean of the armes of the church, and repayreinge the wants of the ſame, 41s.

The impatient Earl ſeems to have acted without much foreſight, in relying upon the aſſiſtance of the populace, when endeavouring to raiſe followers. This pariſh remote from the ſcene of action having been in a ſtate of alarm againſt him, and buſy with their church militant arms, ſhot, powder, and matches, argues that he had little reaſon.

CHURCH RENTS.

1598. Paid unto Mr. Durdent, for makinge and engrossinge of the lease of the church, 12s. 8d.

1608. Paid for the rent of the church unto Sir William Fortescue, knight, for one halfe year, ended at o^r Lay-d last past, *six pence*.

1630. Paid to Sir William Forteskew, k^t, for 1 q^ters rent, for our pⁱsh church of St. James Clerkenwell, 5l.

It seems probable that Sir William Fortescue generously gave the parish the preceding half-year's rent, and merely received the 6d. as an acknowledgment from the churchwardens.

1604. Payde for a newe fyn booke of comone prayer of the largest paper, imbossed, 7s. 6d.

1606. P^d unto Mosse and Browne, for killinge of dogges, 1s.

1621. The Right Rev^d Father in God y^e Lord Bishop of London did disallow of two commissions for vestries formerly graunted. The one, for that Dr. Edwards was deade, who, with the consent of the bishop then beinge, did approve of it. They then applied for a new commission, to enable the minister and churchwardens, with sixteen inhabitants, as a vestry, to make regulations, &c. We are not informed of the issue.

1623. The parishioners were assessed 18d. in the pound for the rebuilding of the steeple, &c. &c.; which had fallen down, and greatly damaged the church.

Lead sold high in the year 1624, and they resolved to dispose of all that belonged to the tower. The money was used for taking down the shattered ruins that remained, and for removing the rubbish in the church.

Part of the materials for rebuilding the steeple were valued thus, in 1629: "19 lodes and 6 foote of timber, at 30s. *per* load; 20 ton of Oxfordshire stone, 20l.

This businefs cost 800l.

According to Stowe's continuators, it was so badly put together that it fell a second time. This circumstance is not noticed in the books.

1633. Leave was given to the Earl of Newcastle to erect a gallery in the church for his family.

1635. The church plate was sold, and "2 payre of double gilt chalices and covers, of a broad fashion, to lay bread on," bought.

1638. "A fence, or pale," was ordered to be erected, to extend from the North side of the chancel to the pale over against it, for a burial place.

1654. "Mr. Edward Sparke, D. D." officiated in the church during a vacancy in the curacy; and, on the 22d of May, Sir George Strode, and six others, were chosen to treat with him on account of his preaching. He undertook all the duty without any specified allowance.

In September following, Tingle, the churchwarden, was ordered by the vestry to take possession of the church, and keep out every clergyman who attempted to enter, till a choice by election was made. I do not find that this prohibition was extended to Sparke, but it serves to shew with what vehemence the contest was carried on.

1655, 13 Dec. James Sibbald, D. D. was chosen.

1660. Sparke seems to have still held his ground, for an agreement, not altogether unlike a partnership, took place between them, by which it was settled each party should have what he thought right.

The restoration of monarchy brought with it a spirit of resistance in Dr. Sibbald to the *republican* forms of proceeding by election for the curacy. Accordingly, he claimed to be considered as vicar of Clerkenwell, and have his appointment from the king by presentation. This intention was so totally disapproved of by the parishioners, that they talked of revoking his election, and ordered the surplice to be secured in the vestry, the pulpit and reading desk to be locked, and even to call for the aid of the civil power, if necessary, to oppose his entrance. He probably thought proper to make some concessions, which secured him till October 1662; when, whatever were his professions, they proved insincere, for he still stiled himself *vicar*.

This roused their indignation to such a height, that it only arose from his long residence in the parish, being 30 years, that they forgave him, on making a recantation publicly in the church, and before the Bishop of London. He continued till 1666 their *curate*.

An old newspaper relates a transaction during the troubles of those times, in which Sibbald was involved in much personal danger. A party of soldiers attacked the house of Lady Bullock, on Clerkenwell-Green, robbed it of 50 pieces of gold, and tore five rich rings from her ladyship's fingers. The Doctor resided near her,

and being alarmed, rose, and gently remonstrated with them from his window. They fired at him three times, but fortunately missed him. A servant of Lady Bullock's was wounded. This affair happened March 22, 1644.

The burial-ground on Clerkenwell Green, South-east of the church, was purchased in the year 1673, of the Earl of Northampton; and the inhabitants were assessed 100*l.* either in part payment or as the whole, which is not mentioned. The next year his Lordship presented them with a spring, during pleasure, for the use of the poor. The overseers, &c. immediately leased it to John Cross, brewer, for 21 years, at 40*s.* *per annum*. Nothing is now known of the site of this gift.

1677. Sir Henry Dawes gave the parish a piece of ground, held by him on lease, from Baliol college, Oxford, at a pepper-corn rent.

1691. Josias Berners, esq. was patron in trust for the parish; who, by desire of the parish, presented Dewel Peed. This gentleman engaged to resign the curacy at a month's notice, on pain of forfeiting a sum of money.

1712. Edmund Howard gave the parish 100*l.* towards erecting a charity-school.

At a vestry, held Nov. 13, 1715, it was moved a monument should be erected to Bishop Burnet, in consideration of 20 guineas paid to the poor. Granted.

1718. The parish petitioned for rebuilding the church.

1719. The church was robbed of the communion linen, the surplices, and pall.

1720. A gallery was built, pursuant to the will of Thomas Cross, esq. for the charity children.

1725. The repairs of the church cost upwards of 500*l.*

1735. A painting of the Blessed Virgin and Christ was placed over the altar; but it occasioned so much discontent, the churchwardens were compelled to take it down. There is a print of this picture in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1735.

1775. Poor rates 3*s.* in the pound, rack rent.

I have made it a rule in this pursuit not to approach too near the present day in my researches. By so doing, I devoutly hope I may keep clear of all offence. Occurrences of 70 or 80 years past may surely be supposed to be divested of all personal feelings: with those of late date it may be otherwise; and therefore further I do not wish to proceed. Let this then serve as an answer to those who object to my omitting all modern transactions. I have endeavoured to be equally guarded in my extracts. May each parish pronounce I have not offended!

The

The church of St. James, being very old, and much out of repair, petitions were presented to Parliament for permission to rebuild it. In consequence, a bill was brought in by Mr. Jervoise, Dec. 7, 1788, and passed, for that purpose. This act authorised trustees to raise money on bonds, and by the sale of annuities, and to make a rate for the payment of the interest.

The final demolition of this antient structure was thus decreed; and, accordingly, they proceeded to the work. Mr. Pennant, in his London, has given a view of it when half destroyed. A cat was found in one of the walls, inclosed in a little square cavity, probably entombed alive: if so, to the endless disgrace of the workmen, whom we find, by this instance, to have been equally inhuman with some of the populace of our day, in torturing unresisting animals; which of all cowardice is most detestable. They certainly little supposed poor Grimalkin would have been preserved 600 years, and afterwards inclosed in a glass case as a curiosity (as she now is) at the Crown tavern, near the church. Without doubt the oldest *cat* mummy extant in Europe.

Mr. Rhodes has obligingly favoured me with the following inscriptions, copied by him, previous to their removal from the antient church. Those antecedent to 1700 I shall not give at length, for the reason mentioned in the parish of St. Alphage.

Lady Berkeley, 1585. This lady was found in a perfect state, dressed in the fashion of the times, with brown gloves on her hands; but immediately closed up. Francis Whit, 1566. Elizabeth Tresham, 1640. Thomas Wayte, 1642. Charles Sibbald, 1645. Jacobus Sibbald. Anna Bedingfield, CICIDCLXIIII. Anne Boothe, 1667. William Booth, son of George Lord Delamere, 1661. Countess Dowager of Exeter, 1653. Sir John Thowrogood, knt. 1656. William Thowrogood, 1691. George Strode, 1663. John Nelthorpe, 1669. Roger Wood, 1609. Eliz Bullock, 1644. Francis Selater, 1685.

The particulars which follow were copied from plates found in digging the foundations.

The Hon. Mrs. Grace Naylor, wife to George Naylor, esq. died April the 18, 1710, aged 24.

Harry Sidney, esq. son to Robert Viscount Lisle, only son to the Right Hon. Philip Earl of Leicestershire, departed this life y^e 9th May, in y^e year of our Lord 1692, in y^e 15 month and y^e 20th day of his age.

Mrs.

Mrs. Dorothy Sidney, 4th daughter to Rob^t Viscount Lisle, only sonne to the R^t Hon. Philip Earle of Leicester, dep^d this mortal life the 25 day of April, in the yeare of our Lord 1689, 10th day of her age.

On the South wall of the nave: "Near this place, under a black marble, lies interred the body of George Riley, late of St. James's, Westminster, son of John and Ann Riley, of the same parish, who are also buried near him. He was exemplary in a virtuous and sober life, and a most affectionate and tender husband. To whose much-esteemed memory Margaret, his disconsolate widow, erected this monument. He departed this life 5 Nov. 17—, aged 51 years.

"Also the body of Mrs. Margaret Riley, Sep. 25, 1755, aged 66 years. And Mrs. Elizabeth Caslon (niece of the above George Riley), 28th Nov. aged 60 years."

Same side: "Here lieth interred the body of Walter Baynes, of the Middle Temple, gent. (2d son of Richard Baynes, of Laingley, county of York, gent.); who departed this life the 8 day of March, 1745, aged 91 years. To whose ever valuable memory this monument is erected, by his only son, Walter Baynes, of the Middle Temple, esq.

Thrice happy man! whom, when his years decline

(His fortune and his fame by worthy means

Attain'd), and equal to his moderate mind.

His life approv'd by all the wife and good.

The Heavens receive to rest.

And Mrs. Elizabeth Baynes, widow of the said Walter Baynes, died the 9 of Aug. 1759, aged 75. She was one of the best of wives, a good mother, and a good woman, and a sincere Christian."

On the North wall, under the tower, "Near this place lies interred ye body of Mrs. Elizabeth Myddleton, eldest daughter of Sir Hugh M. k^t and bar^t of Nottingham, who departed this life Jan. 6th, 1725, in the 43d year of her age."

"Francis Naylor, 1700."

Another, "To the memory of Caleb Newton, gent. the eldest son of James Newton, gent. late of this parish, who died the 7th of Sep^r, 1722, æt. 53.

"Whose mortal body near this place doth lye,

Till Christ his Saviour shall it glorifie.

"Also Ann Newton, his wife, who died the 1st of February, 1726, æt. 63."

In

In the South-east angle of the altar,

“ Hic hic fiste precor gradum viator,
 Et fundas tumulo suspirium breve,
 En parvâ jacet hâc in urnâ dives,
 Maturum decus, filia nobilis,
 Dolenda ingenio potens recumbit.
 Quacum et omnis Amor et Veneres jacent.
 Busto frigidulæ, decensque virtus.
 Quid firmum statues, quid terrenum putes
 Mansurum inviolabile, viator,
 Expers cum dubiâ lege necessitas
 Hanc Regum cineri domum paravit.
 Eheu hoc thalamo marmoris exulent
 Sales innocui, Lusus, Gratiæque,
 Hanc lugent inquieti juvenes,
 Hanc lugent puellulæ.

“ This monument was erected in memory of Mrs. Anne Margetson, interred near this place, by her father-in-law, colonel George Carpenter.”

“ In hopes of a blessed resurrection, near this place lieth interred the body of Mrs. Eliz^h Staples, of this parish, late wife of Mr. Robert Staples, citⁿ and stationer of London, and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Mathew Bryan, who departed this life May y^e 19th, 1729, aged 42 years. O remember that my life was wind. Mine eye shall no more see good. The eye of him that hath seen, and shall see me no more. Thine eyes are upon me, and I am not. Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him.”

“ Propè jacet pia filia, uxor optima, infausta mater, Elizabetha Partridge, proles unica Thomæ Holder de Northwold in com. Norfolk. armigeri, et Bridgettæ uxoris ejus. Nupta (suo et parentum gaudio) Henrico Partridge è Medio Templo armigero, copula fœlici quidem et fragili! primam nempe infantulam enixa doloribus et febre correpta,

Obiit die 17 Januarii, A. D. 1702. ætat. 17.

Eheu mariti et parentum lacrymæ et desiderium.”

“ Here lye the remains of Master Thomas Keeling, the youngest son of Joseph Keeling, esq. and Alice his wife, of this parish, who deceased the 9th day of March, 1773, aged 5 years.

“ If

“ If filial fondness, or parental love,
 Could e’er the certain stroke of Death remove,
 This relic had not early moulder’d here,
 Nor claim’d his parents’ never-ceasing tear.
 Like a fair rose, that budded on the spray,
 And seem’d so fair, Death would no longer stay,
 But violently snatch’d him hence away.”

One of the bells descended from the nunnery, and had on it an invocation to St. Nicholas. The inscription was engraved, and inserted in the Gentleman’s Magazine for June 1788, together with a print of the tomb of Sir William Weston, the last prior of St. John of Jerusalem. See the annexed plate. His skeleton was found, and was not unlike the representation on his tomb.

I am happy in presenting the reader with the engraving of a prelate, over whose body was inscribed,

“ Contegit hoc marmor Doctorem nomine Bellum *,

Qui bene tam rexit præfulis officium;

Moribus, ingenio, vitæ pietate vigeat

Laudatis cunctis, cultus et eloquio.

A. D. 1556, die Aug. 11.”

The old materials of the church sold for about 800l.

The ground was first prepared for the new church Aug. 25, 1788.

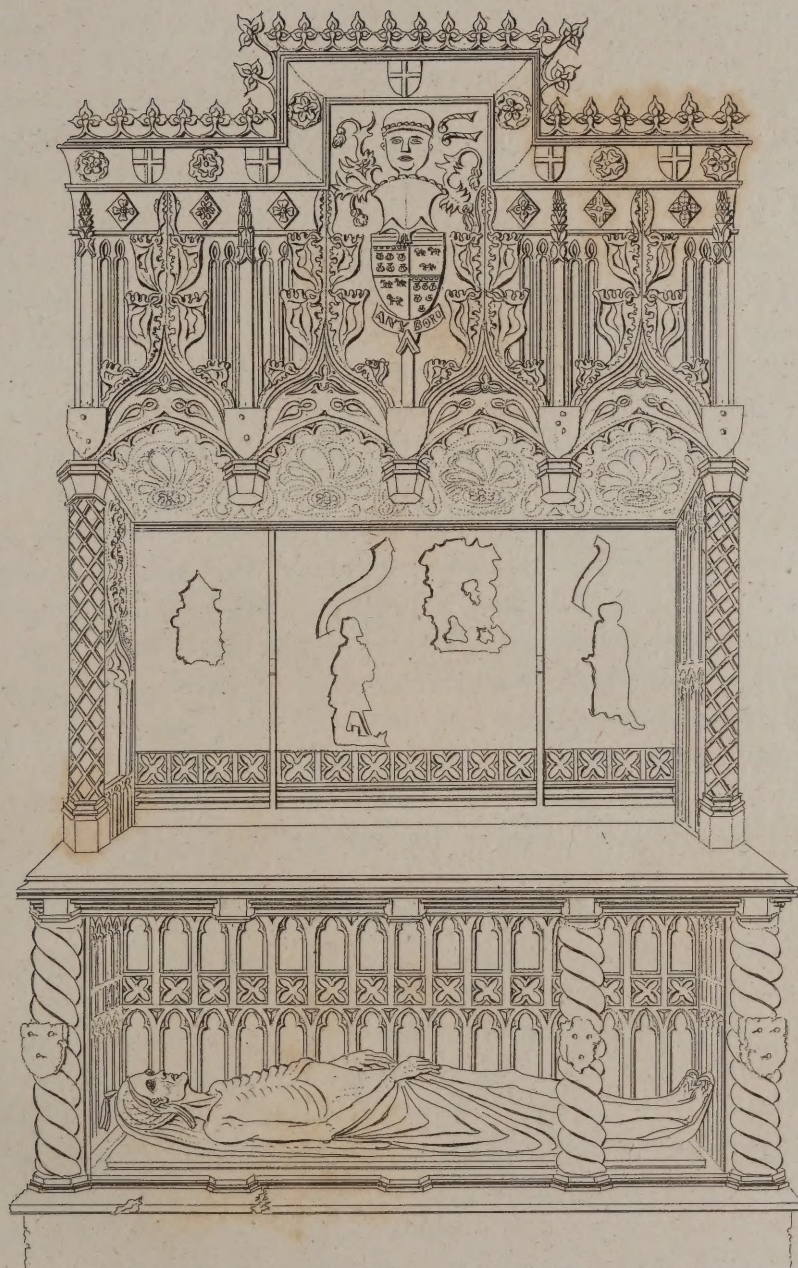
On the 7th of September, the body of Bishop Burnet, inclosed in a leaden coffin (the outside wooden one being decayed), were found. The lead was broken at the head, through which the skull and some hair was visible. The inscription much corroded. The coffin of his granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Mitchell, lay on the Bishop’s. On the South side of him lay the body of his son Thomas. A plate, inscribed, “ The Hon. Sir Thomas Burnet, k^t, one of the justices of his Majesties Court of Common Pleas, died 17 May, 1753, in the 59 year of his age.” On the coffin of Sir Thomas lay that of James Mitchell, who died Dec. 11, 1779, aged 65. Between the Bishop and Judge lay his great grandson, Gilbert Burnet, son of ——— Burnet, surgeon and apothecary, Chigwell, Essex, buried in 1769.

Two leaden coffins lay near the above, but without inscriptions.

* Dr. John Bell. He had been prebendary of St. Paul’s, archdeacon of Gloucester, and in 1539 bishop of Worcester, which in 1543 he resigned.



Bishop Bell. p. 212. Vol. III



Chmabellus Del. 1787

Sir W. Weston

It was necessary to disturb these remains, as the new walls are four feet shorter than the old. They are now within the church, placed as follows:

On the South the Judge and Mr. Mitchell; the leaden coffin which lay on the North side of the Bishop; the Bishop on it; on the Bishop's Mrs. Mitchell; between the Burnets the child Gilbert.

The first stone contained a glass vase, in which was a guinea, two shillings, a sixpence, and one penny, all coined in 1787; and two brass plates, covered with wax. The inscription was originally written in Latin, of which a copy follows; that on the plates is in English.

"Gloria Deo in excelsis, in terrâ pax, in homines benevolentia. Sacerdos, Cimeliarchæ, et Fidei Commissarii lege Parliamentaria constituti ad ædificandam novam ecclesiam in parochiâ Sancti Jacobi, vulgò dictâ Clerkenwell, cujus nomina hic subjiciuntur, posuere primum lapidem supradictæ ecclesiæ, . . . die Decembris, A. D. 1788, Reverendo Gulielmo Sellon, sacerdote; and the names of churchwardens, &c. &c. and those of the commissioners, Jacobo Carr architecto, et supravisore, Commissariis.

"Hæc Ædes partim sita est in loco quo stetit nupera ecclesia S^ti Jacobi apud Clerkenwell, quæ olim constituit partem prioratûs nominati Ecclesia beatæ Mariæ de fonte clericorum, Virginibus professis ordinis S^ti Benedicti, fundatæ A. D. 1100, per 14 jugera agri donati a Jordano Brisset Roberto capellano suo, in quem ædificaret ædes Deo sacras. Prioratus antiquus suppressus est vigesimo sexto Henrici VIII. et per varios dominos transmissus ecclesiæ tandem coemptione restitit, videlicet, 2do Junii 1656, in Fidei Commissariis ad usum habitantium supradictam parochiam."

The church was consecrated on the 10th of July, 1792, by Beilby Lord Bishop of London.

Large and excellent vaults extend under it, where several of the monuments are preserved, together with that of Bishop Burnet. I am told no person is to be placed there, unless in a stone or leaden coffin.

The inside of this building is rather plain, without pillars, a flat cieling, galleries for the congregation, and others at a great height at the West end, which is circular, for the charity children.

The altar piece is under a large blank Venetian window, of the Doric order, with pediments, and decorated with gilded representations of altar utensils, &c.

suspended by ribbands. The Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, are directly over the mahogany inlaid table.

The organ is large and handsome, and was made by England, 1792.

The font stands in the South-east corner of the church; and on the wall, very near it, is the old tomb of

"Sir Willam Wood, (who) lyes very neare this stone."

"In's time in archery excelled by none—1691.

This monument was restored by the Toxophilite Society of London, 1791."

On the Eastern wall is a neat tablet to the last curate.

"Near this place lie the remains (being the first deposited in the vault underneath this church) of the Rev. William Sellon; who, with indefatigable industry, and the purest religious zeal, having devoted 33 years of his life to the respective duties of curate and minister of this parish, died July 18, 1790, aged 60 years. As a Preacher, he gave to divine truth all the force of human eloquence. As a Man, he gave to the precepts of Christianity all the force of human example."

In the vestibule of the South side, and West end, is a large variegated marble monument, of the Corinthian order, with busts, &c. and on it,

"Underneath lyeth interred in a vault the body of Thomas Croffe, late of this parish, esq. one of her late Majesties justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, who died the 15 June, 1712. He was one of the sons of John Croffe, of the same parish, esq. and married Dorothy, the eldest daughter of James Willymott, late of Kelsall, in the county of Hertford, esq. Who in his life time was justice of the quorum, and also deputy lieutenant of the said county of Hertford. He, the said Thomas Croffe, was a great benefactor to this parish, and charity school thereunto belonging, having, by his last will, and testamentary schedule thereunto annexed, bequeathed several considerable legacys to the same; aged 49."

Over the door, in the same place, is another monument, preserved from the old church.

"Juxta jacet quod reliquium est Henrici Penton, Armigeri, Hospitii Lincolniensis nuper Affectoris. Vir erat vitâ integerrimâ, moribus probis, in omnibus jurisperitiæ munijis obeundis summâ fide, indefessâ diligentia, rei alienæ non appetens, atque adeo sua non profusus, ut opes suâ solum industriâ abunde congestas hæredi suo moriens reliquerit. Ob. Feb. 6, anno æræ Xtianæ 1714, æt. 75."

THE REGISTERS.

MARRIAGES.

- 1598-9, Jan. 28. Wolstan Dixie, gent. and Frances Throgmorton.
- 1604, July 20. Sir Thomas Griffin, knt. and Dance Elizabeth Stowelde.
- 1604, Sept. 11. Sir John Hubbard, knt. and Mrs. Barbara Hoord.
- 1604-5, March 17. Sir Thomas Fowler, knt. and Dame Marie Spencer.
- 1607, June 25. Sir Thomas Palmer and Mrs. Martha Wingate.
- 1607-8, Jan. 9. Sir Edward Foster and Marie Challoner.
- 1610, June 11. Sir George Trencher and Mrs. Penellopy Durfey.
- 1617, Aug. 28. Sir Thomas Burton and Anne Havers.
- 1619, Aug. 19. Sir Pawle Tracey and Mrs. Anne Dutton.
1620. John Gorges, esq. eldest son to Sir Ferdinando Gorgès, and the Lady Frances Fynes, daughter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Lincoln, were married together 31st July.
- 1622, July 4. Sir Henry Barlan, knt. and Mrs. Eliz. Mimer.
- 1624, June 21. Sir Stephen Butler and Mrs. Mary Banflye.
- 1657-8, March 11. Sir George Windham, knt. and Mrs. Frances Percevall, were published in our church.
- 1659, Dec. 15. Robert Stanton, esq. and Mrs. Eliz. Bancroft.
- Robert Lord Lexington and Lady Mary St. Leger were married together Feb 24, 1660-1.
- Sir Richard Franklyn, knt. and bart. of Moore parke, in the county of Hertford, and Lady Hellinor Tryon, of Halsteed, in Effex, were married together by licence April 30, 1661.
- John Fenwicke, esq. the sonne of Sir William Fenwicke, knt. and the Lady Mary Howard, daughter to the Earle of Carlisle, were married together in the Earl of Elgin's chapel, July 14, 1663.
- John Jacob, esq. and Mrs. Catharine Allington, were married together May 26, 1664, by Dr. Henchman, Lord Bishop of London.
- William Brownloe, esq. and Eliz. De la Fontaine, married July 28, 1664.

BAPTISMS.

- 1585-6, Jan. 19. Honora, daughter to Sir Thomas Mildmay.
 1590, July 14. Hugh, son of Sir John Poincts.
 — Sept. 1. Christopher, son of the Earle of Worcester.
 1605. John, sonne to Sir John Drury, knt. was X'pned 4 Julie; and 13, John, son of John Hubbard, knt.
 1609, 28 Nov. Kathrin, daughter of Sir Thomas Challoner.
 1611-2, March 16. Mary, daughter to Sir Thomas Woodhouse.
 1612-3, Jan. 8. Edward, sonne to Sir Thomas Brundenell, knt.
 1613, April 24. Frederick, sonn to Sir Thomas Chaloner, knt.
 1615, Dec. 26. Francis, daughter to Sir Francis Anderfon, knt.
 1615-6, March 7. George, son to Sir Thomas Holte, bart.
 1616, Sept. 23. William, son to Sir John Hunt, knt.
 1617, Nov. 14. Marie, daughter to Sir Francis Coningsby, knt.
 1619, April 6. Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Francis Coningsby, knt.
 — July 24. Mary, daughter to Sir John Andrewes, knt.
 — Nov. 13. Theodoxia, daughter to Sir William Saunders, knt.
 1622, Aug. 20. Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Francis Legg.
 1630, Sept. 21. Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Francis Wyat.
 1632, March 19. Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Thomas Cheeke.
 This gentleman was eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas Cheke; whose sentence, to either change his religion or be burned, was a dreadful alternative. His love of life prevented his name from appearing in Fox's Book of Martyrs, though he may be said to have died one through fear and shame. Such were the blessings of Queen Mary's reign. Sir Thomas, the son, received the honour of knighthood from James I; resided near Romford, Essex; and died 1659.
 1634, Dec. 23. Charles, sonne to Thomas Osborne, esq.
 1635, Aug. 3. Francis, sonne to Miles Holwood, was christned at the Spanish embaffador's.
 — Sept. 26. Henrie, sonne to captayne Richard Morrison.
 1635-6, Jan. 6. Grifell, daughter to Thomas Brinley, esq.
 1638, Sept. 23. Edward, son to Sir Edward Heyton, knt. and bart.

1643-4,

- 1643-4, Feb. 18. Katharine, daughter to Sir Dudley North et dame Ann.
1645. Henrietta, daughter to Sir Henry Cholmleye, the last of May.
- 1646, Dec. 1. Edward, sonne to Robert Lord Bruce and the Lady Diana.
- 1650, April 11. Mary, daughter to Henry Middleton, esq.
- 1651, May 13. Thomas, sonne to Thomas Morton, esq.
- Robert Smyth, sonne of Robert Smith, esq. and Dorothy Countess of Sunderland, his wife, was born Dec. 24, 1653, and christened Jan. 4, 1653-4.
- 1654, Nov. 9. Mary, the daughter of George Berkeley, esq. and Eliz. his wife; the son and heire to the Right Hon. the Lord Berkeley.
- Diana Corbett, daughter to Sir Vincent Corbett and dame Sara his wife, was born Sept. 2, baptised the 12th, 1655.
1657. Dorothy, daughter of M— Braunston, esq. of Little Baddowe, in the county of Essex, borne of Alice his wife, July 21, baptised Aug. 3.
1657. Mrs. Mary Bruce, daughter to Robert Lord Bruce and the Lady Diana, was borne Dec. 31.
- 1658, Sept. 14. Alice, the daughter of Joseph Ayloff, esq. and Frances his wife.
- 1659-0, Jan. 12. Edward, the son of William Livesay, esq.
- Feb. 22. George, the son of Price Deverex, esq.
- 1660, April 5. Thomas, the son of Thomas Coventry, esq.
- 1660-1, Jan. 28. Charles, the son of Robert Lord Bruce, and the Lady Diana.
- March 2. Henry Savile, the son of Sir George Savile, knt. and bart. and the Lady Dorothy.
- 1661, July 15. Charles, the son of Sir Maurice Berkley, knt. and bart. and the Lady Anne.
- 1661, Sept. 5. Thomas, son of Thomas Coventry, esq.
- Nov. 8. Mary, the daughter of William Livesay, esq.
- 1661-2, Jan. 2. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Herlackenden, esq. of Woodhouse, Kent.
- 1662, June 19. Henry, the son of Robert Lord Bruce.
- Lady Katharine Howard, the daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Howard, Earle of Carlisle, and dame Ann, his wife, born July 29, baptised Aug. 6.
- 1662-3, Jan. 9. Margaret, daughter of William Hulton, esq.
- William, son of Thomas Coventry, esq. born Jan. 19, and baptised Feb. 5.

1662-3, March 19. Mary, the daughter of Sir John Keeling, and the Lady Mary.

1663, June 1. James, third son of the Right Hon. George Lord Berkeley.

— July 23. John, the son of Sir Edward Cropley, knt.

1663-4, Feb. 15. Ann Charlotte Bruce, the daughter of the Right Hon. Robert Lord Bruce, Earl of Elgin, and the Right Hon. the Lady Diana, Countess of Elgin.

1664, Nov. 15. Mary, the daughter of Sir Richard Wiseman, knt.

1664-5, Jan. 24. Henrietta, daughter of the Right Hon. George Lord Berkeley.

— Gilbert, son of Thomas Coventry, esq. Dec. 29.

1666, May 14. Alice, daughter of Sir John Keeling, knt. Lord Chief Justice of England, and dame Mary, his wife.

1685. Katharine Sidney, daughter of the Lord Lisle, and dame Elizabeth, his lady, born Aug. 21; and baptised the 30th.

1687-8. Charles Sidney, son of Robert Lord Lisle and Madam Elizabeth, Jan. 24.

1690-1. Harry, son of the Lord Lisle, baptised Feb. 4.

Alicia, daughter of Mr. George Smith and Dorothy, was borne July 18, 1691, and baptised 30, by the Rev. Father in God Edward Lord Bishop of Gloucester.

1708-9, Jan. 1. Daniel, son of Daniel De Foe.

1734, July 12. Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert and Frances Burnett, (whom God preserve).

1736, Oct. 22. Gilbert, son of Gilbert and Frances Burnett.

1739-40, March 17. Frances, daughter of Gilbert and Frances Burnett.

BURIALS.

Sir Thomas Challinger, knt. died Oct. 14, 1565, and was afterwards buried in Paules church, London.

Sir Thomas built the house, on Clerkenwell Close, in which he resided. The ground was probably held of the Cavendish family, who possessed the site of the nunnery.

The vicinity of the ruins suggested the lines printed in the Biographia Britannica, which he wrote, and placed on the front of his mansion. They imply that, though

though the nuns were fled, and their habitation was destroyed, yet Faith had still possession, and Hymen claimed the honour of lighting the Virgin to the altar, to seal her vows.

He was also the author of some lines inscribed on the dial of the nunnery,
Non aliter peres species quam futilis umbra.

Sir Thomas was a native of London, and a man of great worth and eminence. His works are highly creditable to his genius, as well as loyalty and friendships. They were partly admonitory and instructive. Perhaps we at this day are not so well inclined to admit "The Praise of Henry VIII. the most worthy King of England," the title of one of his poems. He married Ethelreda, daughter of Edward Frodsham, of the county of Chester, esq. Lord Burleigh honoured him with his most particular friendship. Sir Thomas Challoner, his son (see Baptisms, p. 216), was a man of no less celebrity, and had a talent for poetry. The education he received, through the patronage of his father's friend, Burleigh, was improved and matured by his connexion with most of the men of genius then living on the continent, where he resided several years. Natural philosophy was a favourite pursuit with him; and he, as Franklin has since done, proved theory by experiment. To Challoner the nation was indebted for the discovery of alum in England. He did not enjoy the fruit of his toil; for the mines were wrested from him. He enjoyed the favour of James the First, and died in 1615.

1566-7, Jan. 20. Francis, sonne of Sir John White.

1572, June 6. Sir Thomas Bengier, knt.

1577-8, Jan. 14. Constance Bennet, gent. and a good benefactor to this parish, was buried in the chancell.

1581, July 30. Richard Brooke, sec^r to Mr. Secretarie Walsingham, beinge slaine in the fielde.

1585-6, Jan. 20. Eleanor, daughter Sir Thomas Mildmay.

— Feb. 18. Mr. Palmer, esq.

1591, Sept. 20. Mary, daughter of Edward Lord Sturton. Chancel.

1591-2, Feb. 18. Robert, sonne of Sir Thomas Coninsbie, knt. In the church.

1592, July 18. Henry Mildmay, esq. Chancel.

1593, June 11. Anthony Winckfield, esq. Chancel.

1593-4, Feb. 7. Humphrey Gerckford, esq.

1599, Nov. 23. Frances, daughter to the Ladie Clifford. Chancel.

1602,

- 1602, April 24. Ralph Waller, esq. Chancel.
- 1603, Aug. 17. John Chester, esq. Church.
- 1607, Aug. 14. Mary, daughter to Sir Robert Markham.
- Nov. 21. Pollina, Ladie to Sir Maximilian Dullifon. Chancel.
- 1610, April 24. Dame Elizabeth, wife to Sir William Henfe. Chancel.
- Oct. 15. Sir Henry Sackford, knt.
- 1611, Aug. 19. Mrs. Frances, daughter to Sir Philip Woodhouse, knt.
- 1612, June 15. John, sonne to Sir Thomas Woodhouse, knt.
- 1613, May 2. Ffrancis, sonn to Sir Henry Mynn, knt.
- 1614, Aug. 27. Griffell, daughter to Sir Thomas Woodhouse, knt.
- 1615-6, March 5. Francis, son to Sir John Butler, knt.
- 1616, Sept. 5. Nicholas Rowe, esq.
- Sept. 11. John Scott, esq.
- Oct. 10. Dame Elizabeth, widow to Sir Henry Weston, Knight Banneret to Henry VIII.
- 1617, April 11. Jane Burtley, daughter to the Lady Minn, wife to Sir Henry.
- 1617, Nov. 14. Mary, daughter to Sir Francis Coningsby.
- 1619, June 10. Hellen, daughter to Sir John Fythyardett.
- June 16. William, son to Sir Edward Mountford.
- Oct. 23. Grace, daughter to Henry Goodrick, esq.
- 1620, May 3. Mr. Edward Dallifon, eldest sonne of Sir Roger Dallifon.
- May 13. Sir Roger Dallifon, knt. and bart. Chancel.
- Sept. 16. The Lady Elizabeth Laffell. Chancel.
- 1621, July 5. Dame Anne, wife to Sir John Andrewes. A still born child of this lady's was buried a few days before.
- Aug. 22. Theodofia, daughter to Sir William Sanders.
- Dec. 9. X'pian, daughter to Sir Mathew Cary.
- 1623, Dec. 20. Mr. Viceffimus, son to Sir Paul Tracye.
- 1624, April 27. Humfrey Maddox, y^e cut his throte in y^e Lord Dudley's howse.
- Sept. 17. Mr. William Laughton, esq.
- 1625-6, Jan. 5. Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Nicholas Row. Chancel.
- 1625, Jan. 30. Sir John Wood, knt. Church.
- 1630-1, March 7. Mary, wife to Sir Harvye Merrye. Chancel.

John Weever was buried in the year 1632, aged 56. He was author of the Funeral Monuments; and, as his epitaph said of him, "labour'd in a learned strain,

To make men (long since dead) to live again."

He reposed on Clerkenwell Close.

Mr. Weever on himself:

" Lancashire gave me breath,

And Cambridge education,

Middlesex gave me death,

And this Church my humation,

And Christ to me hath given

A place with him in Heav'n*."

1633, July 25. John, sonne to Sir John Symonds.

1633, Nov. 9. John, sonne to Sir John Symonds.

1634, April 24. Marie, daughter to Sir Nicholas Rowe.

1642, June 17. Mr. Thomas Foster, esq.

1644-5, Jan. 13. Joan, daughter to Philip Lord Wharton.

1653, June 7. Edward Zouch, esq. flaine in y^e field.

1653-4, March 1. Thomas, the son of Josias Berners, esq.

—— March 4. Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Exeter†. Chancel.

—— March 9. Sir Dudley Carleton, knt. South aile, chancel.

1654-5, Feb. 3. George Long, esq.

1655, May 24. Mrs. Penelope Wifeman, daughter of Sir Richard. Chancel.

1656, April 8. John, son of William Livesay, esq. Chancel.

1656-7, Jan. 31. Sir John Thowrowgood, knt. was buried in the chancel, near the Countess of Exeter.

—— March 4. Thomas Turner, gent. wounded by theeves, of which wounds he died. Chancel.

1657, June 12. Robert Valence, esq.

—— Nov. 23. The Lady Fish, wife to Sir Edward Fish. Chancel.

1658, May 20. Oliver, son of Oliver Butler, esq.

—— July 28. Sir Edward Fish, knt. and bart. Chancel.

—— Aug. 10. George Lord Berkeley, died at his house in St. John's, and

* This industrious collector's tomb was sought for in the church-yard, by order of the Society of Antiquaries, while the church was rebuilding, but without success.

† Relict of David, third earl, and daughter of John, Earl of Bridgewater.

was buried the 13, at Cranford, in the county of Middlefex, leaving issue George Lord Berkley, his only fon and heire.

1659, Aug. 18. William Mainesford, esq. Chancel.

— Nov. 14. Penelope, wife to Charles Farwell, esq. Chancel.

1659-60, Jan. 25. Nicholas Burnell, esq. Chancel.

1660, June 13. Robert Kempe, esq. Chancel.

1660-1, Jan. 10. George Savile, esq. fon and heire to Sir George Savile, bart. Chancel.

1661, July 7. George Rowe, gent. fon of Sir Nicholas Rowe, knt. Chancel.

1661, Oct. 16. Colonell Robert Wood, Sir Robert Wood his nephew.

1661-2, Jan. 22. William Boothe, fon and heire of George Lord Delamer, Baron of Dunham-massey. Chancel.

— March 22. Dame Mary Munnox, the wife of Sir Humphry Munnox, buried in the chancell, neare the pryor's monument.

1662, June 5. Winifride, daughter to Sir John Copplestone. Chancel.

1662-3, March 23. Frederick Bentley, esq. Chancel.

1663, June 2. Sir George Strode, knt. that worthy benefactour to church and poore. Chancel.

1663, July 25. Henry Sedley, esq. fon to Sir John Sedley, in Kent. Chancel.

1663-4, Feb. 24. John, fon to Sir John Copplestone. Chancel.

1665, March 29. Richard Powell, esq.

1677, July 31. Sir Richard Chevertone's lady. Chancel.

1678, March 3. The Duchefs of Newcastle's page.

1678-9, Jan. 7. Richard Powell, esq. Chancel.

1680, Sept. 14. Sir (Justinian) Levin. Chancel. From Castle-yard, Holbourne.

1683-4, Jan. 12. Philip, fon of Philip Wharton, esq.

— March 19. Mary, daughter of Arthur Crew, esq.

1692-3, March 18. The wife of Dr. Goodall, from his house in Charter House-yard.

1693, Nov. 12. Anne, daughter of the Hon. Major Margetson, of Ireland.

1694, June 15. Winifred the Lady Coventry*. Chancel.

— July 12. Sir Richard Fanshaw, knt. †

— July 31. Robert Burnett.

1697, April 18. The fon of Dewel Peed, minister.

1698, Nov. 26. Henry Melthrop, esq. from the Charter House.

* Wife of Thomas, first earl.

† Buried at Ware, where he had a mansion-house. See his epitaph, Salmon's History, p. 248.

1700, April 29. Edmund, son of Edmund Harrison, knt.

1703-4, Jan. 28. Sir Goddard Nelthrop, bart. Chancel.

1711, Sept. 27. Robert Fairbeard, esq.

1712, July 1. Thomas Croffe, esq.

— Oct. 17. Joseph Hobson, esq.

1713, Nov. 19. John Croffe, esq.

1714, Aug. 23. Henry Bigland, esq.

— Thomas Britton, a native of Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire, was buried in the church-yard. He had, although only a retailer of smallcoal, a most extraordinary talent for musick, and a turn for chemistry. He held a concert at his own expence, in a house where he sold coals, next to St. John's Gate, which was frequented, through every inconvenience, by ladies and gentlemen of the first fashion. There is a good portrait of him at the British Museum, in the South-east room of the first floor. He is represented as a good-looking sedate elderly man.

1714-5, Feb. 11. Henry Penton, esq. Lincoln's Inn.

— Gilbert Burnet, Lord Bishop of Sarum, buried in the chancel March 22.

The conduct of this prelate, as such, was highly exemplary. During the summer months, each succeeding year, he went for many weeks on a tour through a part of his diocese, till, in three years, he had completed the visitation of every church. Preaching and confirming were his daily occupation. To avoid injuring such of the clergy as attended him in those progresses, he paid for their subsistence and lodging. Besides this, he held his triennial visitation *. And yet it seems his body could not be carried from St. John's Square, where he resided, to the grave, though so small a distance, without insult from a mob, who threw dirt and stones at the procession. After having (as we have seen) performed his duty as a bishop, what further need be added? His other works are comparatively insignificant. It cannot be denied, that they contain a vast fund of information; and, if some authors have ridiculed and condemned them, it will be held in everlasting remembrance, that "P. P. clerk of this parish †" did his duty in the station wherein he was placed; and may every future poet and historian do as well!

1721-2. Sir Mountague Nellthorpe, knt. and bart. Chancel.

* Birch, and Gent. Mag.

† See Pope's Works.

1723, Oct. 1. Mr. Michell's brother in law carried to the chapel. (Q. *an justè?*)

1724, Sept. 10. Richard Nelthorpe, esq. Chancel.

1725-6, Jan. 18. Betthia, y^e wife of Dr. Hare, dean of Worcester, from Amen Corner. Chancel.

1725-6, Jan. 20. The Rev. Dewel Peed, minister.

1561	baptised	12	-	-	-	-	-	buried	21
1603	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	686
1625	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1125
1665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	482

I have not seen the last Register books, therefore cannot give the numbers baptised and buried in 1802, neither can I present the reader quite so perfect a list as I could wish of the curates since 1700.

Dewel Peed, elected 1691, died 1725-6.

Charles Lee, died 1743, succeeded by

Gibert Burnet.

1746, John Doughty.

William Sellon, 1757 (see his epitaph, p. 214), on whose decease, 1790,

Mr. Davis, the present curate, was elected; to whom I return thanks for his permission to consult the Registers.

In the vestry room of St. James, which is very large, is a very good antient figure of St. James, preserved from the old church. I am told it stood on the poor's box. At the West end stands the model of the steeple, remarkably well done.

The outside of the church is very plain, being of brick. The South side has wings of trifling projection, and in them are large Doric doors, in arches, approached by many steps, and over each arched windows, quoins at the corners, with a cornice, dentals, and balustrade. The cornice is continued, but the balustrade is confined to the wings. The body of the church contains four small windows below, and the same number large above.

The East end is completed with a pediment; in the tympanum a semicircular window, and a Venetian under it. This part is nearly inclosed by houses, and so is the North side.

The

The centre of the West end, which supports the steeple, is of stone; and in it is a large door, on seven steps; over it an arched window, with balustrades, and niches on each side. The tower is Tuscan, crowned by balustrades and vases.

The lantern is an octagon, from which rises a sexagon obelisk, placed on balls. The bells were recast at the time the church was rebuilt, and are very musical, eight in number.

Some traces of antiquity are still extant about the West end of the church, in old ruined houses, formerly the habitations of persons of distinction. Through the goodness of Mr. Rhodes, I have been favoured with the sight of a roll of parchment, containing the names of the residents in this parish, 1619. Sir Julius Cæsar, at Muswell Hill; the Lady Willoughbie, the Lady Ryfdon, the Lady Price, the Lady Goldsmith, and the Earl of Clanricard, lived on Clerkenwell Close; on the Green, Sir William Tresham, the Lady Browne, and Sir William Sands; within St. John's; the Right Hon. the Lord Burghley, Sir Justinian Lewyn, Sir Paul Tracey, Sir Francis Lovell, Sir Henry Mynnes, Sir Thomas Pelham, Sir Francis Coningsby, the Lady Hubbard, the Lady Seckford, and Sir John Andrewes; in St. John's-lane, Sir James Arthurlong, the Lady Cheteley, Sir Michael Stanhope, Sir Anthony Barker; in St. John's-street, Sir Edward Clune, the Lord Sturton, and John Sotherton, esq. one of the barons of his Majesty's Exchequer.

In the British Museum is an old book, an official return of the residents and their rents, *anno* 1677, which appears to be incomplete, but furnishes many curious particulars.

The Earl of Northampton had lands which let at	-	-	100l. per annum:
The Earl of Clarendon, to the amount of	-	-	130
Lady Cropley	-	-	80
Lady Weeks	-	-	20
Lady Pollard	-	-	40
Earl of Ailsbury	-	-	30
Alderman Richardson	-	-	28
Sir Thomas Davis	-	-	66

The principal inhabitants at that time, and the several rents paid by them, were, Sir James Edwards, 25l.; Lady Porey, 18l.; Sir William Bowles, knt. and bart. 24l.; Sir Richard Chiverton, 45l.; Lady Wright, 40l.; William Thorowgood, esq. 20l.; Sir John North, his own, (12l.); George Walfh, esq. his own, (20l.); William Wharwood, esq. 23l.; Sir William Palmer, 20l.; Lady Dormer,

mer, 40l.; the Earl of Ailesbury; Lord Berckley; Erasmus Smith, esq.; Lieut. Col. Powell, 26l.; William Barker, esq.; Henry Dacres, esq. 10l.; Sir Edward Smith, 20l.; Esq. Bruce, 20l.; Dr. Rodgers, 22l.; Col. Thompson, 20l. &c.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH WILL BOOK.

Constantine Bennett, July 6, 1577, gave 4l. at his burial to the poor, and 10l. for repair of the church. Also four sermons, and at every sermon 13s. 4d. to the poor. He gave his two houses in St. John's and Turnmill streets (after the death of his servant), that they might procure four cart-loads of coals at Christmas. Eliz. Ashe, his servant, had one house, paying 3s. 4d. *per annum* to the churchwardens. The other house-rent to purchase coals.

William Heron gave by will, dated July 12, 1580, 4l. *per annum* towards the reparation of the church, from houses in the parish of St. Sepulchre, for 12 years. And from that time for ever the 4l. to the poor; and 20l. *per annum* from his wife's decease. His executors, by their instruments, dated the 31st of August, 22 Elizabeth, granted and encoffed all the above lands to the Clothworkers Company. St. James's parish receives 14l. *per annum* in pursuance of this bequest.

Thomas Herbert, citizen and girdler, gave by will, July 24, 1593, to the master and wardens of his company, a little house, and three gardens, in Turnmill-street, on condition that they should give 12d. in bread every Sunday.

John Poole, citizen and brewer, gave by will, July 29, 1636, 52s. *per annum* for bread on the Sabaoth day, from a messuage in Two-Brewer-alley.

1658. Francis Edwards, of Bernard's Inn, gave to the poor of St. Andrew's, Holborn, 20s.; and to St. James 10l. by 20s. *per year*, till the 10l. was paid.

William Sanderfon, bitt-maker, gave by will, dated May 17, 1659 (in trust), to the poor of Wendover, Bucks, and St. James, a messuage, with the sign of a Bitt, in Turnmill-street.

Sir Robert Wood, of Islington, gave by will, 1663, to the poor 10l. to be paid at his decease, and 10l. *per annum* for ever, to the same, from brick houses in Clerkenwell, to be distributed in bread.

John Smith, esq. of Islington, gave, 1668, 52s. for ever, to be distributed by the churchwardens, at their discretion.

Gyles Ruffel, citizen and brewer, Oct. 10, 1669, gave 40s. to the poor, and his lands in Hertfordshire, in trust for his wife, for 99 years, at a pepper-corn rent,

rent, and then to his trustees, and to the governors of Christ's, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's hospitals, on condition that the governor of Christ's should bring up nine poor children, natives of the town of Sherborne, the parishes of St. Anne Blackfriars, and St. James Clerkenwell, three from each place, till they are sixteen years of age, and then others, for ever, to place them out apprentices; *his* kindred to have the preference. The churchwardens and overseers to have the appointments when his trustees deceased.

William Peerfon gave by will, 1674, 50l. to the churchwardens, that every year they should pay 3l. for ever; that the minister preach a sermon, on preparation for death, on the morning of Michaelmas-day, and read the prayers: 15s. for the sermon, 2s. for the prayers, &c. 40 poor persons attending to have 6d. apiece, and the remaining 20s. to be spent on a collation for the parson, churchwardens, and overseers. In default, to go to Christ's Hospital, towards maintaining an organ.

George French, haberdasher, by will, May 9, 1699, gave 18l. *per annum* for ever. From which sum he appoints several payments in other parishes. And to this, for 20 house-keepers, 2s. 6d. each. "After the poor are dismissed, what money is remaining, if you please, you may spend 10s. in a friendly manner."

Anne Gardner gave, 1703, 20s. for ever to the charity-school, and a part of the rent of two small tenements, to 20 poor widows.

Francis Loveday gave, by will, 100l. to this parish; the interest to be for ever laid out for bread, and distributed on St. John's-day.

This parish contained, in the year 1710, one church, one chapel, one Presbyterian and two Quaker meetings, 1500 families, and 9000 people*.

The guardians of the poor received, according to an account presented to the House of Commons, from the 7th of George the Third to the 18th, 701 children, of which number 104 died, 116 were apprenticed, and 456 returned to their parents.

In the petitions to the Commons, about 1724, when violent disputes arose concerning dividing the parish, it is stated, that there were left to the old parish

594 houses under 10l. *per annum*.

177 from 10 to 20

21 from 20 to 30

26 from 30 to 50

818

* Official returns that year.

New

New Parish, St. John.

392 under 10l. *per annum.*

216 to 20

63 to 30

40 to 50

—
711—
818—
1529 total number of houses:

They had increased in St. James's 1753 to 1400.

At the corner of Jerusalem-passage, nearly opposite the church, stands a charity-school, founded in 1760. The cleanly and orderly children of these institutions reflect the greatest credit on the founders, contributors, and conductors, throughout London.

The large and excellent Workhouse is situated in Coppice-row. It presents a front of great extent, symmetry, and cleanliness; and is four stories in height, with a pediment and quoins. There are 17 windows in each floor. The building extends a considerable depth backward. It was enlarged and improved 1790. When speaking of the benevolence of this parish in the above instances, it should be remembered that, at the time the minister thought fit to tax watches, the inhabitants of Clerkenwell were particularly injured, as numbers employed in making those useful machines resided there. Some worthy persons thought of that excellent mode of relief known by the name of *Soup Shops*, and the distressed manufacturers and their families were supplied, at a penny a quart, with a composition of meat and vegetables, rich and nutritious in a great degree beyond any thing usually provided by middling tradesmen. Thus, by moderate subscriptions, essential benefit was bestowed, without injuring the feelings of the applicants. I need not add, the bill was repealed when ministers became apprised of its injurious consequences; and that, unhappily, too much cause has since existed for making the plan of soup shops general throughout London.

The *Spa Fields*, so called from the neighbouring mineral waters, have long been a place of resort to those who prefer the air of the fields to longer walks towards the country; consequently, on Sundays and holidays they are almost literally covered with loungers; and, indeed, fine summer evenings produce an

equal

equal number on week days. Is it matter of surprise then, that we find them bounded on all sides by places of entertainment, both for the mind and for the body? To the West is Bagnigge Wells, to the North Sadlers Wells, and Illington Spa, to the South the Spa—*chapel*, I had almost said, with the intermediate spaces filled by places of drinking beneath a name. And all those occur in a square little larger than Lincoln's Inn Fields. But, that it may not be said that our indefatigable enemy Satan always triumphs, be it known, that the Rotunda, which had been erected, at great expence, on the South side, for an humble imitation of Ranelagh, after being used as such for a short period, was rescued from his hands, and converted, in 1779, into a chapel, by the well-meaning, but mistaken, Countess of Huntingdon, for teaching her adopted Religion of Methodism.

Now, the passenger is no longer enticed from the paths of virtue by the sounds of merriment, and the allurements of brisk and lively tunes from within. The lengthened tones of the organ break upon the enraptured ear, and invite, to partake—not of hot rolls and tea, but of wholesome truths and well-meant instruction. I cannot avoid expressing my sincere approbation of the exquisite singing I have heard in this chapel; nor can I avoid subscribing to Whitfield's observation, when he used tunes made for other purposes than the Psalms, that he had no comprehension why the Devil should possess all good musick.

The Countess resided in a handsome house, next to the Chapel, on the East side, which is overgrown with jessamine or ively. This is in possession, I believe, of the society. And here she died, at the age of 84, after having been the foundress of *sixty-four* chapels in various parts of the kingdom. She was buried in a suit of white silk (which she had worn at the consecration of one in Goodman's Fields), at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 45 years after the decease of her husband; and the service was performed by a Mr. Jones, of the above chapel. This account of her Ladyship is extracted from the Obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine, which adds, that she died June 17, 1791.

As a preface to the purposes of the building, and that it may no longer be mistaken for its original designation, the small spaces which are railed, between the road and the chapel, have been filled with many a stone sacred to the memory of the departed; among which, the most worthy of notice is that of Mr. Joseph Jackson, the celebrated letter-founder, who died in 1792.

Back of the adjoining houses, to the East, is a very extensive burial-ground; and, I am informed, it is rapidly filling with the corpses of the parishioners, whose payments are thus transferred from the curate of Clerkenwell to the society of Methodists. And here one observation may obviate all surprize at the apparent decrease of population to be deduced from my extracts out of the Registers, when we are convinced that of London never was greater. Dissenting burial-grounds, at fees much smaller than those of the Established Church, are to be found in many parishes; and this is the cause. The ceremony of baptism is, I am certain, omitted entirely by great numbers of the lower orders of the community. I do not mean to insinuate that the fees are too high: on the contrary, I think they are not. A person, *determined* to obtain custom, may receive a halfpenny where others demand a penny, though he may not suppose himself indemnified.

The Chapel has before been described as a Rotunda. The windows are small, and a cornice, with dentils, complete the walls, from which rises a slated cupola, not of the same span as the structure. On it is a lantern. Vases are placed at equal distances round the cornice.

The entrance is an odd circular tower, embattled.

The internal part is exceedingly well adapted for a church: several ranges of boxes, or seats, supported by slender pillars, and embellished with ballustrades, reach to the spring of the dome, affording an equal sight and hearing to the whole congregation.

To the South is their Committee room, and behind it a pleasing garden.

The gardens near Sadler's Wells, belonging to the Islington Spa, or New Tunbridge Wells, are really very beautiful, particularly at the entrance. Pedestals and vases are grouped with taste, under some extremely picturesque trees, whose foliage are seen to much advantage from the neighbouring fields. If the waters here possessed no healing virtues, I am very sure a walk from London, on a fine morning, to breakfast, would restore a valetudinarian. This place seems to have been degraded from its original estimation with the publick, although the springs are said to bear a considerable resemblance to those of Tunbridge. The Gentleman's Magazine for 1733 mentions, that in the month of June, the Princess Amelia (aunt to his present Majesty) ceased her visits to the New Tunbridge Wells, where her Highness and the Princess Caroline had attended almost every morning

morning in May, to drink the water, when he presented the proprietor twenty-five guineas, the water-servers three each, and one to the other attendants.

Such was the reputation of the place at that time, the vicinity was daily crowded with equipages of the nobility and others, and the proprietor is said to have received 30l. in a morning.

The subscription is at present one guinea for the season; and concerts, with public breakfasts, are occasionally given; but the gardens are little frequented for tea parties, though very inviting.

A few paces Northward conducts the passenger under a portrait of Sir Hugh Middleton (tolerably painted, the sign of a public house), who faces his river, adorned with tall poplars, graceful willows, sloping banks, and flowers, belonging to

SADLER'S WELLS,

From one side you may bring his venerable features to reflect on the glassy surface, and groupe them with those of the anxious, yet patient boy, who fishes for minnows; on the other, the drooping boughs may be observed to meet their shadows, nearly touching their extremities, capriciously separating every moment, as the passing current seizes the substance, till the elastic branch recovers itself again.

Though there is nothing in the exterior of the theatre at Sadler's Wells worth describing, further than it is a strong brick building, fronted by a handsome house, its vicinity to the New River, and the number of trees surrounding it, give the place a decided superiority over every other theatre near London.

Without doubt the springs, afterwards known by the appellation of *Sadler's Wells*, were those of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, mentioned vol. I. p. 434. An anonymous author has asserted, that the priests of St. John were accustomed to attend at them, and serve the water to persons afflicted with various disorders; at the same time addressing certain prayers to Heaven for their efficacy. Although no reason can be assigned why such ceremonies should not have been used at these springs, it is probable they have been mistaken by him for the real Holywell. However, his assertion that they were entirely concealed from the publick, by order of government, after the Reformation, to prevent superstitious persons from frequenting them, seems to be corroborated by Mr. Sadler's accidental discovery

of them, when digging gravel on his grounds, for mending the highways, of which he was a surveyor. As the water was found to be feruginous, though not so much impregnated with iron as those of Tunbridge Wells in Kent, they were immediately recommended as useful in removing obstructions in the system, and purifying the blood.

A petition from the proprietor to the House of Commons, very many years past, states, that the site was a place of public entertainment in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. If this assertion is correct, but no proof is adduced, Sadler was far from being the first possessor for musical purposes and drinking.

Sadler's Wells was inclosed within a wall of considerable extent, with several fine trees within it. A gate faced the new river, on which was inscribed, *Sadler's Wells*, under a pediment. The house contained seven windows in front, on the first floor, with angular mullions; and probably the same number below, but those are hid by the wall in the view from which this description was taken, copied from a wooden print head-piece to an old ballad, by order of Mr. Charles Dibdin, jun. The upper story I should imagine was the musick-room; but where the well was situated is not shown. The river is in the fore-ground; and I am inclined to think this building was that used by Sadler.

Frances Forcer owned the wells in 1735: by which period the proprietor appears to have been doubtful whether he should be permitted to proceed with his exhibitions, as he thought it necessary to petition the parliament for a licence. In it he represented the place as having been used for musick, rope dancing, ground dancing, a short pantomime, and the sale of liquor, for forty years before, which shows the above entertainments to have commenced in 1695. His application was rejected.

Sir John Hawkins observes of the elder Forcer, that he was a composer and musician, and author of several songs published in the years 1685, 6, and 7. This man and his son held the Wells many years. The latter is said to have been remarkably handsome, tall, and athletic.

Sir John adds, that the musick performed at this and some other places at that period, hardly deserved the name of a concert, as the instruments were generally confined to violins, hautboys, and trumpets, consequently in unison; or, if a bass instrument was introduced, it was only for the ground-bass to divisions in old ballad or country-dance tunes.

In May 1744 the grand jury of the county of Middlesex presented Sadler's Wells, then kept by John Warren, as a place injurious to the morals of the publick.

The proprietors of those days seem to have omitted using the opportunities they always possessed of removing the objections so justly entertained against their proceedings, by making the entertainments less offensive to morality. Then the dancing and pantomimes were exhibited only to persons who had rendered themselves in some degree incapable of judging of their merit, by drinking the precise quantity of liquor which the proprietors prescribed as an indispensable prelude to their exhibitions*.

I remember that within fourteen years past some remains of this detestable custom prevailed, when the pit tickets informed the spectator, that an additional 6d. to the 2s. the price of admission, would entitle them to a pint of wine or punch. The pit was at that time filled with high-backed seats, upon each of which was a little shelf, for the support of bottles, and wine-glasses broken off in the midst were put into the mouth of the bottle. The reader will readily imagine the description of people who could thus immerse themselves in spilled liquor and its disagreeable fumes. However, this circumstance evinces, that the taste and feelings of the publick are greatly improved: for, although the Theatre was firmly established by the act of the 25th of George II. 1751, we find the proprietors have lately, much to their honour, voluntarily removed those benches, and made the pit what it now is, the receptacle of persons full as respectable as those who frequent that portion of the established theatres.

Now, Sadler's Wells seems to have arrived to that state of improvement, from a vile beginning, that it may safely be recommended as a cheap and pleasant place of a summer evening's amusement, where nothing is ever exhibited but scenes calculated to establish early impressions of liberality, generosity, and loyalty. Accordingly, it has obtained the patronage of a Prince of the Blood Royal, whose Brothers, together with numbers of the Nobility, frequently honour it with their presence.

The present building was erected in 1765, when Rosoman was proprietor, at an expence of 4225l.; and it is remarkable that the old building was taken down, and the new one tiled, in seven weeks.

* I have been informed that they were in the habit of serving ale, about fifty years past, in a particular kind of brown jug, which my informant believes was peculiar to Sadler's Wells.

From Rosoman, Sadler's Wells went to the celebrated and admired veteran performer, late of Drury-lane Theatre, Mr. King; Serjeant, the trumpeter; and Arnold, a goldsmith and jeweller; from whom Mr. Arnold, and Mr. Wroughton, now of Drury-lane, purchased it for 12,000*l*. The Wells afterwards became the joint property of Messrs. Wroughton; Mr. Siddons, husband of the greatly valued tragic actress; Mr. Hughes, proprietor of several provincial theatres; Mr. Coates, a linen-draper; and Mr. Arnold, jun.; and lastly, in 1802, it was purchased by Mr. Charles Dibden, jun.; Mr. T. Dibden, his brother, author of the Cabinet, &c.; Mr. Reeve, the composer; Mr. Andrewes, many years the very excellent scene painter to this theatre; and two gentlemen in the city. Mr. Hughes still retains his share. The managers, under those proprietors, have been Mr. King, Mr. Wroughton, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Lonsdale, and Mr. Charles Dibden, jun. since 1800. This latter gentleman inherits all that dramatic genius which has rendered his family so conspicuous for many years, and is the sole inventor and writer of the variety of pieces which have entertained the publick for three years past at Sadler's Wells.

The old well was accidentally discovered some time since, in the space between the New River and the stage door, and is said to have been encircled by stone, with a descent of several steps. There is at present a well under the stage, sunk for the purpose of concentrating the waters of the springs, which is always full, and very clear. The wall of the sides seem to show a congelation of the iron that impregnates it.

THE THEATRE

consisted of two stage boxes, a pit, and one range of boxes round the house, with a gallery. The motto on the *proscenium* "Mirth admit me of thy crew." It was neatly painted, and the capitals of the pilasters were satyrs' masks; but the inside has been rebuilt within two years past, at the expence of about 1500*l*. in a very splendid stile, in a semicircle, and decorated with painting and gilding. The prices of admittance 4*s*. 2*s*. and 1*s*. boxes, pit, and gallery.

THE PERFORMANCES

are generally, a musical bagatelle, a serious ballet, and a dance; rope-dancing*; concluded by a pantomime. A piece called "Mammon and Moses" deserves

* Which has been discontinued for two seasons past.

notice, which afforded much humour and broad farce, together with several excellent songs. The tenor of it was to remove the narrow prejudices entertained indiscriminately against Jews and lawyers, by uniting the two professions in one man, and making that one honest and charitable. It was written by Charles Dibden, jun. It is a great check to these trifles that they *must* be accompanied by music, written in rhyme, and pronounced in recitative.

The spectacles are generally very good; particularly the Spirit of the Elbe, Alonzo and the fair Imogen, Valentine and Orson, the Æthiope, the Great Devil, Philip Quarll, and the Old Man of the Mountain, which is full as splendid as any representation at the winter theatres.

The stories of the dances will hardly bear a description, being mere pack-threads to hang them together; but it would be injustice not to notice the agile and graceful movements of Mr. St. Pierre, Mad. St. Amand, and some others. Richer, who danced on the rope, is one of the handsomest and best-made men in England. His skill therefore in dancing is aided by the most elegant motions, and his steps are infinitely more pleasing on the narrow diameter of a three inch rope, than nine tenths of our professed dancers are on the stage. The wonderful leaps he takes, nearly his own height, terrify those who see him for the first time. His correct manner of performing on the tambourine, when dancing, draws forth repeated plaudits.

The pantomimes afford many temporary allusions to the follies of the times, in the pads, false breasts, false calves, and transparent dresses. Harlequin and his mischievous pranks must be nearly similar from year to year; but he is often even classically grouped here with his attendants, especially in one called "Pandora's Box," in which the minutest particulars were represented. It was thus in another, of "The Story of Phaëton."

THE PERFORMERS.

Mr. Dubois*, who was a veteran on this stage of nearly forty years, bears away the palm from all, without exception, to whom speech is denied.

His talents are of the most versatile description, acting on the same evening a complete fool, and a character of dignity, with equal truth. He is particularly

* Now of Covent Garden Theatre.

happy in portraying a dark, malicious, and ambitious part. The transitions in his countenance from smiles to threats, from approbation to abhorrence, are masterly performances. I have seen him, when (pursued by a person whom he had injured, and whose parent he had murdered) disguised as a ghost, betray such dreadful emotions of terror, horror, guilt, confusion, and revenge, that I could almost suppose the fiction approached reality. His performance of Orfon, in the ballet before mentioned, displayed a thorough insight into human nature debased. He mixed the tricks and sagacity of the monkey with the gleams of matured reason so judiciously, that an enlightened audience would have been delighted *. So, in a recent character of a Moor, he is to fight in single combat, after the defeat of his adherents, with their conqueror. His motions are no longer European, they are those of the savage: grimaces, glaring search for the most vulnerable part of his antagonist's body, and endeavours to fix a firm footing, to dart like a tiger on his prey, characterise every muscle.

Richer performed the parts of knights and warlike characters exceedingly well.

Grimaldi has a great deal of merit, both in serious and pantomimic performances. This young man's combats with Bologna junior (whose attitudes and figure are truly Grecian) with the broadsword, are executed with wonderful skill; but it is a dangerous species of *entertainment*, and severe cuts sometimes ensue.

Davis is very happy in comic parts; his manner of singing humorous and satiric songs meets great applause. He would certainly sustain some characters in a far superior style than I have seen them performed at the winter theatres.

This place hath matured several persons who have been engaged at Drury Lane and Covent Garden: for instance, Mrs. Harlowe, Mad. St. Amand, Dubois, the Bolognas, Grimaldi, &c.

The last performed the character of Robinson Crusoe at Drury Lane in a chaste and correct style very lately.

Mr. Townshend, of Covent Garden Theatre, whose talents as a vocal performer are well known, acted the whole of the season of 1803 at Sadler's Wells.

The salaries of the principal performers are generally nine guineas a week; indeed twelve pounds have been recently paid.

If this book should survive two centuries, I have furnished several minutiae for a *future Malone*.

* Young Menage is equally excellent in the spectacle of Philip Quarll.

BAGNIGGE WELLS

is in a valley badly suited to an evening place of amusement; being on a brook it is true, but one basely defiled by shores, and extraneous matter thrown into it. This stream, which comes from *Kentish * Town*, has occupied a valley quite to the Thames, which may be readily traced. Pentonville, and the ground Southward from it, is a rapid descent. On the opposite side it slopes, all along Gray's Inn-lane, to the same point. It may then be traced to Cold Bath fields; from thence to the valley between Leather-lane and Cow-lane, to Snow-hill; then to Ludgate-hill and the River.

A recent publication† informs us, that Bagnigge House was once the residence of the celebrated Mrs. or (vulgarly) *Nell Gwyn*. This account seems to be corroborated by the owner of several small tenements at the North end of the Gardens having called them *Nell Gwyn's Buildings*. They have since erased the title. In the wall of the gardens is an inscription, under a distorted head, "This is Bagnigge house neare the Pinder a Wakefeilde 1680."

This circumstance implies that it was used for some public purpose at that period. I have little doubt for one similar in some degree to the present.

The "Pinder" is nearly obsolete, I fancy: probably the sign of The Pinder a Wakefield, or Pinder of Wakefield (a character in Robin Hood's band, who was a Pinder or bailiff‡ of Wakefield), a noted tavern. It should seem the proprietor was concerned with the Pinder, or *he* would hardly have pointed it out as a place well known. *This* is Bagnigge House was better suited to a fixed inscription. On a hand-bill perfectly proper, as *near* the Pinder.

Mr. Lysons says it was opened, for the first time, about 1767, in consequence of the discovery of two springs of mineral water; chalybeate and cathartic.

The gardens are small, but made the most of in walks, fountains, and trees. The old-fashioned manner of trimming them, formal lines, and statues, characterise the place. But the dampness of the situation, and the unfavoury steams after a warm day from the water, are not recommendations with me.

Opposite to this place the ground rises, and part of it is used for making tiles, chimney-pots, &c. The earth is of a bright flame colour, and its unequal sur-

* This has been supposed to be a corruption from *Caen-ditch*.—But *Kentish* is written in old records *Kentess tonne*—a more natural derivation.

† Rede's Anecdotes.

‡ Keeper of the *Pinfold*, or Pound, at Wakefield.

faces, tufted with grass, contrasted with the beautiful slope near Pentonville, has a pretty effect, topped by Sadler's Wells, and the neighbouring trees, from Gray's Inn-lane.

The vast receptacle of New River Water on the summit of the hill facing Pentonville is inclosed by a high brick wall. No place could have been imagined so perfectly well calculated to distribute it in every direction.

The descent to London, on all sides, is sufficiently precipitate to keep the water in motion. Though this basin is of great size, it is not the principal; the fire engine at the New River Head being used to force the fluid into it, for the Western end of the town; which, laying high, requires a great descent to impel the water.

The lake, or reservoir, near Sadler's Wells is very extensive, and on its banks the venerable and respectable Mr. Mylne, the Company's surveyor, resides, in a pretty house, ornamented with vases and quoins. Surrounded with a variety of flourishing trees, and fronted by the noble sheet of water, it has the appearance of a nobleman's villa. "Originally built in 1613.*; repaired 1782." The dome of St. Paul's has a fine effect over those trees; and from hence a nearer view of London presents itself than in any other place.

The astonishing number of pipes which meet the eye in every direction, diverging from this point in ramifications from the parent trunk, is a proof of the prosperity of the Company, who afford a profusion of water at a very trifling annual rent, of about one shilling in the pound.

THE SESSIONS HOUSE

was originally in St. John's-street, and was called *Hicks's Hall*. James the First, in the year 1610, granted his letters patent, bearing date June 17, for a piece of ground, containing 128 feet of assize from North to South in length, and 32 from East to West in breadth, reserving a way of 20 feet on every side thereof, for the use of Sir Thomas Lake, and others, justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, to erect a sessions-house, prison, and house of correction †.

This ground was held of the King, as part of the manor of East Greenwich, in fealty, and free and common socage.

* Lysons's Environs.

† Petition of the Justices.

They erected the Sessions House in 1612; but the ground was found to be too small for the prison: they therefore purchased a piece of land at the East end of St. James's-street, where the prison was built.

Their proceedings were approved of by the King; and he granted another patent, dated the 10th of August, in the 17th year of his reign, appointing the buildings to be used for the above purposes.

By the year 1777 the Hall had become extremely ruinous; besides, its vicinity to Smithfield market, now that the population of London had increased, was found to be an interruption to that silence so necessary for the strict investigation of courts of justice. The Justices therefore petitioned the House of Commons for permission to rebuild it, on the *same site*, to take in part of the *highway*, and raise a sum not exceeding 12,000*l.* for the purpose.

In 1778 they petitioned again, and in this application they offered to remove the building. They further requested, that part of the surplus of the duties on coals might be applied to rebuilding their houses of correction, and enlarging the New Prison.

Finally, a piece of freehold ground was purchased, at the West end of Clerkenwell green, for about 2000*l.*; and 11,000*l.* were to be borrowed, on the credit on the surpluses of the orphan's fund for erecting the building; which will outstand its predecessor by at least a century. The front is of stone, with a rustic basement, and before it a-railed area. The door is approached by six steps. Two windows on each side in deep arches. Four Ionic pillars, and two pilasters, support an architrave, frieze, and cornice, with a pediment over the pillars. The windows are alternately arched and flat on the tops. Over the middle window is a medallion of his Majesty; over the others swords, fasces, &c.; above the flat ones reliefs of Justice, &c.

In the tympanum the County arms. The roof forms a dome in the centre.

The remainder of the building is of brick, and therefore plain. As it is erected against a hill, the horizontal lines necessarily give the *sides* an inconceivably heavy effect. They appear to be sinking into the earth.

Besides the routine of business particular to the county of Middlesex, several duties imposed by government were received in the back part of the building, in the office of the Clerk of the peace; that for granting hair-powder certificates especially, since received by the collectors of the several parishes.

From the Hall of Justice to the Prison is a very natural transition. And this is seen only from St. James's Walk. In antiquity, it is the first place in the parish for punishment, if we except the *Cage*; which, being totally decayed in the year 1614, "it was pul'd downe, and sett up under the brick wall at the ende of the *Cuckinge stoole*," with a room for a "sicke person *." The prison front is of brick, with a rustic gate of large dimensions. On the key stone is a head of dreadful import and size, the representation of Criminal Despair. Over it hangs a chain, suspended from each end, and fetters fall on both sides; above, a strong grated window, with a quoined border. The door is frequently opened and shut, when the chains across it grate harshly against the staples, a melancholy sound, emblematic of the horrors within.

The criminals in this place were allowed 2d. *per diem* some time past, and had no employment.

Clerkenwell Bridewell contained 114 convicts in the year 1779. Their allowance was 3d. *per diem*, and their employment picking oakum and beating hemp.

It consisted of twelve separate wards, and a gallery for females. The profits arising from their labour amounted to about 10l. which was expended in purchasing shoes and stockings for them. Each sex had a court-yard to walk in. Unfortunately crimes have not decreased since the above period, and a similar account might be produced for the last year.

THE PRISON

in Cold Bath Fields has unhappily become so interwoven with political questions, and been so often censured and defended by members of the Legislature, that I beg leave to say nothing more of it than may be seen from the street, and extracted from Mr. Neild's account of Prisons. Some have asserted it is situated in a valley, others maintain it stands high. I have therefore endeavoured to compare the ground with that of the neighbouring streets.

It is on a level with Swinton-street and Gray's Inn-lane, and not more than six feet lower than Meux's brewhouse in Liquor Pond-street; scarcely lower than Guildford-street; on a level with the Spa Fields; and as high as the roofs of

* Vestry Book.

many houses in the space between Gray's Inn-lane and Coppice-row; higher than Clerkenwell workhouse, and the first floors of the houses at Bagnigge Wells. From Pentonville it appears to be very low, and so doth the whole of London.

That the internal contrivance of the cells, or the government of the prisoners, have or have not answered the wishes of the publick, or the projectors, is too delicate a point to discuss; and who *can* decide but those that have had the evidence of *experience*?

The gaoler's salary is 300*l. per annum*; but neither fees or what is termed *gar-nish* is paid. There is a chaplain, whose salary is 50*l.*; for which he reads prayers twice a week, and preaches on Sundays. The surgeon receives 100*l. per annum* for his attendance at the Prison and the House of Correction. The prisoners are allowed a pound of bread and a pint of gruel daily for breakfast; and a quart of broth, of rice, and oatmeal; and six ounces of meat, *alternately, for dinner*.

The court-yard is 35 feet by 20, the day-room 12 feet square, and the cells 7 feet by 5½. The bedsteads are of plank; the bed a ticking, filled with straw; and the covering a blanket and rug.

The county allows a peck of coals *per diem* to each prisoner.

1794, Sept. 28. The chapel of this prison was opened for divine service, when a great number of magistrates and gentlemen assembled to hear Dr. Gabriel read the service, and Dr. Glasse preach, from the text, "*I was in prison, and ye came unto me.*" Seventy prisoners attended, in new cloathing, upon this solemn occasion.

The prison is of brick, and stands within a large area, formed by a strong buttressed wall, of unequal lines, according to the elevation or sinking of the surface of the ground. The gate is of Portland stone, contrived in a massy stile, and sculptured with the hateful but necessary appendages of vice, fetters. An octagon chapel towers above the crowds of little roofs. Indeed, it appears something like Pope's villa, where he had been on a visit, and which he compares to a village of Amphion's time; whose houses, being out of tune, had stopt their dance, and stood still with amazement ever since.

A tablet informs us it is "the House of Correction for the County of Middlesex."

In the midst of a large garden, in the area of a square, stands the celebrated Cold Bath; an antique house, many years appropriated to this purpose. Its pointed gables, and the little towers at the corners of the garden, give it an air of singularity. The prison wall forms the West side of the square.

PENTONVILLE

PENTONVILLE

is quite modern, not a house in it being more than twenty years old, except the White Conduit, and one or two others. No wonder it rapidly increased : it is near London, and a commanding situation, with a beautiful prospect on every side. It is gratifying to walk up the hill from the commencement of the parish of St. James, Eastward, in the new road. The descent keeps it always dry. The excellence of the road, and the variety of little gardens, filled with trees and flowers, each disposed according to the taste of the owner, affords a continued change ; and the tall poplars, with their polished leaves, gracefully bending before the wind, sometimes shewing, and at others concealing, the pretty front, and neat white cupola of the chapel, give it a rural air of great interest to the Londoner, whose eyes are rarely blest with scenes of this description.

PENTONVILLE CHAPEL.

When the church of St. James was partly erected, the money originally raised being expended, a petition was presented to parliament for raising more : but, being opposed by the inhabitants of Pentonville, the trustees were obliged to purchase a chapel there (which had been erected by subscription, under the Toleration Act, but served by members of the Established Church), for 5000*l.* as a chapel of ease for their use. The money was raised by transferable bonds, bearing 4 *per cent.* interest. It is vested in trustees, who are to keep it in repair, by rates not exceeding 8*d.* in the pound.

The original plan of the chapel has not been carried into effect. Two handsome houses were to have been erected as wings, East and West of it. The ground is now burial-places. The building stands on very excellent and well-built vaults, lighted and aired by slated windows. The entrance is at the North end, down three steps, whence a large arch reaches to the South wall, where the vault of the *Penton* family is situated ; from whom the town takes its name (the late Henry Penton, esq. who died in Italy, having been proprietor of the land). This arch is crossed by others, which serve as passages to many divisions, private property, whose owners names are placed on the doors, engraved on brass plates. The price of one of those is 30*l.* Several remain to be disposed of. The price of depositing

dépositing in the common parts is six pounds. The coffins are all perfect, dry, and clean; even those first placed there twelve years past; for the inclosure must be of stone or metals, with an outside covering. They may be explored without disgust or danger, the air being perfectly sweet and dry. I am informed upwards of 1200 persons have been interred in and near this chapel since its erection.

The architect was Mr. Hurst, whose abilities have produced a neat and pleasing inside, rather injured by the flat plain cieling. The altar-piece is placed in a semicircular sacarium, bounded by two square pilasters of the Ionic order, with an arch, whose angles are ornamented. Within the rails of wrought iron are two niches, and over them square tablets.

The table is of mahogany, and directly over it are four slender pillars of reeds, bound by foliage, supporting an arch; and the initials, I. H. S.

This altar has been adorned with a very excellent picture of Jesus Christ raising the child, from St. Mark, through the liberality of Mr. Samuel Walker, of Mark-lane, who paid Mr. Fearson the artist 70l. for it.

I shall commence a description of this painting by saying, the colouring is very rich and vivid, and not absurdly bound down to prismatic rules; by which we are led to think of a rainbow, and find a sameness in every picture we view.

The painter has preserved that beautiful placid countenance in our Saviour so often repeated by the most esteemed masters. He has thrown the principal light on the graceful female whose respiration is just restored, and given her that share of beauty, through the traces of disease and death, so necessary to preserve the interest of the piece. The fine linen of her drapery, and the clothes on the couch, are extremely well managed. The mother's face and attitude express every thing we could wish. Her features shew wonder, and she seems divided between attention to her child and gratitude to the Salvator Mundi.

The apostles' heads are all excellent, and the contrast they afford to the figures just mentioned, by their calm expression of knowledge, and confidence in Christ's miracles, may justly be admired. It is inclosed in a gilded frame. On it is inscribed, "*Talitha Cumi*, Mark v. 44."

The font is an antique pedestal, supporting a vase, both ornamented with flowers and foliage, from Coade's manufactory of artificial stone. It stands near the pulpit, facing the altar. The pulpit has an arch under it, with seats; but no sounding-board, and is very plain. The organ is small, but quite as large as the cieling will admit; and over the keys is the clock-face.

The

The galleries are remarkably neat, and of good workmanship, with Ionic pillars.

This chapel stands North and South.

In the niche, on the left side of the altar, is a handsome little monument, sacred to the memory of Paul Hamilton, esq. a native of South Carolina; where he had a good estate, and lived about 60 years, very generally and deservedly esteemed. But, during the unhappy rupture which took place between Great Britain and her Colonies, being attached to the British constitution, from principle and a conviction of its excellence, he refused to join those who meditated a separation from the parent state; and therefore left Carolina, and passed the remainder of his life in England; where, having supported a fair and irreproachable character, he finished his course of trial, and was removed to a better country, by a stroke of the palsy, on the 11th day of December, 1797, in the 73d year of his age; and his remains are deposited in the vault of this chapel.

The Rev. Richard Lendon, rector of St. John's Clerkenwell, is the present curate, 1803.

The outside is of brick, with a frontispiece of stone pilasters of the Ionic order, and a pediment. Over the principal window, an arched fan; two others plain. One door in the middle, and another on each side; two niches on the sides of the great door.

The cupola is on the South end over the pediment; a pretty design, with oval windows.

As the chapel stands some distance within the rails on the street, a semicircular gravelled road leads from gate to gate, fenced with posts and chains; the remaining space laid with grass; a row of poplars extend round it. The surface of the adjoining burial grounds are several feet lower than this part. The sides of the chapel are plain; with several windows above, and six below; and two doors, upon a considerable flight of steps.

The whole site of the ground and chapel is in the shape of a T; the body to the North. At this extremity are two very commodious lodges, on the sides of the gate, for the beadle who resides there.

In Hermes-street is the Infant Charity School of Pentonville, for 12 boys, and the same number of girls, supported by subscriptions. The first sermon preached in the chapel was to benefit this institution, in the year 1788. In 1795 Thomas

Rudd

Rudd gave, by will, 201; 1796, Paul Hamilton, esq. 101.; 1797, by will, 501.; 1798, Thomas Hitchins, esq. by will, 1000l. 3 *per cents.* for ever*.

The houses in Pentonville are generally neat, and well built, some particularly so. The streets are broad, and their descent keeps them always clean; it is no wonder therefore that the houses produce good rents. Whenever the blessings of Peace are restored, this place will again increase in a very rapid manner, as I understand a great deal of ground is let on building leases, particularly that between Sadler's Wells and the New Road. Indeed, the improvements are likely to extend far and wide. Northampton House, with its three fine trees, in St. John's-road, is to come down; and the site and adjoining fields are to be converted into a square, market, and streets†.

I cannot omit noticing the beautiful view to the North-west from the White Conduit House (so called from the stone building near it, which formerly supplied the monastery of the *Chartreuse*, or Charter House, with water), and the singular moving scene upon it on a fine Sunday evening. The inequalities of the ground, together with the intervening villages of Pancras, Kentish Town, Camden and Somers Towns, groupe in so pleasing a stile with Hampstead, that I think no view *from* London equal to it. But when a gentle, mild, and refreshing breeze, brings the perfume of thousands of tons of new made hay to us, then it is that a file of Londoners break from the week's restraint, and form a line from Cold Bath Fields, through Pentonville, to Primrose Hill, Chalk Farm, and Copenhagen House. The soft air exhilarates their spirits; they race, tumble in the hay, and sport with unfeigned pleasure; and who can be Stoick enough to look down upon the thousands before them without rejoicing that Nature smiles thus upon us? When we turn to the house, there we find the gardens and rooms full to overflowing; the company impatient, overheated, and noisy; the master hurrying, the waiters flying, and the admirer of rural beauty wondering—at the preference of heat to cooling airs, the clamour of tongues to the stillness of the fields, and the efforts of tea-room organs to the strains of birds.

Opposite the prison before mentioned (see p. 240), is a burial-ground, of inconsiderable size; and near it the ruins of the Quakers' workhouse, which the "New View of London" says was founded about the year 1692, for the maintenance of 50 decayed people of their persuasion, who were allowed lodging and diet, and employed in their several professions by the governors. It has fallen into decay many years past, and what remains is let to poor occupants, at very low rents.

* From a table in the church.

† Information from Mr. Rhodes.

The same institution exists, in a new and most commodious building, in the Goswell Street-road, near Islington.

The house was erected about the year 1786, on a large square of ground belonging to the Brewers' Company, which is held by the Institution for 150 years at a rent of 16l. a year for the first 90 years, and the remainder subject to a rise of 34l. a year.

It is used as a meeting which is held monthly on a Friday morning, and for the purpose of a charity school. Apartments are provided in a neat house facing it for 12 men and 12 women, being poor, and of the Society of Friends. The number of boys and girls are not limited. The inmates of every description amount at this time to 68. Six different meetings in London, together with some legacies and voluntary contributions, support the charity, and provide rewards for those females who preserve the places obtained for them; which are 30s. for the first, and 40s. for the second and third years. If they behave with propriety they are allowed 40l. as a marriage portion, the boys have 20l.

The Institution gives 10l. and the meeting who sends the boy 15l. as apprentice fees.

The house, meeting, schools, apartments, and stairs, are as white and clean as brushes and industry will make them. The ceilings are remarkably high, and the windows large, consequently the rooms are perfectly dry and well aired.

The outside has the appearance of a villa, surrounded as it is by pleasure grounds, gardens, and trees.

The parish of St. James bears the appearance of a suburb still, very few of the streets being regularly and closely built. Many of the houses have small gardens before and behind them, promoting a circulation of air which renders them healthful and pleasant.

A playhouse, called *The Red Bull*, in antient days, stood at the upper end of St. John's-street. It was chiefly frequented by the lower order of people, and is said to have been a large building, acted in by daylight, and partly open to the weather. The worthy Edward Allen has left a memorandum, wherein he says, "Oct. 3, 1617, went to the Red Bull, and received for *The younger Brother* but 3l. 6s. 4d.

The company were called The Players of the Revells.

It appears from the late enumeration that this parish contains at present, 10,898 males, 12,498 females, 23,396 total; inhabited houses 3320, uninhabited 107.

CLERKENWELL,

CLERKENWELL, ST. JOHN.

The Order of St. JOHN of JERUSALEM,

the origin of which, like every other remote circumstance, is involved in some obscurity.

When it is considered that the City of Jerusalem was in the hands of professed enemies to the Christian faith, it is scarcely credible that such an order should arise from the very residence of the Saviour, of which the Infidels must have been greatly jealous. Trade, and the eager desire of wealth, however, overcame all religious prejudices; and, in the year 1048, the Italian merchants obtained permission to erect an hospital for travellers and pilgrims, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, in Jerusalem.

From this period the Turks may date the carnage of their men, the Christians their disasters by sea and land, and the inhabitants of Europe the loss of millions of treasure, thrown away in the perilous pursuit of crusading.

Thus, in the very presence of the Caliph, did the Christian Religion begin to flourish, 490 years after his predecessors had obtained possession of the holy ground. This length of time did not make a title in the European code of laws; and enthusiasm prompted many kings to join in an attempt to recover Jerusalem, though every prospect of defeat and ruin lay before them. Yet, through difficulties innumerable, their efforts prevailed, under the courage and conduct of Godfrey of Bologne, duke of Lorrain, who commanded their troops, and conquered several provinces. But this was a labour of three years, and it was 1099 before the city came into his possession. In the British Museum is an enormous book *, most exquisitely written and illuminated, on vellum, consisting of 960 pages, on this subject, which has probably belonged to the Priory of St. John. I can discover no date; but the title page is decorated with the Red and White Roses, the Motto of the Garter, and Royal Arms, and was probably written between the years 1400 and 1500. It is in French; and Godfrey's exploits are detailed at length. As I have ventured to suppose the book was owned by the Priory, I beg leave to mention the beauty and delicacy of the drawings, which are finished like miniatures; and many of the figures are master-pieces of expres-

* Cottonian MSS. Nero, E. VI.

fion. Several would actually be invaluable, were the lights thrown more into a focus, and the distant parts less distinct. As the merit lies in great measure in the colouring, I have engraved an *outline* of the last moments of the Duke of Lorraine, which will serve as a specimen of the drawing, and give an idea of the manner of such scenes in antient days. The light parts of the draperies are heightened by the finest strokes of gold, which is far from giving the glaring appearance an injudicious artist would occasion. There is exactly enough to make the drawings beautifully rich.

Godfrey was elected King of Jerusalem, and thus was this glorious triumph completed. Now observe the victors bearing the Host, an emblem of brotherly remembrance, over fields dyed with blood, over ground uneven by the graves of the slain, and possessing that city by force which Christ would have conquered by persuasion.

Pope Calixtus the Second was, no doubt, the acting manager of this bloody scene. Gerard, a man who had been very active, was made first rector of the order of St. John. Crowds of pilgrims and enthusiasts flocked from all parts to Jerusalem, and the liberality of Lorraine enabled the Prior to entertain them hospitably.

Pope Pascal took them under his holy protection, and gifts poured in from all sides. Their privileges were enlarged, and in 1113 they were in the full tide of prosperity.

Raymond, a successor of Gerard, wanting charity to use the revenues of the hospital in acts of benevolence, turned them into a channel the most foul, and foreign to the duties of the order, he could devise. This was war and conquest. For this purpose their banners were invented, and the brethren marshalled into knights, captains, and servants. They fought bravely; but courage will not always prevail, for those hardy invaders, after 87 years possession, were compelled to give up their dear bought city to the conqueror Saladine, and the Crescent waved once more where the Cross had stood.

This misfortune did not extinguish their military ardour. They retained their arms, and fought where a battle was to be found, and particularly distinguished themselves at the siege of Ptolemais, which was taken July 12, 1191. This city afforded them a residence till (after 191 years and 10 months possession of territory) the Holy Land was wrested from the Christians, 1292.

The Master and brethren fled for safety to the island of Cyprus, whose chief had compassion on them, and gave them a sea port, which was the city of Limesol.

Here,



The Death of Godfrey of Bouillon, from a Med in the Museum

Museum, Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 1, 1841, by J. H. W. Mason, 12, Chancery Lane, London

Here, when deprived of the power of aggression, they turned their attention to the state of the brotherhood, and in two chapters, held in the years 1292 and 3, many salutary statutes and regulations were enacted.

That restless disposition which was dignified by the name of Crusading, in truth merely a disguise for the thirst of conquest, led them in 1308 to attack Rhodes; which, with seven other islands, fell into their hands.

Now, considering their title of St. John of *Jerusalem* but a shadow, and possessing solid Rhodian earth, they adopted the appellation of *Knights of Rhodes*.

The Sultan Soliman, jealous of their power, and hating their religion, resolved upon expelling them from their conquests. He assembled a most formidable army, who besieged the city of Rhodes; and, after the Knights had obstinately defended it six months, were compelled to surrender to 300,000;—a memorable proof of the efficacy of fortified towns against numbers.

This event, though unfortunate in its issue, did the Knights infinite military honour. The Grand Master left the island in 1523, seven days after its surrender. We find them at this period of their history depressed by defeat, turned from their usurped homes, at a loss where to land; and, to such haughty and restless spirits, their situation was miserably depressing. But the Emperor Charles the Fifth gave them Malta, which they had much difficulty in preserving*.

It will be found from some of the following facts that our Priory of St. John Clerkenwell was not idle, but assisted the Knights previous to their expulsion from Rhodes. A great number of applications, in Latin, are preserved in the British Museum, from the different Grand Masters to Henry the Seventh, for succour. They are written in a very good character; but their signatures are generally indifferent. To detail the substance of those petitions would occupy too much room, I shall therefore confine myself to “An Indenture between Thomas Docwra, Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in England, and Sir Thomas Newporte, knt. †, Bailly of Thègle, and Commander of the Commanderies of Newland, Dalby, and Rotheley, and Ribston, in the Counties of Yorke, Lincoln, and Leycester, from a Vellum Book belonging to the Priory.

“The Prior and Brethren by their Indenture, the 6th of May 1513, 5th Henry the Eighth, granted for two years the said bailys and commanderies, unto Robert Newport, commander of Ansty and Trebigh, George Dulison, Guthlath Overton,

* Compiled from a MS. in the British Museum.

† Sir Thomas was called to the order by the Lieutenant, Master, and Convent, Sept. 2, 1503.

William

William Yolton, and Sir Richard Nicoll, priest, in consideration of 1000l. sterling, which the forsayd Sir Thomas Newport hath anticipate of the revenues of the said bailliage and commanderys. And of the same 1000l. hath confessed openly in the 1st assembly himself well and truly paid and satisfied.

“For to supply his expenses in his iorney to Th’rods, and in Th’rods, in service of the religion, and suōr of the City of Th’rods. Which City ys at the poynt to be beseged by the gret Turke named Selymis, which the second day of Ffebruary last past had xx galiffe, and xl fusts, in places nygh to the Castell of Suint Peter.

“And also, at the same tyme, had 17 other navys lying in the Fisto and Makres. And where also, the 2d day of Jan. last past, the forsaide lx sales, and x.m. men by lande, came before the said Castell of Saint Peter. Wherfor the Right Reverend Fader in God Mon^r Ludovico de Stalengia Lievten’ to my Lord Master of Th’rods, latly elette, named Guido de Blanchford and his Counsell,—at that tyme made none other accompt but that in this p’sent moneth of Maye the said gret Turke with his army wold besege the forsayd City of Throds by land and water, as we have full notice by the said Lievten’, Master, and Counsaill.”

“The Prior, in consideration of the danger of Rhodes, and Sir Thomas Newport having the King’s licence to depart from that place to serve the religion (for that cause only) permitted,” &c. This sum was to be repaid in five years, at the rate of 200l. *per annum*, to be sent to London at Sir Thomas’s cost.

There are several other indentures of anticipation in the same book.

Every one is acquainted with the memorable defence of Malta by the Knights subsequent to the above period; where they remained, braved only by the sea, till the branches of the order withered round them, and their massy priories fell into dust. And at Malta *might they* have still remained in peace, had not the famous French expedition to Egypt taken place.

This rock was found to possess the property of that in the Eastern Tales, for a part of the fleet of France was attracted to it, and so closely adhered, that none but brave British seamen could dispel the charm. It was dissolved: the North loured, the self-elected Grand Master collected his thunders,—but when he would have hurled them at his enemies—his arm became nerveless—his body breathless.

The

The following is from the collection of Dr. Birch, in the British Museum.

“It is a most gross and ridiculous absurditie to make, as some doe, the Hospitallers and those of St. John of Jerusalem to be two orders, that is indeed but one and the same.

The Brethren of this Hospi- tal were called	{	first	{	Hospitallers,	{	Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem,	
				or Knights		or	of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem,
				Hospitallers,		or	
				also		or	
				Johannots,		Baptists.	
				Afterwards Knights of Rhodes, or the Rhodian Knights,			
				or the Rhodians of St. John,			
				Lastly, Knights of Malta.			

Their robe was black, and on the breast they wore a white cross on a red field.

The valuable “Registrum munimentorum et evidenciarum, camerarum, preceptoriarum, placearum, et locorum prioratus Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Angliâ; inceptum A.D. MCCCXLII. et tempore fratris Roberti Botiller prioris dicti Hospitalis anno secundo,” preserved in the Cotton Library*, gives the names of many masters and priors of the order; which, as it disagrees with some lists I have seen, may be worth inserting, together with the following:

“Nomina Magistrorum quondam Templi in Angliâ.

Magister Galfridus filius Steph'i, anno
D'ni mill'imo c^{mo} LXXX^{mo}.

Magister Will's de la More, A. D.
M.C.C.C.

Magister Thomas Berardi, A. D. M.CC.

Magister Rob'tus Turvile.

Magister Alanus Marcell, A. D.

Magister Brianus Jay.

M.CC.XXVIII.

Magister Amberaldus, anno R^s Henrici
tertii XIIJ.

Magister Rob'tus Mounford, A. D.

Magister Amadeus, anno ejusdem
Regis XXXVIII.

M.CC.XXXIII.

Magister Rob'tus Saunforde, A. D.

Magister Imbtus Perot, A. dñi Regis

M.CC.XLI.

LIIII.

Magister Guido de Foresta, A. D.

Magister Rocelinus de Fossa.

M.C.C.LXXXXII.

Magister Jacobus de Molayo, A. D.

Magister Amaricus de S^{co} Mauro.

M.CC.LXXXXIII.

Magister Ric'us Hastyns.

* Nero, E. VI.

“ Anno

“ Anno D'ni mill'imo c° xxiii ordo Templariorum incepit sub Kalixto p'pa fēdo; qui postea in anno D'ni mill'imo cccviii sub Clemente p'pa v^{to} deleti sunt.

“ Nomina Magnorum Magistrorum quondam Templi Salomonis.

Magister Hugo de Paeus.	Magister Gilbertus Grail.
Magister Burgundus.	Magister Ph'us de Plesfeto.
Magister Evrardus.	Magister Will's de Carnoto.
Magister Bernardus de Tremeley.	Magister Petrus de Monte Acuto.
Magister Andreas Brooke.	Magister Hermannus Petragoricus.
Magister Bertrandus.	Magister Ric'us de Burés.
Magister Phus de Neapoli.	Magister Will's de Soveney.
Magister Odo de S'co Amando.	Magister Reginaldus de Vichers.
Magister Alanus de Turri Rubea.	Magister Thomas Gerard.
Magister Gerardus de Bidford.	Magister Will'us de Bello Loco.
Magister Rob'tus de Sambell.	Magister Theobaldus Gaudyn.

“ Nomina Magistrorum Hospitalis Jerlm.

“ Magister Girardus erat primus Ma-	Magister Gern' Brooke.
gister Hospitalis post cap'conem ci-	Magister Bert'andus de Cous.
vitatis Jerlm.	Magister Petrus de Wlnebride.
Magister Raymundus, qui Regulam	Magister Will's de Castello.
Hospitalis ordinavit.	Magister Hugo Renell.
Magister Rog'us Balben.	Magister Ric'us Lergne.
Magister Arnaldus Brooke.	Magister Joh'es de Villers.
Magister Girardus Affaly.	Magister Odo de Pinibiis.
Magister Caffé.	Magister Will's de Villareto.
Magister Jobert.	Magister Fulco de Villareto; hujus
Magister Rogerus de Molys.	temp'e, videlt, anno Dom. mill.
Magister Garnius de Napelo.	ccc xi. capta est Insula Rodi de
Magister Armengant de Aspe.	manibus Grecoꝝ.
Magister Jeffray Don Jon'.	Magister Gliovus de Villa Nova.
Magister Ansonus de Portugal.	Magister Deodatus de Gosono.
Magister Geffrey de Rat.	Magister Petrus de Corvile.
Magister Garn' de Mounteagu.	Magister Rog'us de Pinibiis.
Magister Bert'andus de Coxi.	Magister Raymundus Berenger.

Magister

Magister Ric'us Caratrolus.	Magister Petrus Dawbuffon.
Magister Philib'tus de Naylheaco.	Magister Emeritus Samboys.
Magister Anthonius Ffluviani.	Magister Guido de Blancheford, obiit XIII
Magister Joh'es de Lastico.	die Decemb. anno D'ni mill' c' XIII.
Magister Jacobus de Milly.	Magister Fabricius de Caretto fact' et elect'
Magister Raymundus Zacoſta.	in Magistr' xv die Decemb. A. D.
Magister Baptiſta de Urſinis.	M. C. XIII.

“ Nomina Priorum Hospitalis Sancti Joh'is Jerl'm in Angliâ.

“ Frat. Garnarius de Neapoli erat primus Prior tempore fundacōis ſoror' Domûs de Bukland, temp'e Regis Henrici ſc̃di, qui congregavit ſorores tunc p diſſa loca diſſas, ac temp'e Dñe Fine prime Prioriſſe ib'm, que Prioriſſa vixit in ip'o ſtatu LX annis. Iſte erat Prior p pl'res annos ante paſſionem ſc̃i Thome Martiris, et obiit ultimo die Auguſti.

Frat. Ric'us de Turk, Prior temp'e eiufdem Prioriſſe, obiit XII die Auguſti.

Frat. Rad'us de Dyna, Prior temp'e eiufdem Prioriſſe, obiit XIII die Maii.

Frat. Gilb'tus de Veer, Prior temp'e eiufdem Prioriſſe, dedit ſororiſſis domûs Bukland c ſ. annue penſ. exeunt. de mañio de Reynham; et obiit XIII die Auguſti.

Frat. Hugo de Alneto, Prior temp'e eiufdem Prioriſſe, obiit XXIII die Novemb'r.

Frat. Alanus, Prior et Ep'us de Bangor temp'e eiufdem Prioriſſe, obiit XIX die Maii.

Frat. Rob'tus Theſaurarius, Prior tempore eiufdem Prioriſſe, obiit XXVI die Octobr'.

Frat. Terricus de Nuſſa obiit XXI die Decembr', A. D. M. CC. XXXVII.

Frat. Rob'tus de Maunby Prior obiit XIII die menſ' Octobr'.

Frat. Rogerus de Veer Prior dedit ecclie de Clerkenwell unam de ſex ydriis in quib' Jheſus conv'it aquam in vinum, A. D. M. CC. LXIX; & obiit XV die Februarii, A. D. M. CC. LXX.

Frat. Petrus de Hakham, Prior tempore Regis Eñ primi, obiit XI die Januar.

Frat. Simon Botard Prior obiit III die Maii.

Frat. Helyas Smethton Prior obiit XXVI die April.

Frat. Steph'us Fulburn Prior obiit primo die Januar.

Frat. Joſeph Chauncy Prior obiit die XIX die Maij. Iſte fieri fecit capellam Dñi Prioris in Domo de Clerkenwell temp'e E. pmi a conquēſtu.

Frat. Walterus Prior adquiſivit p̃ceptorias de Quenyngton * & Shenegey † et plures terras & ten', et obiit XXI die Auguſti.

* C. Gloceſter.

† C. Cambridge.

Frat. Willm's Hannle * Prior fieri fecit Claustrum de Clerkenwell, A. D. m.ccc. lxxxiii, et regni Regis E. primi xii, et obiit iiii Februa^r A. D. sup^rdict^r.

Frat. Ricūs Pavley, Prior tempore Regis Eī filij Eī, obiit iii die Augusti.

Frat. Robtus de Dyna Prior obiit xxiii i die Novembr^r.

Frat. Will's Tothall Prior obiit xii die Octobr^r, A. D. m.ccc. xviii, lra D'nicalis D.

Frat. Thomas L'Archier Prior obiit xxviii die Augusti, A. D. m.ccc. xxix. Hic dedit fororibus de Bukland x l^s. annuatim in perpetuum, percipiend^r de manerio de Hidon pertin^r ad Templecombe.

Frat. Leonardus de Tybtis Prior obiit ultimo die Januar^r. Temp^re hujus bona Templariorum data sunt Hospitalarijs."

Newcourt has added a number of priors to this list, besides altering its arrangement, and concludes with "Frater Will. Weston, ultimus Prior hujus Hospitalis, obiit 7 Maii, anno quo prioratus fuit dissolutus; viz. 1540, 32 Henr. VIII."

Sir Thomas Tresham was placed there by Queen Mary, when she attempted to restore the order.

Bishop Kennett, in his copy of Dugdale's Monasticon, in the hands of Mr. Gough, gives the following dates.

Raymundus, master, temp. Henr. ep. Wint.¹

William, prior of the hospital of Jerusalem, witnesses a grant of Henry bishop of Winchester on an agreement between the hospitallers of Jerusalem and the prior and convent of Winchester, dated 8 id. Januar. 1171¹.

Roger de Mulins magister domus hospitalis Hierosolymitani, et Guarinus de Neapoli prior domus hospitalis in Angliā, 4 id. Apr. 1185¹.

Robert de Turvil, 1280.

Joseph de Chauncey, late prior, 1281².

Heale, 1282³. William de Hunle, or Haunle, 1282, 1283⁴, 1288⁵, appointed prior by the master of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem of Acon.

William de Hanvill, going into parts beyond sea, constituted his attorney, July 6, 1286.

Roger de Vere, 1283.

Peter de Hackam, or Haghum, 1294, 1296³.

* De, Henley vocatur de Hanvil et de Hannel. Newcourt.

¹ Ex Cartular. Hospit. S. Crucis prop^r Winton. ² Pat. 9 Edw. II. ³ Reg. Peckham archiep^ri Cant.

William de Tottehal, 1297³. Presented to the vicarage of North Pederton 1309⁶. Quit-claim of William de Tottehal to John de Pontiffara, bishop of Winchester, of the advowson of the hospital of St. Cross, at Sparkesford, near Winchester, 31 Edward I.¹

Thomas Larcher, 1323⁶, 1325, 18 Edward II.⁷

John Paveley, 1364.

Robert Hales, 1373, 1377.

Hildebrand Inge, president of the priory.

John Radington, 1382, 1383, 1386, 1388, 1395.

William Grendon, 1396, 1397, 1405, 1406, 1416. He gave letters dimissory to his clergy, to be ordained by any bishop at Brakenthwarth⁹.

William Huller, 1417, 1418, 1420, 1430, 1431.

Robert Mallore, 1432¹⁰, 1437¹¹.

Robert Botyll, 1441¹¹, 1439, 1449, 1451, 1455, 1458.

A vacancy May 11, 1469.

John Longstrother, 1469.

William Tournay, 1471, 1472, 1474. Turvay, 1473.

Robert Molton, 1474, 1476.

John Weston, 1479, 1531; died 1541. See his epitaph in Weever, p. 430.

John Kendale, 1493¹¹, 1500.

Vacancy 1501.

Thomas Docwra, 1502. In 1508 he was cited to a convocation of the clergy¹²; tunc in remotis agens 1523.

Thomas Newport, locum tenens to Thomas Docwra, 1502.

Thomas Tresham, appointed by royal mandate, Nov. 30, 1557¹³.

(See the Plate, for the arms of this priory, as they are represented in the book belonging to it; and as they were on the tomb of Sir William Weston, at St. James's Clerkenwell; and over St. John's Gate, as engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine; and observe the difference in the motto, of *any*, for *sanè*).

³ Reg. Peckham archiep'i Cant.

⁴ Cantr. Rot. Ol. Sutton.

⁵ Pat. 15 Edw. I.

⁶ Reg. Droghda ep'i Wellens.

⁷ Rot. Parl. 2 Ric. II.

⁸ Reg. Ebor.

⁹ Reg. Grenfeld archiep'i Ebor.

¹⁰ Reg. Grey ep'i Linc.

¹¹ Reg. Alnewyk.

¹² Reg. R. James ep'i Lond.

¹³ Ant. Warman, p. 159. Stowe's Annals, p. 631.

Sir William Dugdale has copied the pedigree of Brian and Jordan Brisset, in the Monasticon, from the book before-mentioned, which adds their arms, "Una Griffon Volans." It was to Jordan Brisset the brethren were indebted for their foundation in England; and his endowment, increased by enthusiastic persons, rendered them the most wealthy, powerful, *knight* monks of Albion. Besides their possessions at Clerkenwell, they had others at Horsedon, Iseldon, Newēton, Barowe, Hackney, Rokholt, Hyghbury, Edelmeton, Chyngeforde, Lilleston, Hampstede, Kyngsbury, Hendon, Cranborde, Egesware, Boys, Herefelde, Widesmere, Merlawe, Busteleham, Chalfehunte, Sildeburghe, Ravenesthorpe, Adyngton, Reyndon, Sutton in Essex, Chelsyn, Hetheryngton, Swundon, Dynnelley, Weston, Baldoke, Eccl'ia de Langeforde, Ware, Amwell, Brokesbourne, Elbande, Tokeswode, Merewe, Shepley, Sumptynge, Compton Kele, Hampton, Reynham, Morchall, Westchurrok, Purflete, Turrok Grey, Chaureth, Eynges, Stebbynge Sutton at Hoon, Hertforde, Burgham prioratus et eccl'ia, eccl'ia de Normanton, Rippley, pensio de Dunstable, pensio de eccl'ia Frirenbarnet, Harrowe, Villa Scti Albani, Seldeforde, &c. &c.

The Antiquarian Repertory contains a petition, dated 1439, from the Lord Prior to the House of Commons, praying for a remission and abolition of a rent of 15s. that they paid to the King for two forges in Fleet-street; which were destroyed by the rebels in the reign of Richard II. *anno* 1381; and had not been rebuilt, because of the annoyance they would occasion to the neighbourhood.

The annual value of the above places and others are in the Court of First Fruits as follows: "Priorat' five Hospit' Scti Johis Jrlm in temp'al' et spirit' 2385l. 19s. 8d."

I can add but little to the History of the order; but, in a dearth of materials, the chasms in dates will, I hope, be excused. In the book of spiritual benefices and chantries by Cuthbert Tonstall, 14 Henry VIII. are these entries.

"Hospitale Scti Johis Jerlm.

Mgr Robertus Pocoparte suvisor 11 stipend', 5l. bona 1, 14l. muſum 38s.

Prioratus Sancti Johis	} sol. per tras Regis 1000l."
Jerlm in Angliā	

When that Leviathan of plunder Henry the Eighth seized these revenues, we cannot be at a loss for his motives. Had the order flourished till this time, how great would have been their value!

The

The consequence of the brethren at that period of their history, when superstition and enthusiasm reigned in full vigour, and when the preceding gifts fell like the fall of manna upon them, not forgetting the revenues of the Templars at their dissolution, may easily be imagined. Thus riches dazzle weak-sighted man, and honours loaded on him serve but to render his path dangerous. The reign of Richard the Second furnished a prologue to the tragedy of monastic ruin, in their losses from Tyler's rebellion. "In this disorder London looked like a city taken by storm; the Archbishop's Palace, St. John's House by Smithfield, and the Temple, were consumed, together with Lancaster House, the houses of the judges, lords, and chief citizens, in order to fulfill the oath which the rebels had taken, to destroy every thing that carried but an appearance of grandeur or distinction *." The insurrection soon subsided; but the effects were deplorable; smoking fragments of their church, habitations, and cloisters, were to be removed, and new structures erected: a work of time and heavy expence, and not completed till 1504, by Thomas Docwra, then prior, 123 years after the transaction.

Camden says, that the priors were held equal in rank to the first barons of the realm; and their riches certainly enabled them to support their splendour of living. Such was their power and influence that Edward III. thought it necessary, in the 40th year of his reign, to appoint Richard de Everton visitor of the hospitals of this order in England and Ireland, to repress their insolence, and to enforce propriety of conduct; which appointment was repeated five years after by the same king.

Henry VI. held a council at the hospital on Nov. 13, in the 16th year of his reign; when Humphry Duke of Gloucester was appointed, with others, his commissioners of regency.

Raymund de Puy made the following rules for the order, which were confirmed by Pope Boniface, in the sixth year of his pontificate. Poverty, chastity, and obedience; to expect but bread and water, and a coarse garment. The clerks to serve in white surplices at the altar. The priests, in their surplices, to convey the host to the sick, with a deacon or clerk preceding them, bearing a lantern, and the sponge filled with holy water. The brethren to go abroad by appointment of the master, but never singly, and to avoid giving offence. No females to be employed for or about their persons; when soliciting alms, to visit

* Acta Regia, p. 4. n. (a).

churches or people of reputation, and ask their food for charity; if they received none, to buy enough for subsistence; to account for all their receipts to the master; and he to give them to the poor, retaining only one-third part of provisions, the overplus to the poor. The brethren to go soliciting only by permission; to carry candles with them; to wear no skins of wild beasts, or cloaths degrading the order. To eat but twice a day on Wednesday and Saturday; and no flesh from Septuagesima till Easter, except when aged or indisposed. To sleep covered. If incontinent in private, to repent in privacy, and do penance; if the brother was discovered, he was to be deprived of his robe in the church of the town, after mass, severely whipped, and expelled from the order; but if truly penitent, he might be again received; but not without penance, and a year's expulsion. If two of the brethren quarrelled, they were to eat only bread and water on Wednesday and Friday, and off the bare ground for seven days; if blows passed, this discipline was extended to forty days, and to those who went abroad without permission. No conversation when eating, or after retiring to the dormitory; and nothing drunk after the ringing of the Compline. If a brother offended, and did not amend after the third admonition, he was compelled to walk to the master for correction. No brother to strike a servant. The 22d was a strange article in this monastic code: if a brother died without revealing what he possessed, his money was tied about the body's neck, and it was severely whipped in presence of the members of the house. Masses were sung thirty days for deceased brethren, and alms given in the house. In all decisions to give just judgement. They sung the epistle and gospel on Sundays, made a procession, and sprinkled holy water. If a brother embezzled money appropriated to the poor, or excited opposition to the master, he was expelled. When a brother's conduct was found to be bad, another to reprove him, but not publish his faults; if amendment did not follow, the reprover was to call the assistance of others, and ultimately report his crimes to the master, in writing; but those accusations were to be supported by proof. The brothers universally to wear the cross on their breasts.

The order was that of St. Augustine. He that wished for admission came before the chapter on Sunday, and humbly expressed his hope he might be received. If no objection was made, a brother informed him that numbers of men of consequence had preceded him; but that he would be entirely deceived in supposing that he should live luxuriously, for that, instead of sleeping, he would be required to wake, and fast when desirous to eat, to visit places he would rather

rather have avoided, and, in short, have no will of his own; concluding with demanding whether he was willing to do all those things. Upon answering in the affirmative, an oath was administered, by which he bound himself never to enter any other order, declared himself a bachelor without having promised marriage, that he was free from debt, and a freeman; that he would live and die under the superior God should place over him, to be chaste and poor, and a servant to the sick. He that received the new brother then promised him bread, water, and coarse garments, and a participation in all the good works of the order.

The Grand Master was permitted, by the rules of the order, once in five years after his election, to give any commandry of grace in a nation where the order flourished to a knight of the same country, without the consent of the council of the religion.

“Every prior and castylan” might give a vacant commandry within the precinct of his priory, without the consent of the great master, the lieutenant master, or brethren. In all other cases the gift of commandries belonged to the grand master and convent.

The lieutenant master was appointed when the person elected grand master was not present at the election; and he was empowered to exercise all the functions belonging to the religion.

Clement West, one of the brethren then at Malta, writes thus to the prior:

“Right worschypfull, after all herty, &c. It may be your plessure to undyrstand, the whych ys, the xvii off the last past dep'tyd thys lyff the good Lord Mastyr Pryn de Pount; and the xxii off the same, be elec'syon was chosyn the Prior off Tholoze yn Ffrance, gret mastyr off our relygyon; and that elexyon during, yt plesyd them be her to schoose me ffor regent, whych onor hath * byn gyffyn to an Inglyschman. 1535.”

Pope Sixtus V. granted a permission, dated March 20, 1586, in consequence of a petition from the Grand Master, that the rules and ordinances for the brethren should be collected and printed. This was done immediately after, either at Rome or some other Italian city, and the book embellished with some very good engravings, illustrative of the various offices of the order; to which are added fifty-one heads of grand masters, the majority of which are entirely fancied, and the

* Burnt away; perhaps “never before.”

rest portraits. As it is impossible to follow the subject to the length which would be necessary to make it intelligible, I shall present the reader with the outlines of the reception of brethren, and conferring the order on the Sisters of the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ (see the annexed plate).

The following particulars are selected from one of the Registers belonging to the priory of St. John, in the Cotton Library.

In the indenture of anticipation by John Babington, 1509, of the preceptories of Yeveley and Barow in com. Darb. (this memorandum is curious):

“ This bee the pcell of cattell and corne, and of other implements, to be left by Thomas Babington at the ende of his time within specified, or ells the price of the same. Of cattell, xii oxen, price vi^{li}; xii ky'e, price iiii^{li}; a cowe, yeven by W^m Bextley to upholde Seynt Johis light, p- 6s. 8.; It, a bull, vis. viiij d.; of corne, vi q^rters of whete, p- the q^r. vs.; vi q^r of rye, p- the q^r iiii s. x q^r of pefen, p the q^r iis. viiij d.; lxxx bushels of otes, ii stryke to the bushell, p the bushell iis. o d.; ploughe gere, viii yrons, price vs. viiij d.; x owks yroned, iis. iiii d.; ij weynes, and the wheles, xiij d.; ij harowes, wth yrons, pr ii^{li}; ii plowghes, wth eares of yron, p- xx s.; ij culters xvij d.; ii shares xiij d.; ij muk oks iiii d.; ii payre of clevys viiij d.; ii prykforks iiii d.—S. totalis xviii. vs. iiii d.”

Clement West, whom I have mentioned to reside at Malta, occasioned no trifling commotion in that island, by his ignorance or arrogance, about the year 1535. It will be found he was a man of considerable consequence, from the half-destroyed letters preserved in the Cotton Library, which were rescued from the flames that had nearly deprived the publick of that antiquarian treasure. I have ventured to supply the chasms in some instances; they are marked by *italics*.

The first is from Wylliam Terell*, “ To the Right Honarabull and my synguller good Lord of Saynt John's yn Ynglond.

“ *Honorable* and my synguller good Lord, my deuty *remembered*, I commend me unto yo^r good Lordship. This is for to advertyfs yo^r Lordship y^e the 4th September last past Syr Clement West was depryvd of y^e gret croffe; the caus theroff his mysgovernante agaynste my Lord Master and his Counsell. Seconly, that he wafs depryvyd of his brod croffe by *frater* Phelyp de Villers, *at that tym* the Lēv' Master. Which wafs down by y^e chapter

* His pension at the Dissolution was 30l.; that of West 200l. *per annum*.



Creation of Knights of S^t John

After his dethe fra- Perre de Pount, next master hym tornyd to hym his dygnyte, and gave *him* counsell ordenare, which was contrary to the styll of oure relygyon. Wherfore yn the chapter last past the most parte of our tounge *were turned* to supplycaſiſyon. And leyghyng thereyn the ſtablyſyng of oure releygyon, y^t anay. one depriyvyd by the chapter canot bey tornyd to his loucz by no counſel ordynare. So y^t at this preſent he is lyftyd *of the gret croſſe*; and, by comandement of my Lord Mr, *is confined* yn the Towr; and wher as I ſuppoſe y^t he *will remain* and leyghe y^t my Lorde Maſter and he ſhouldſt *wait* for the r'eſevance of the Kyng's patent. It is but his excuſe," &c. &c.* This letter is much longer, but too much mutilated to ſerve any purpoſe. Enough may be gathered from it to ſhew that Weſt had enemies; for Terell has certainly not ſufficiently explained the matter to the prior for any thing like a proper judgement of the cauſe. Weſt writes thus to Henry: "Moſt hygh and myghty Prynce, and moſt drad Sovereign, *all due* reverens off your umble ſoget remembryd, *be* yt your hygh pleſſure to exept thys ſymple for yn how the Lord Maſtyr now preſſent hath *deſered* my cauze towchyng the offyce off the Torcoplyat to be any othyr mad tyll he may know you^r hygh *pleaſure*. Howbeyt aſtyr the baylyage off the Egle was gyffyn to Rauſon, laſt treſſorer aſtyr me, ſyng your ſubgettys would have had lyſens for to act anew," &c. &c. "And for further pruff of thyr males off late, they ſent hethyr for to a deſtroyd me a pſes beyn off John Irlond notary abytyng at Powlys, yn whych I have red part off, y^t how be y^t fu' parte longyng to the Maſtyr ded ys, would not I ſchuld have ſyn yt, ys a hygh poynt," &c. "Alſo why at the deth off the maſtyr he pdonyd thoys Frenchmen that mad the rebellyon agaynſt hym (the grand maſter) & ſlyu ſyx men. And, ſeyd the Ingliſhman, Ofwald I wyll not, becauſe he undyrwrote hys name yn that the Torcoplyar' ſent to hys kyng ageynſt me. All thys co'ſyderyd, your hyghnes may pſeyve that mych ontruth hath byn uſſyd to me, for eſe delyng & meyntenyng off the onor off your hyghnes & off your realme, whych at *length* ſhall apyre on to your graſſe. Umbly beſeechyng your hygh graſſe to redreſſe your moſt honorable lettyrs to the Lord Maſtyr & hys conſell yn the favyr off my right—for the whych your umble ſobget and orator beſydes dote *will always* pray to the hygh yn Trynyte for the *preservation* & continuans of your royall eſtat, wyth all your deſyres, wyth pdon ffor thys rude pſumyng for your feythfull ſobgets remedy. At Malta, xxviii off March, A. D. M D. xxxv. CLEMENT WEST †."

* Cotton MSS. Otho C. IX. p. 75.

† Ibid. p. 105, & ſeqq.

He wrote to the Prior of St. John's, to beg his influence with the King. We find too that he had left his property and revenues, on going abroad, in the hands of Mr. Brereton, who was arrested by the King's order. In consequence, West's goods were seized with Brereton's. This is the subject of many applications.

Henry was not inattentive to these complaints, and gave orders to the Duke of Norfolk to write to the master and chapter; which he did, from Greenwich. He says, that, having heard of the great rigour used to Father Clement West, in depriving him of the office of Turcopuleriatus, he, from the great affection and favour he bore the true religion, advises them, without difficulty, and immediately, to restore him the full and entire possession of the place, and every thing belonging to it; and adds, that he gives them full faith and credit that they will. The above is in French, and inserted in the proceedings of the chapter at Malta.

“ Dedit insuper idem frater Joannes Cotton et alias lras R^{di} Prioris Angliæ ad R^m Magnum Magistrum, que publice quoque lecte sunt, et sic habent: Cum quid apud nos, R^{me} D^{ne}, quod vel nostre Religionis grave admodum. dispendium respiciat pre manibus habeatur, id ex templo tuo & significatione mei officii esse semper existimam; ut mutantibus non tamen prorsus dir . . . * . . rebus tue prudentie singularis ope succurratur. Rem igitur sic h'eat. Paucis preteritis diebus, dum illustriss^{us} princeps Dux Norfolciæ ac quamplurimi alii Regni proceres regiis negociis peragentes una adestent, de fratre Clemente West sermo incidit, isque diu protenditur; causa quoque cur vinculis eum detruditur, tū q^d hæcenus detineatur, quare Turcopuleriatus dignitate dejicitur, accuratissime scrutinatur. Alii aliam suspicabant causam. At omnium fere sententia erat id totum effectum esse quod clavam (cui regia celantur insignia) pris gestari contendeat, etiam infra tuas ædes et pallacium inque tue D. presentia et publicis consiliis. Id quod jure et prescripta consueta . . . principi et proceribus, tum lris tum etiam nuncio (quibus perlatum est) facere potuit. Demum cum dictam clavam non modo vetuit et prohibebat, at ipsum fratrem Clementem regium sollicitaverit (ut volunt) honorem carceris pena precepit; quam rem non tantum in regni et in procerum dedecus, sed Regis vilipendium peractam esse; omnes uno ore unaque voce, iratoque animo, omnes in te obnixè excandescabant; postridieque . . . regiam veni, ac una cum Christianissimo Regis oratore tuo . . . ducem adivi; supplicavimus ambo utrum boni consuleret et c . . . animadverteret; cepimus rem ipsam

* Burnt.

explicare;

explicare; at paucis accepimus ducis longe obversum, tamque fidem illum adhibere lras ad eum. . . ut aliorum dissuadere nostrum non erat. Proinde post plurima . . . recitata tandem michi persuasus atque precepit (si modo Religi . . .) ut apud T. D. quantum possem efficere ut dictus frater Clement West carcere eximatur quamprimum, status ei redintegretur, & Turcopuleriatus donetur. Alioquin magnum haud dubie imminet Religioni periculum; quod Deus avertat. Et D. T. paucis annis incolumen observet tuam . . . Valeat T. D. R^{ma}. Londini, v kal' Novembris, M.D.X D. T. humill' obediens Prior v'ri Prioratus Anglie in eodem,
WILL'M WESTON."

"Quibus cum admiratione auditis, interrogatus est idem J^{ohes} Cotton si fidem haberi volebat Ill^{mus} Dux Nortfolcie ecquid . . . *set de tam turpi et impudenti mendacio?*" &c. &c. &c.

West must have come into favour again at Malta, or he would not have been chosen Regent. The last letter from him is dated March 25, 1539; when he begs he may be permitted to visit England, for the purpose of acquainting his Majesty with matters "no man else shall know."

The beautiful Register before mentioned contains the foundation of the priory, by Jordan Briffet, baron, son of Bryan Briffet, in the time of King Henry the First. Jordan died Dec. 15, and was buried in the chapel; and his wife May 1.

The church was dedicated to the honour of St. John the Baptist, in March 1085; "a venerabili patre Eraclio Dominæ Resurrexionis Patriarchâ." On the same day the high altar was consecrated to St. John, another to the blessed Mary, and one to St. John the Evangelist, "ab eodem Patriarchâ—Anno Mill^{mo} cc nonagesimo, x kal' Junii, dedicatum est Altare in capellâ dñi Prioris constructâ a fratre Joseph Chauncey in honore Beate Marie Virginis a venerabile patre Walfrido Waterford Ep^o."

1314. D^{ns} Gilbertus de Segrave Ep^{us} Lond. consecrated an altar in the new chapel of the church of the Clerk's fount, in honour of the blessed Thomas the Martyr; "et contulit eidem quadraginta dies indulgentie; et alios quadraginta dies" for prayers for the soul of John de Bristeletham."

"D^{ns} J^{ohes} de Langton Ep^{us} Cicestren' sepelivit fratrem W^m de Hampton, quondam priorem dñe Eccleie in eadem Ecclesia, et contulit pro anima sua quadraginta dies indulgentie."

"D^{ns} Petrus Ep^{us} Corbaven', quarto kalend' Julij, in vigiliâ Apostolor' Petri et Pauli, A.D. 1327, dedicavit totum cimiterium, sicut est inclusum, una cum illo fundo

fundo ante valvas Eccleie, cum toto fundo in clauistro; et contulit quadraginta dies indulgentie, A. D. m.ccc. octogesimo quinto, 13 kal. Jan. die Mercurii, l'ra Dominicali A. dedicatum est Altare in Vestuario in honore Omn' Sanctoꝝ' Eodem An. vi^{to} Idus Feb. ded. sunt duo Altaria in Corpore dñe Eccleie; unum in honore Sanctoꝝ' Nichi Martiri et Edwardi; et alium in honore Sanctar' Anne, K'trine, Margarete, et beate Marie Magdelene."

"Postea vero, A. D. 1439, quinto die Maij, l'ra Dominicali E. novum constructum est Sçe Marie Altare in Ecclesia predicta; et consecratum p̄ venibilem patrem magistr' Ric' Clerke Ep̄um Roffen'; et contulit quadraginta dies indulgentie."

"A. 1433. Frater Robertus Malorre, quondam Prior dñi Hospitalis, fieri fecit Capellam in vico Sçi Johis, in honore S. Virginum et Martirum Katerine, Margarete, & Ursule, anno dñi prioratus primo.

"Anno vero sequenti, xii die mensis Julij, ded' fuit p̄dca capella, et cimiterium ejus; et reconfiliatum, in honore d'car' Sçar', p̄ pfatum ven' patrem Ric' Ep. Roffen'."

Chauntries, in the order they are mentioned.

De Capellano inveniendoad missam beate Marie pro aña Andree Bukerell.

Andrew Bokerell, as he is called in some books, was sheriff in the years 1224 and 25; was lord mayor in 1231; and from that time to 1237.

De duobus Capellanis inveniendis pro aña Petri Glilonde, 1242.

De Capellano inveniendopro aña Will'i Langforde, A. D. Mill. ccc. tricesimo sexto.

Admisso Capellani ad cantariam predictam per priorem eccleie 1344.

De numero Capellanor' et clericor' in ecclesia de Clerkenwell, A. D. Millō tricesimo septuagesimo primo.

De Cantaria fundata pro aña Roberti Nowell.

De anniversario annuo fiendo p̄ p̄orem et f̄res Dom' Cartuf' pro aña f̄ris Will'i Hulles, 1430.

De fraternitate p̄oris et fr̄m Domus Cartuf' concessa f̄ribus Hospitalis, 1430.

De anniversario celebrand' annuatim p̄ aiāb' p̄or' et preceptor' p̄oratus Anglie.

De anniversario fiendo pro ai'abus Edwardi Litill' cl'ici, et Rogeri Wowe armigeri, quo die ven' D^{ns} Fr. Walterus Grandon obiit.

Quieta clamacio ep̄i E London' *.

By favour of Mr. Nichols, the priory seal is shewn in the annexed plate, which has been engraved from the original matrix in his possession.

Sigillum fci iohis baptista
Iherusalem i anglia de clerkiwell.



*Penes S. Gale Arm. Lond. A.D. 1742.
Nunc tenet J. Nichols, Typographus,
A.D. 1803.*

I have now brought into view the principal facts relating to this once important priory, and am only sorry more original materials have not fallen in my way. The articles used by Dugdale, &c. I have generally omitted, for obvious reasons. The shameful use made of the church during the reign of Henry the Eighth, for keeping tents, &c. for hunting, must be heard of with disgust by every good Christian; and every Antiquary must deplore the loss of the grand tower, built in so massy a style that gunpowder was necessary to demolish it. The stones were fated to find no resting-place, though the Protector Somerset *would have* preserved them for ages in his palace in the Strand. That too hath fallen!

Many of the following particulars are extracted from an historical case drawn up for the inspection of counsel, by Abraham Rhodes, esq. and by him obligingly submitted to my use.

The priory being vested in the Crown, the tower, body, and side ailes of the church, were taken down, 3 Edward VI.; and the choir was, on the 9th of May, 5 James I. granted by him by letters patent, described as follows. "The scite, or house, of the late Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, in the county of Middlesex, and all the scite, circuit, and precinct, of the same house, having thereon one great mansion house and one great chapel, and containing by estimation five acres, to Ralph Freeman and his heirs, in free and common socage."

The choir passed by various deeds to many persons. 10 James I. to Sir William Cecil Lord Burghley, son and heir apparent to Thomas Earl of Exeter; by whose daughter, Lady Diana, it passed in marriage, 5 Charles I. to Robert Bruce, afterwards Earl of Elgin*, whose son Robert was created Earl of Salisbury†; from whom the chapel had its name, and in whose family the estate continued till 1706, when it was sold by them; and finally was bought by Simon Michell, 1721; who was then erecting many houses in the neighbourhood, particularly Red Lion-street. He enlarged and repaired the chapel, the North aisle of which had been made a dwelling house, and the upper part of the South was used as a library. Michell built the West front, and roofed the whole.

1723. Mr. Michell sold the church, vault, vestry-room, &c. all fit for service, with two messuages fronting St. John's-street, for 2950l. to the use of 13 commissioners for building 50 new churches.

The 11th of December following, the commissioners, by deed enrolled in Chancery, declared and appointed (after consecration) the above chapel a parish

* Petition to the House of Commons.

† See the Register of St. Alphage.

church for ever; the houses to be fitted for a rector, and the ground for a cemetery, and pointed out the boundaries of the new parish.

On the 27th of December it was consecrated, and called "St. John's Church, Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex;" January 23, appointed parish officers; and the 14th of February, with consent of the Bishop of London, twenty vestry men, besides the rector and churchwardens. February 27, the new rector, &c. offered to treat with the parent parish for a perpetual division of the parishes. No notice was taken of this, and two other applications. April 29, 1724, Mr. Michell and his wife sold the commissioners a messuage in Red Lion-street for 650l. in breadth 20 feet, and the ground 96 feet in length, as a rectory for the incumbent. One of the petitions to Parliament from St. James's parish complains that the income of the rector of St. John's was greater than that of their curate; and estimates the rent of the three houses to be 60l. or 70l. *per annum*. This and other sources, they said, made upwards of 200l. *per annum*; which was in great measure taken from the mother church.

1725. The rector and churchwardens of St. John's applied to the Court of King's Bench for a mandamus to St. James's, for a division of the parishes. Rejected.

1726. Parliament were petitioned to make provision for the rector and his successors. The opposition of St. James's was successful.

1730. A similar proceeding, and the same want of success.

1731. Another application was made for a provision for the rectory, out of the parliamentary fund, houses, vault, and church-yard, &c. Through the opposition of St. James's, this also failed.

For more than twelve years there were suits, actions, informations, and mandamuses, between the two parishes, relative to the officers attempted to be appointed by the Commissioners; the consequence has been, that no others than churchwardens have been elected for many years past.

1736. The church of St. John required repair, and the parishioners of St. James were requested to contribute. They refused, and resort was had to the Court of King's Bench. Since that time the parishes have repaired each other's churches.

1754. Mr. John Michell, son of Simon, sold a piece of ground in the parish of St. Sepulchre, to trustees, for a burial-ground; which has been consecrated, and used as such, for St. John's parish.

The rector received the surplice fees till 1771, when the then curate of St. James brought an action against him to recover them. The plaintiff had a verdict in his favour, subject to the opinion of the Court. After a solemn argument, the verdict was confirmed. So that the curate of St. James, by this decision, is entitled to all those fees, though the rector performs the duty.

The vestry of St. James being open, the inhabitants of St. John's attend. I add, with real satisfaction, that the utmost harmony prevails between the present incumbents.

THE CHURCH

is situated on the East side of the square, over which it once extended; and so completely has every trace of antiquity vanished from this spot, that the front would only be taken for a chapel of ease. It is of brick, with a turret above, a large door, and five windows.

The East end is the old wall, with three pointed windows, divided by two mullions, and the upper parts into two ranges of small arches*. Two of the South windows are original, with slender pillars and neat mouldings for their outline. And these are all the marks of what the choir has been within.

Some of the ragged walls are visible in a miserable court to the South of the church, where an old buttressed building still remains, divided into dwelling houses. The great buttresses of the East end are perfect, but have been repaired.

If all remembrance of its former grandeur were effaced, we should think the inside a good Doric building; it is certainly convenient and handsome, and was thoroughly repaired in the year 1800. Having heard of the vaults, or rather crypt, beneath the church, I wished to explore them, and accordingly was accompanied to the entrance by the sexton; but the horrid sight that lay before me banished all curiosity; besides, the decaying effluvia of my fellow-creatures issued in such deadly streams towards the dry air, that I was glad to have recourse to a phial of lavender-water which the sexton held. Mr. Michell's vault is near the door, and several men were employed on it: how they bore without injury the unwholesome damps I am at a loss to conceive, as it was in July. The coffins are immersed in dews, and are piled and wedged into the shape of the arches. Whether there have been windows originally, or whether these have always been

* The mullions in the two East windows are cut away.

vaults for the dead, I did not stay long enough to examine. The arches and groins are similar to those of other Gothic crypts.

There is but one monument in the church; the inscription as follows: "In a private and freehold vault, at the South end of this church, are deposited the remains of Simon Michell, esq. of this parish of St. John's Clerkenwell; and a member of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn. Descended from a family of that name in Somersetshire. Who died August 30, 1750, aged 74. He conveyed this church to the Commissioners for building of fifty new churches, by a deed dated August 23, 1723, and enrolled in Chancery; reserving the organ, which, with the vault and adjoining house, he gave, under conditions, to the parish, by his will, dated May 19, 1748. Of Charity Hutton, his wife, who died March 2, 1745, aged 76. Of Rich^d Michell, esq. aldⁿ, son of Simon and Charity, who died Jan. 3, 1748, aged 44. Of Hannah Hall, first wife of J. Michell, esq. second son of S. and C. who died without issue, Oct. 28, 1749, aged 33. Of John Michell, nephew to Simon, who died March 15, 1758, aged 39. Of Richard Hutton, of Lincoln's Inn, sole brother to Charity, wife of Simon Michell, esq. who died without issue, 1723. Of Elizabeth Porter, who died in 1751, aged 70."

A tablet at the East end, inscribed, "In 1743 Sir George Fettiplace, bart. left to poor house-keepers 50l. He also left, *per annum*, 13l. to be laid out, at 5s. *per week*, in ten six-penny loaves."

RECTORS.

—— Parry, 1769; resigned 1778.

Edward W. Whitaker, B.A. Feb. 1778; resigned 1789.

Richard Harrison, M.A. 1790; died 1793.

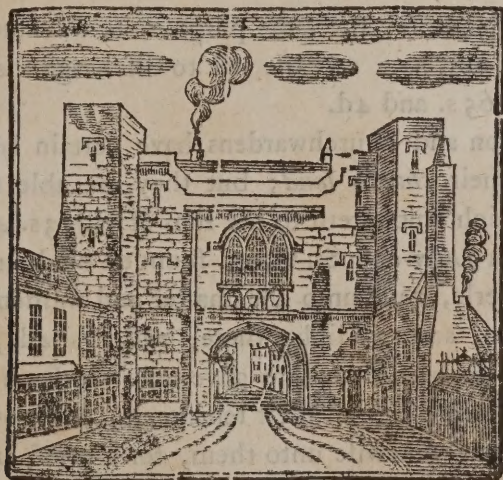
Richard Lendon, M.A. Jan. 27, 1794. Present incumbent.

The grand entrance from London is one of the most perfect remains of monastic buildings in London; and is, indeed, a very majestic pile, consisting of a large arch, with an arched mullioned window above it; and flanked by two square towers. The arms, &c. beneath the sign of the Jerusalem Tavern were engraved for the Gentleman's Magazine, some years past; and St. John's Gate still continues to adorn the first page of that invaluable repository.

Many

Many a solemn procession has passed this portal, formed by the members of an order unrivalled in splendour and celebrity. It deserves veneration on this account, as well as on its own intrinsic merit as a building. But there is another æra in its history worthy of record. This is the place from whence issued the early numbers of the Magazine just mentioned; a publication which flourishes with increased reputation, after a period of seventy-three years continuance. Such another instance of deserved patronage from the publick, I presume, can hardly be produced; and what can reflect greater credit on the conductors than this fact? Edward Cave was the first proprietor and contriver of this Magazine, which was the earliest publication of the sort. He was a man of genius, a native of Rugby in Warwickshire, and died in 1754.

The original frontispiece, which has so long been used for that work, is here introduced, by permission of the present proprietor.



Of the streets in this parish much cannot be said: St. John's is narrow at the upper, or North, end; and is rendered disagreeable by the crowds of cattle and drovers passing to and from Smithfield. There are one or two antient projecting houses in it. St. John's lane has a termination that would grace a better street—the Gate. Red Lion-street is wide and handsome, of some length, and consists of very good houses.

The space before the church is gravelled, and extends some distance to the gate. Many excellent houses have been built round this dry and pleasant place; one of which was long the residence of Bishop Burnet.

CRIPPLEGATE, ST. GILES.

NEWCOURT, in few words, describes the state of the church: "The dean and chapter of St. Paul's are ordinaries of this parish, proprietaries of the rectory, and patrons of the vicarage," &c. The profits of the vicarage were returned, in the year 1636, at 500*l. per annum*, and a vicarage house.

CHAUNTRIES.

"Richard Chaurye gave 4*l. per annum* to the churchwardens, to find a priest to sing for his soul.

John Swoeder gave lands for the same purpose, to the amount of 3*l. 15s. 4d. per annum*; upon the obit *xs.*; and the rest to discharge the poor of the parish, when it shall happen, 6*s. and 4d.*

Also, the same parson and churchwardens have certain lands within the same parish, that they call their *church land*; but they are able to shew no evidence to prove the same, which amounteth to the sum of 4*l. 13s. 4d. per annum*.

The fraternity of our Lady and St. Giles, founded by John Ballinger, William Larke, and Richard Serle, gave unto the master and wardens of the said fraternity, to find a chaplain, and two lights there, 13*l. 17s. 4d. per annum*.

William Grove and Robert Heyworth gave unto the same master and wardens, to find one priest, and one obit, all their tenements, 12*l. 19s. 4d. per annum*.

William Brampton gave likewise unto them, for a priest and obit, 10*l. 18s. 2d. per annum*.

Thomas Fisher, William Babe, Richard Copping, and William Marryner, for the same purpose, 30*l. 14s. 4d.*

Walter Stocker, and others, gave for obits, 35*l. 8s. 8d.*

John Lushington gave, by will, dated in the 12th of Henry VII. to the same fraternity, a tavern called the Sun, and one called the Rose tenement, for a priest and obit *.

* Foundation of Chauntries, MS. British Museum.



Engraved by J. Smith, 1801, from the original drawing by J. Smith, 1801.

St Giles' Cripplegate London Wall

Engraved by J. Smith, 1801, from the original drawing by J. Smith, 1801.

The church in which all those masses were sung, we find in a preceding page, was built by Alfune; whose manner of assisting Rahere may be presumed to have been used with previous success in accomplishing this work. The celebrated curate of St. Sulpice, in Paris, appears to have studied those legends, and profited by them. Whether *his* patron saint worked miracles for him (as Alfune's certainly did) I am not sufficiently informed to detail. It is most certain, fine buildings were produced in both cases.

Stowe says St. Giles was burnt in the year 1545. The tower is an antient and most respectable pile of Gothick architecture, with its graceful arches, uniting dignity and strength, both within and without. I will say nothing of the finishing on the top*. Where the body of the church can be seen in its original state, we are inclined to wish it had never been consumed, or needed repair.

Very few places in London afford a scene equal to the church-yard of St. Giles. The City Wall†, overgrown with grass, tinged with various-coloured damps; some stones mouldered to dust, leaving chasms between their more durable neighbours; the circular bastion at the angle, from whence it ranges East and West on one side, and North and South on the other; the antient hall of the Barber Surgeons projecting across its foundation to the South; Lamb's chapel to the North; the tower and the church. The tombs of the wealthy, and the humble heaps of the poor, all combine to recall past ages before us, and occasion many melancholy yet grateful reflections.

To the late Rev. Mr. G. W. Hand I have been indebted for the inspection of some records, and the Parish Registers.

During the Civil War in the time of Charles the First, the vestry of this parish had been general; but as the population was great, and numbers attended, the first opportunity was seized, on the restoration of order, to call a general meeting of the inhabitants, which accordingly was held on the 3d of April, 1659; when it was clearly carried by hands, "That the vestry should be held in manner as it was in 1640, and time out of memory before."

In the same year, after Michaelmas, the military were forbid any longer to be trained in the church-yard, as had been the practice some time before.

The churchwardens were ordered at this time, on the receipt of any donation to the amount of 50l. to add it to the legacy of James Glasfebrooke, esq.; the interest to be disposed of in the purchase of cloathing for poor children.

* See the plate.

† See the same view.

1662. A wall was erected round the church-yard, near Allen's alms-houses. It was six feet in height, and one brick and an half thick; for which the brick-layer had 40s. *per rod*; and a gratuity of 50s. on completing his work.

The following order will shew one of the innovations of Fanaticism.

“ 29 April, 1662. That the ould font to baptise children in, that hath been removed severall yeares past, should be sett up in the ould place where it was placed and stood tyme out of mynd.”

The same year a piece of ground near Crowder's well was taken, on lease of the City, for a burial-ground; for which they paid a fine of 120l. But it does not appear whether there were any further terms. It was consecrated soon after by the Bishop of London.

This parish consisted of two divisions, that of the Freedom, and the other of the Lordship (of Finsbury) on the 9th of June, 1663. Two men were chosen, who resided out of the parish, for each, to confer on the propriety of erecting a church for the Lordship: and Dean Dolben was to decide finally on the subject. I find no account of their proceedings.

Some idea may be formed of the state of “*Crowley's*” well at this period, from an order “that the stone steps be made new.”

Those steps cost 5l. and the value of the old stone. At the same time the well was surrounded by new posts and rails, to prevent accidents. An idea prevailed that the water of this well was particularly healing to diseased eyes, and that the use of it would restore an intoxicated person to his senses sooner than any other. Stowe says, there was a water conduit East of the church, which came from Highbury; and that Whittington, mayor, made a “*boffe*” of water in the church wall. On the bank of the Town Ditch, near the parsonage, he adds, was a spring, arched over with stone by Whittington.

Hence we find the parish was well supplied with that excellent element many years previous to Sir Hugh Middleton's memorable work.

It was the fortune of this parish to suffer in a dreadful manner from the plague in the year 1603: 180 were buried from January to June, 79 in June, 589 in July, 966 in August, 679 in September, 208 in October, 68 in November, and 31 in December.

I cannot resist transcribing the following affecting extracts from an old publication, intituled, “The wonderful Yeare 1603, wherein is shewed the Picture of London lying sicke of the Plague.” “Never did the English nation behold so much blacke worne as there was at her funerall (Queen Elizabeth's). It was but then put
on

on to try if it were fit. For the great day of mourning was set downe in the booke of Heaven to be held afterwards." "A stiffe and freezing horror sucks up the rivers of my blood. My haire stands an ende, with the panting of my braines. Mine eye-balls are ready to start out, being beaten with the billowes of my teares. For he that durst in the dead houre of glomy midnight have been so valiant as to have walckt through the still and melancholy streets, what thinke you shoulde have been his musicke? Surely the loude grones of raving sick men; the strugling panges of foules departing; some frantickly running to knock up sextons; there others fearfully sweating with coffins to steale forth dead bodies, least the fatall hand-writing of Death should seale up their doores*. And, to make this dismall comfort more full round aboute him, bells heavily tolling in one place, and ringing out in another. The dreadfulnesse of such an houre is inutterable. And in this manner do the tedious minutes of the night stretch oute the sorrowes of ten thousand. It is now daye. Let us looke forth, and try what consolation rises with the sun. Not any, not any; for, before the jewel of the morning be fully set in silver, hundred hungry graves stand gaping; and every one of them (as at a breakfast) hath swallowed downe ten or eleven lifeles carcases. Before dinner, in the same gulfe, are twice so many more devoured. And, before the Sun takes his rest, those numbers are doubled."

Speaking of the parish clerks, "Amongst which worme-eaten generation, the three bald sextons of lympling † St. Gyles, St. Sepulchre's, and St. Olave's, rulde the host more boldly than ever did the Triumviri of Rome."

1665. The clerk died of the plague; and from that circumstance it appears, that "Dr. Prichett, the vicar," notwithstanding his riches, and the service they might have been of to his parishioners, fled to his country house, from whence he sent a letter of appointment for the office to Thomas Lurkeyn.

The lower church-yard was raised two feet in consequence of the interments. It was ordered in the ensuing January, "That, whereas, in this late visitation of the plague, wherewith, for the sins of this kingdom, Almighty God hath beene pleased to visit this Citty of London, and other parts of this realme, and in an especial manner this our parish of Cripplegate, whereby such multitudes have dyed, that our church-yards are now almost so filled with dead corpses," as to be incapable of receiving more, &c. they appointed a committee, to treat for houses and ground in Church-yard-alley, in order to extend the burial-places.

* The Sign of the Crosse affixed to infected houses, with which all communication was prevented by guards.

† Alluding to the term *Cripplegate*.

The fire of 1666 did not reach the church, but the parish were sufferers in other places; for it was ordered, Sept. 8, 1668, "That those giftes that were burnt in the late dismall fire, to the amount of 46l. 15s. 4d. *per annum*, should be made good from others enumerated."

1669. The free-school at Bunhill cost 230l.

1672. "Mrs. Charnock shall have thanks given her, for her affection, in bestowing a faire organ upon the parish church of St. Giles; and that some convenient place shall be found for setting it up." The double duty of organist and sexton was performed by James Brookes, who was "chosen by the King's Majesties letter." It was provided, that if he did not, or could not play, he should find an organist. This man paid 10l. *per annum* to the old sextons. Whether he died or resigned I cannot say; but two persons were chosen sextons the succeeding year, who allowed an organist 20l. *per annum*. Their own salaries are not mentioned.

1678. It was ordered, that whatever forfeitures arose from not burying in woollen, should be divided among the poor. The act enjoining this passed this year.

Dec. 15, 1681. A committee was appointed "to discourse with the workmen, concerning y^e rebuilding of the vicarage house."

On the 19th the vestry agreed to rebuild it at their own expence.

Jan. 31. The committee had full powers given them to conclude with workmen, according to a draft brought in by Dr. Edward Fowler, "by one Taylor, a carpenter." And eight persons were appointed as trustees for the poor, "for such houses and lands as shall be made over by our vicar, and the deane and chapter of St. Paul's, London, in consideration of their rebuilding the vicarage."

Dr. Bennet, in consequence of a dispute respecting the Quest house and others, drew up the following case, as an appeal from the Lord Chancellor's decree.

"The premisses in dispute were, 1. A messuage commonly called the Quest-House. 2. Four shops. 3. Four tenements commonly called Pine's Houses.

"The General Vestry of the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate having usurped these premisses, Dr. Fowler, late bishop of Gloucester, and then vicar of Cripplegate, discovered that the four shops, and Pine's Houses, belonged to the Vicar, and accordingly claimed them.

"The Vestry finding the title was in the Vicar, took a lease thereof from the Vicar, dated May 2, 1682, for a term of 40 years, at the yearly rent of 2s.: the consideration of which lease was, that they should rebuild the vicarage house.

"Afterwards

“ Afterwards Bishop Fowler discovered that the Quest House did also belong to him as vicar. And the vestry, finding that his claim was just, took a lease thereof from the vicar, dated June 20, 1684, for a term of 40 years, at the yearly rent of 2s.

“ The said Bishop, in consideration of the surrender of the two former leases (and, as it has been sworn in this cause, though it is not mentioned in the deed, in consideration of the sum of 19l. 3s. 6d. paid to him) granted to the vestry a lease of all the premises (which are of the value of 130l. a year) and likewise of two rooms of the Castle Tavern, let for 20l. a year, dated Dec. 13, 1700, for a term of forty years, at the yearly rent of 4s.; in which lease there are 16 trustees, and Mr. Lowth, one of the new respondents, and the manager of this cause, is one of them.

“ In this lease it is covenanted, that the Bishop and his successors, vicars of Cripplegate, shall, by the said trustees, be indemnified from all parish and ward rates, &c. which cannot in the whole (by any fair assessment) amount *communibus annis* to more than 4l. a year to the vicar's share.

“ It is also provided therein, that the rents and profits issuing from the said estate *shall be received and applied unto and by such persons, and in such manner, as the General Vestry of the said parish shall order.*

“ And it is also provided, that if the said trustees, their executors and administrators, should not at all times during the said term, free, acquit, discharge, save harmless, and keep indemnified, the said Bishop and his successors, vicars of Cripplegate, from all manner of poors' rates, and other parish and ward rates and duties whatsoever, that *then and in such cases, it should be lawful for them, into the said demised premises to reenter, and the same to have again, retain and repossess, as in his and their former estate; and the said trustees, their executors and administrators, and all other tenants and occupiers of the premises, thereout and therefrom utterly to expel and amove.*

“ The said Bishop Fowler was but once rated to the poor in all his time; viz. in 1714; but he dyed on the 27th of August in that year, and never paid the money.

“ Dr. Whitfeld succeeded him, and was rated to the poor as soon as he came to the parish. He was arrested for the money in a most provoking manner; but as they were hurrying of him away to Newgate, a neighbouring gentleman, being moved with the barbarity of his treatment, lent him the money, to prevent his immediate imprisonment.

“ Dr.

“ Dr. Whitfeld afterwards applied to the trustees and General Vestry, to be indemnified in virtue of the lease; and particularly Mr. Lowth was then present in vestry. But they all refused to indemnify him.

“ Dr. Whitfeld went to counsel thereupon: but before any thing material was done, he dyed.

“ The Appellant, Dr. Bennet, succeeded, and was immediately rated in a most extravagant manner. The officers got a warrant to take him for non-payment; so that he could not go about his parochial business (in the Lordship part of the parish) without endangering his liberty. They hunted him thus for about five months. He often applied to the trustees and the General Vestry (Mr. Lowth and other complainants being present) who always had the money at command to indemnify him, according to the proviso above recited. But the General Vestry, and particularly Mr. Lowth, *desired him to enter upon the estate*, for they would not indemnify him.

“ The Appellant, being accordingly forced to pay the rates, brought his ejectment in the King's Bench, in Trinity Term, the 4th of his Majesty's reign. The churchwarden and his accomplices (having been assured, that if they would maintain the suit, to wrest the estate out of the Vicar's hands, *they should be paid out of the poors' rates*) pleaded, and insisted that the fee simple of the premises was in the parish, and not in the Vicar. The cause came on to be tried in Trinity Term: but one of the Appellant's material witnesses (though subpoenaed) did not appear; and therefore, by the direction of the judge, a juror was withdrawn. In Michaelmas Term the cause was again brought to trial, and a view was directed. In Hilary Term the cause was finally heard; at which trial, and the others before mentioned, the Appellant's title was denied, and an opposite title in the parish set up and insisted on: nor was any one thing besides insisted on by the Defendants. But the Appellant clearly proving that the title was in the Vicar, obtained a verdict on Jan. 28, 1718.

“ On the 3d of February following, the Appellant met the General Vestry; and (being willing, if possible, to win their hearts by a generous action, and to enjoy peace with his parish, which those proceedings had put into a great flame) he offered of his own accord, to reconvey to them that estate, which they had not only *forfeited*, but desired the Appellant to enter upon, and which he had accordingly recovered, as aforesaid; and proposed that a committee of vestry should be appointed to treat with him for that purpose. And a committee of ten persons

was

was accordingly chosen by the said Vestry to confer with him about the terms of the reconveyance.

“ While the Committee were treating with him, a design was formed by the same set of persons to oppress him in the land-tax; and they gave out, as is proved in the cause, that *if they could not come at him by the poors' rate, they would be even with him upon the land-tax.* He therefore proposed to the Committee, that himself and his successors should be indemnified, in case they were charged above what Bishop Fowler paid to the said tax, though even that was far more than the Vicar's just proportion. And farther to oblige the parish, he on the other hand consented to give up his pretensions to two rooms of the Castle Tavern, let for 20l. a year; and also to make them a good title to a building, called Pratt's Building, which the Parish had usurped, in prejudice of the Vicar, many years.

“ Accordingly the Committee, having after many conferences agreed with the Appellant, drew up and signed the Agreement hereunto annexed.

“ This Agreement was read in General Vestry on June 2, 1719; and approved and ratified by a great majority.

“ Afterwards Mr. Deputy Feaft and Mr. Lowth (the manager of this cause) were chosen trustees, and undertook the trust, to execute writings in pursuance of the said Agreement.

“ Writings were accordingly drawn, and executed by the Appellant; and the confirmation of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who are both patron and ordinary, was annexed.

“ In confidence that Mr. Feaft and Mr. Lowth would also execute the said writings, the Appellant signed the new lease of the Castle Tavern from the City of London, thereby quitting all claim to it in pursuance of the first article of the Agreement aforesaid.

“ When this was done, Mr. Feaft and Mr. Lowth, having obtained their ends, and being resolved to expose the Appellant to the fury of his enemys, would not execute the Writings.

“ Wherefore the Appellant set them a peremptory day, on which they absolutely refused to execute the same. He then acquainted the General Vestry with it, and desired them to take care of it, and set them a peremptory day; viz. the 28th of September, 1719. But the Vestry returned no answer, nor took any care of the matter.

“Whereupon, the Vestry and the Trustees continuing obstinate, the lease lately made for the benefit of the Parish was resigned to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; and the Appellant granted a new lease, dated March 11, 1719, to Mr. William Hunt; which lease the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's confirmed.

“Afterwards, in Trinity Term, 1720, the Trustees in the lease of 1700, getting the Vestry to join with them, exhibited a bill in Chancery against the Appellant, and prayed to be restored to the possession of the premises, upon the terms of the lease of 1700.

“On May 10, 1721, this cause being at issue, came to be heard before the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, who ordered and decreed,

“That, upon the Plaintiff's reimbursing the Appellant what he had paid for parish and ward rates, and what he had laid out in the aforesaid suit of law, the Appellant should execute, to such persons as should be named by a general vestry of the said parish, a new lease of the premises, for the residue of the term of the said former lease, and to deliver possession accordingly. But his Lordship did not think fit to give costs in equity on either side.

“Against this decree the Appellant brought his Petition and Appeal, and prayed that the same might be reversed.”

1682. The steeple was raised fifteen feet, cased, and had a new clock and chimes. A gallery was erected in the church at the same time.

1699. The parish was prosecuted in the King's Bench for not keeping the highway in Old-street (Middlesex part) in proper repair. They were fined 160l.; to be levied only on the London portion, as the others had paid their assessment.

“Feb. 7, 1700. Ordered, that, in consideration the Bishop of Gloucester * hath a long time, at his own charge, provided a lecturer in this parish, and been otherwise kind and bountifull to the same, that the chancel of this parish church be forthwith put in good repair at the charge of the parish.”

In the year 1704, the pews, altar-piece, and communion-table, were all demolished and replaced. The overplus money provided for repairs, with a collection made for the purpose, were to be applied in procuring a new organ. The old one

* Dr. Fowler, who died in 1714, and was buried at Hendon.

was therefore ordered down, and given in part payment for its substitute. Mr. Harris contracted to build one, and keep it in repair, for 400l.

The antient font, that had "stood tyme out of memory," gave place to a new one.

The vestry made a present of a piece of plate, value five guineas, to Mrs. Walker, for the use of a chapel during these repairs; and two guineas to her servants.

Edward Lord Bishop of Gloucester, vicar, represented to the vestry, in 1708, that he was grown so extremely infirm and old, he could no longer preach on a morning; and having a large family, with but small profits from the vicarage, together with having provided a lecturer for 25 years past at his own charge, he now entreated them to elect one themselves. Which they did (Mr. Sayer), with many acknowledgements for his Lordship's fatherly conduct towards them.

What can be more gratifying, in the whole circle of my subjects, than this and the preceding testimonies of reciprocal good offices between the vicar and his parishioners?

1711, Sept. 11. A committee was named, to fix on a piece of ground for building one or more churches, according to act of parliament. It had been modestly decided, on the 8th, that one new church for the Freedom, and two for the Lordship, would be sufficient.

On the 15th, plans were ordered to be taken of the Ironmongers' ground in Old-street, and of Mr. White's in Whitecross-street, for the inspection of the Commissioners for building fifty new churches.

1715. They petitioned the above gentlemen that *one* church might be erected in the Lordship. And Dr. Whitfield was very humanely requested to use his influence in obtaining permission that poor labourers of this parish should be preferred in building it.

The lease of the back part of the Castle Tavern, and part of the church-yard, was renewed, at a rent of 20l. *per annum*, and a fine of as many pounds, for 30 years, from the City of London.

1726. A proposal was made (and accepted) by Abraham Jordan, organist, to take the organ to pieces, the builder having left it in a very imperfect state, and repair it *gratis*, on condition of having his salary secured to him for 21 years.

In the year 1732 the vestry was divided, in consequence of the act of the 7th George II. making that part of the parish Northward a separate and distinct parish, called "St. Luke's, Middlesex."

1757. The parish of St. Luke granted a lease of the workhouse in Moor-lane to St. Giles's parish, at 4l. *per annum*, clear of taxes, for 61 years.

1782. The Rev. G. W. Hand, A.M. vicar of St. Giles, granted a lease of ground in Hoxton field for a workhouse, at 18l. *per annum*, clear of taxes, for 99 years. At the same time the old lease from St. Luke's to St. Giles's was renewed for 99 years, at 4l. *per annum*.

It appears from an old manuscript in the Museum, that this parish was in the annual receipt of 200l. for charitable purposes in 1680.

In the year 1710 there were one church, one chapel, three Presbyterian meetings, three Anabaptist meetings, and three Independent meetings; seven thousand one hundred families, forty-two thousand six hundred persons, in this parish.

1712. Upwards of six thousand individuals were employed in the manufacture of gold and silver.

Three thousand nine hundred and thirteen houses, of which 2600 were assessed. Poor rates 4000l. *per annum*. Three shillings in the pound in 1742.

This parish contained in 1800, 1,509 inhabited houses, 3,118 families, 28 uninhabited houses, 5,496 males, 5,950 females, 11,446 persons.

PARISH LANDS.

Sir Benjamin Maddox, bart. gave them an estate in Hertfordshire, containing 25 acres, 3 roods.

Mr. Edward Dearmer gave some houses at Dagenham, 3 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches.

An estate at Stoughton, Leicestershire, consists of 322 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches; valued, 1771, at 317l. 19s.

Sir John Tanner, knt. gave, by will, dated 1633, to ten parishes, a sum of money. 238 acres, 1 rood, 3 perches, were purchased in Suffolk. This parish was one of the ten.

They have 272 acres, 6 roods, 7 perches, at Longley, in Gloucestershire, in common with 23 parishes, given by Henry Smith, esq.

The INSIDE of the CHURCH

is formed by a nave and side aisles, the pillars clustered, and the arches pointed. The roof was altered in the repairs of 1791; and, though the architecture certainly disagrees with the lower parts of the building, it is light, and much improved.

The altar-piece is very rich in carving and gilding. The grape-vines and blades of wheat are entwined with much taste, and the pelican and opened Bible are pleasingly arranged among the pilasters. Over it, near the ceiling, is a window of painted glass, representing the descent of the Holy Ghost, with a border of cherubim and fleecy clouds. This design wants effect, from a deficiency in the colouring. The drawing is very correct.

The pavement before the altar is of black and white marble; the rails of brass, unusually elegant.

The font, of veined marble, with a curious carved wooden cover in imitation of a Corinthian temple, stands within a handsome railing, at the West end of the nave.

The pulpit and reading-desk are on the South side of the nave, near the chancel. These are necessarily like numbers of others in the general outline, and certainly not inferior to any I have seen, both in the design and the rich carvings.

The organ is very large, and in an elegant case, at the West end.

Two galleries range East and West, besides that belonging to the organ. Those, however useful, greatly darken the church.

I was not a little surprised to hear, that numbers of persons visit the chancel to view the monument of Constance Whitney, whose effigies (a very pleasing figure) is represented as rising, in her winding-sheet, from the tomb, at the Day of Judgement, under the idea that it is a lady who recovered from her trance, and returned to her family, after burial.

The tablet to Fox the martyrologist, who died the 18th of April, 1587, and that of Speed the Historian, together with all the other antient monuments, are clean, fresh painted, and varnished.

The tomb of Mrs. Hand contributes in a very high degree to adorn the chancel; and, when seen through the pillars, with the adjoining altar, has indeed a grand effect.

A fringed crimson curtain hangs, in many beautiful folds, from a pointed arch on the East end of the South aisle. And beneath it is the monument by Banks*, whose skill, and the grace of the figures, cannot be too much admired. I pre-

* Mr. Pennant inattentively ascribes it to *Bacon*.

sume it is intended to represent the lady expiring in the arms of her husband, for the body lies lifeless on the knees of a figure. The tender expression of pity in *his* countenance, and that listless falling of the limbs peculiar to death, are most admirably expressed in the body of the deceased. There is, besides, a bas-relief of a boy cutting down a lily.

“ To the memory of Anne Martha Hand, wife of George Watson Hand, M. A. vicar of this parish, who died, after a few hours illness, July the 5th, 1784, aged 38. By the prudence of her conduct, by the sweetness of her temper, and the unaffected piety of her heart, amidst times of dissipation, and in the possession of youth, beauty, and fortune, an example of domestic and religious excellence.

“ For worth so dear the eternal tear might flow,

And love would sanctify an husband's woe ;

But truth the record of that worth displays,

And takes from sorrow what it gives to praise ;

The alternate claims his grateful heart divide,

And Memory's misery is Affection's pride.”

She was a very amiable woman, daughter of Joseph Dickinson, esq. of Tottenham.

On the same wall a tablet :

“ Near this stone are deposited the mortal remains of a sincere Christian, Thomas Strong, F. A. S. many years vestry-clerk of this parish ; who departed this life Nov. 19, 1794, aged 58 ; he lived much beloved, and died truly lamented by an affectionate wife, near relations, and many friends. Piety and universal charity were his delight ; with a firm trust in a joyful resurrection.”

Near it :

“ A memorial of Thomas Stagg, attorney at law, vestry-clerk of this parish from the 8th day of March, 1731, to the 19th day of February, 1772 ; on which day he died, in the 76th year of his age. That is all.”

On the South side of the altar, a tablet to the memory of dame Elizabeth, wife of Francis Joseph Pahud de Vallangin, M. D. Coll. Reg. Med. London, 1777 ; and two children.

The following is inscribed on a square tablet of marble near the above :

“ I look for the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come. William Whitfield.”

“ Catharine Whitfield was eminent for virtue, piety, conjugal affection. In all things worthy such an husband.”

On

On the South wall of the church are two monuments.

1. " Gul. Buckley vivens digniff. coævo fibi caro T. Brianus,
ob infractam amicitiam, 1727.

ΑΡΕΤΑΙ ΚΡΕΙΣΣΟΝΕΣ ΕΞΕΙΣΙ ΜΟΡΟΥ."

2. " Mr. William Pinder, 1784.

His daughter, Elizabeth Pinder, 1783, aged 19.

Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew;
She sparkled, was exhaled, and went to Heaven."

The floor of the inclosure for the font partly covers several large stones, having on them seven lozenges, each containing a shield, on which *have* been brass plates.

On the pavement of the South aisle is this well-meant effusion :

" Elizabeth Bucklee, 1790. Prepare for this change. Thou canst not tell when thy *looking* eye will shut for ever. From *here* 'tis plain youth hath no surety. Think on this event. What thou dost lay up for it will be a precious treasure to thee, when thy soul with all its keenest faculties must travel. Whither? Hast thou not thought?—If not—let not a moment pass thee. At that time thou wilt know a moment's value."

" Abraham Dubois, esq. 1789. Mary Elizabeth Dubois, 1791.

Francis Strong, 1784, an inhabitant of this parish 59 years; Elizabeth Strong, 1787.

Thomas Strong, esq. F. S. A. vestry-clerk of this parish 20 years, 1794.

Francis Strong, of the Custom-house, 1798.

Directly before the steps of the altar, William Whitefield, D. D. vicar of this parish, 1716; his wife Catharine, 173- (*worn*)

" H. S. E. Reverendus vir Johannes Bacon, LL. D. filius Edmundi Bacon de Gillingham in agro Norfolciæ, (*the remainder worn out*)

" Nicolls, 1730. Anna Gulielma Nicolls, 1753.

Gulielmus Nicolls, S. T. P. Col. Magld. Cantab. olim Præfes; Eccles. hujusce dein Vicarius; 1774.

Sarah Nicolls, relict of Samuel Nicolls, M. A. and prebendary of Lincoln, 1751.

William Henry Nicolls, M. A. rector of Stoke Newington, 1767.

And Samuel Nicolls, 1769.

Thomas Ruffell, esq. who died 24 Jan. 1731, in the year of his shrievalty for London and Middlesex.

Henry

Henry Grace, esq. late of Tottenham, 1798.

Thomas Silverton, 1724; his wife, 1733.

Lucy Todd, 1798. Joseph Jackson, 1799. Ann Knight, 1799."

Nave.

" Charles Cooling, 1761. Thomas Cox, 1780.

Henry Banner, common-council man of this ward, 1784.

John Banner, common-council man and deputy of this ward, 1788.

Benjamin Geary, 1785. Judith Freeman, 1785. William Freeman, 1795.

"To the memory of Mr. Henry White, steward of Bethlehem Hospital; whose exemplary life was distinguished and adorned by the virtues of the affectionate husband, the tender parent, the firm unshaken friend, the humble and submissive Christian; and whose zeal in the cause of the helpless and distracted objects entrusted to his charge entitles him to those distinctions which belong to the sacred name of the patriot. He died the 23 Aug. 1785, aged 56."

Mary, his wife, 1785. John Lowe, 1787.

"In memory of Mr. Dangerfield Taylor, gent. who was many years an inhabitant of this parish, and treasurer of the boys' charity school belonging to this parish; who, by his will, bequeathed several charitable legacies. Died 1788, aged 74.

Mrs. Pavey Poultney, 1792.

Under the organ gallery, Martha Macascree, 1771.

John Flower, 1772. Elizabeth Flower, 1785.

Elizabeth Spode, 1782. Elizabeth Harris, 1787.

John French, 1790.

Robert French, deputy of this ward, 1791. Elizabeth French, his wife, 1795.

Master Campbel, 1797. Miss Elizabeth Woodfell, 1799.

And under the tower lies John Moore, 1722."

The admirers of Milton have been gratified by the erection of a beautiful tablet and bust on a North pillar of the middle aisle. The liberality of the donor has been equalled by the skill of the artist—Bacon. It consists of a tablet of white marble, sculptured with the flaming sword, and wily serpent, whose mouth contains the fatal apple. To relieve the finely-wrought bust, a plain tablet of polished black marble has been placed behind it. The inscription is,

"John Milton, author of Paradise Lost, born Dec. 1608; died Nov. 1674.

His father, John Milton, died March 1646.

They were both interred in this church. *Samuel Whitbread posuit.*"



MADE NATION'S BOW
AND PREACH'D DOWN MITRAL EVILS:
TAK'N OUT PRAY'D
AND VANQUISH'D PROPHANE DEVILS.



*Elizabeth Daughter of S^r James Boucher
Wife of Oliver Cromwell, commonly call'd
JOAN or Protectress Cromwell.*

THE REGISTERS.

MARRIAGES.

1607-8, Feb. 4. Sir William Harvey, knt. and the Ladie Cordelia Anstey.

1613, Aug. 11. John Molyneaux, knt. and the Ladie Anne Fuljambe.

1618, Dec. 1. Sir Thomas Parker, knt. and the Lady Philadelphia Leonard.

1620, Aug. 22. OLIVER CROMWELL and ELIZABETH BOUCHER.

The rancour of party often eclipses truth; but in the effusions of party spleen truths sometimes meet the day, which friends would palliate, or entirely suppress; for this reason I shall let three spectators of the tragick scenes acted about Cromwell's time speak for themselves, and possibly, by exercising a little caution, the reader may raise the bright maid from the depth of her well.

A diminutive publication, dated 1659, printed for Edward Thomas, at the Adam and Eve, in Little Britain, gives "A Portraiture of his Royal Highness, Oliver, late Lord Protector, &c. in his Life and Death." "A Description of his standing and lying in State at Somerset-house; and the Manner of his Funeral Solemnity, on Tuesday November 23." This book has a frontispiece, representing his effigies, in royal robes, crowned, with the emblems of sovereignty in the hands, and at his feet a helmet and breast-plate. An angular canopy above, is ornamented with three crowns, on as many pannels; and the sides of the steps are bounded by tapers and banners.

The "Portraiture" describes Oliver as of an antient and honourable family, situated in the county of Huntingdon, in the principal town of which he was born, April 25, 1599. "In his childhood he discovered many clear glimpses of those growing qualities and endowments which afterward rendered him so conspicuous in the eyes of all the world; as, a quick and lively apprehension, a piercing and sagacious wit, a solid judgement, and a deep foresight into the probability of future events." This promising infant received a private education; after which he was sent to Cambridge, and from thence to Lincoln's Inn, "where he associated himself with those of the least rank and quality;" and, "though he was not averse to contemplation, yet he rather preferred conversation;" by which he read *men* in preference to their *works*. In this commendable pursuit we will leave the Mr. Cromwell of his panygerist, and attend to the Loyalist, remarking the essential difference between the accounts of the "Portraiture" and "*Flagellum*, or the Life and Death, Birth, and Burial, of Oliver Cromwell, the late Usurper, faithfully

fully described.”—"Flagellum," printed for Randal Taylor, at the Crown, Little Britain, 1672, has an indifferent portrait of him, in armour; and under it is,

"*Cromwellus ducitur unco*

Spectandus; gaudent omnes; quæ labra! quis illi

Vultus erat!—Nunquam, si quid mihi credis, amavi

Hunc hominem."

Juvenal, Sat. x. 66—69.

"He was born and descended of a very antient knightly family of his name, in the county of Huntingdon; where for many ages they have had a very large and plentiful patrimony. It will suffice therefore to deduce him from no further originals than Sir Henry Cromwell, his grandfather, a gentleman highly honoured and beloved both in court and country; who had issue, Sir Oliver, his eldest son, Henry, Robert, Richard, and Sir Philip, the youngest (whose son, upon suspicion of poisoning his master, a lawyer, was accused thereupon, and convicted, and hanged, some 35 years ago). This our Oliver Cromwell was son of Mr. Robert Cromwell, the third son of Sir Henry, a gentleman who went no less in esteem and reputation than any of his ancestors, for his personal worth, till his unfortunate production of this his son and heir; whom he had by his wife Elizabeth Steward, the niece of Sir Robert Steward.

"He was born April 25, in St. John's parish, in the town of Huntingdon, and was christened the 29th of the same month, A. D. 1599, where Sir Oliver Cromwell his uncle gave him his name, being received into the bosom of the church by her rites and ceremonies; both which he afterwards rent and tore, and ungraciously and impiously annulled and renounced."

"Flagellum" describes him as peevish in infancy, and indulged by a fond mother till the habit became masterless in manhood. His first male instructor was Dr. Beard, master of the free-school at Huntingdon, "where his book began to persecute him, and learning to commence his great and irreconcilable enemy," to the infinite mortification of a diligent tutor, who endeavoured in vain to correct a truant hypocritical disposition. To this the young *Protector* added the puerile crimes of orchard-robbing and facking of pigeon-houses; for which, and other demerits, he received frequent, but fruitless chastisement.

From the above school Oliver was sent to Sydney-college, Cambridge. At this seat of quiet and learning he is accused of practising every thing but propriety of conduct and attention to study. From hence he soon removed to his native town, in consequence of his father's death. There Cromwell entered into

a more

a more matured system of depravity, the vices of "drinking, wenching, and the like outrages of licentious youth," which suggested to his mother and friends the necessity of endeavouring to fix his versatile temper in some serious pursuit. They happened to adopt the profession of the law, and he was sent to Lincoln's Inn; "where but for a very little while he continued, for the nature of the place, and the studies there," so controuled him, that "few of his feats were practised there."

Let us now return to the "Portraiture." Being arrived to competent years, he married into the antient and noble family of the Bouchers, sometimes earls of Essex; by whom he hath living two sons, the Lord Richard, lately made Protector in his father's room; and the Lord Henry, now lord lieutenant of Ireland; persons of great honour, hopes, and abilities; and four daughters, all ladies of eminent virtues. The Lady Bridget, his eldest, first married to the Lord Ireton, lately lord deputy of Ireland; and since his decease to the right noble Lord Charles Fleetwood. The Lady Elizabeth, his second daughter, married to the Lord Claypole, lately deceased. The Lady Mary, his third daughter, married to the right hon. the Lord Fauconberg. The Lady Frances, fourth and youngest daughter, married to the right hon. Robert Rich, since deceased."

The Long Parliament summoned by Charles I. received the embryo Protector into its bosom; in which "he was remarkable for his prudence, and forwardness in asserting the public interest." When this Parliament and the King had recourse to hostilities, Cromwell received an appointment from the former to the command of a troop of horse; which he raised at his own expence. And from this inferior station military abilities raised him to the summit of military power. The extraordinary leap from this eminence to the Throne, December 19, 1653, is unparalleled in the history of England.

To return to "Flagellum," which adds, that his retreat from Lincoln's Inn to Huntingdon was marked by drunkenness, quarreling, and cudgel-playing. In those excesses he would invite his companions to a barrel of beer, and give it them at the expence of his host; whose disposition to rebel was rewarded by broken windows, or a broken pate. The author of this work apologizes for introducing so many scandalous charges against Cromwell; but declares, they were not only admitted by his friends, but mentioned as bright mementos of his exceeding change to Godliness. "*The greater sinner, the greater saint* *."

* The language of modern Evangelical preachers and hearers.

Plunged thus in iniquity, with an estate impaired, and a conscience just awakened, “a giddy inspiration seized him, and all of a sudden so seemed to change and invert him, that he now became the wonder, who just before was the hissing and scorn of all people.”

Certain Divines, who assisted in performing this reformation, accomplished a reconciliation between Cromwell and Sir Robert Steward, his uncle, whose indignation had been roused to reject him as a nephew; and from this gentleman he afterwards received an estate by will of 400*l.* or 500*l.* *per annum*. As a return for those eminent services Oliver encouraged exercises of praying and preaching, and at last appeared in publick as a Dissenter from the church of England.

“He had matched a little before, upon account of this estate in reversion, with a kinswoman of Mr. Hambden’s and Mr. Goodwin’s, in Buckinghamshire, by name Elizabeth, daughter of one Sir James Bowcher; whom he trained up and made the waiting-woman of his providences, and lady rampant of his successful greatness, which she personated afterwards as imperiously as himself. So did the *Incubus* of his bed make her partaker too of the pleasures of the throne.”

This author gives a ludicrous account of the domestic management of Mr. and Mrs. Cromwell, whose morning exercises of prayer were so extravagantly lengthened that the labours of the field oftener commenced at nine than at six o’clock. The effect of too much prayer upon their hinds and ploughmen was idleness; who finding that the most profitable part of the day had elapsed while they were “seeking the Lord,” comforted themselves with a pack of cards during the noon-tide ray, returning to the evening exercises contented with having performed the third part of a day’s work.

This way of proceeding soon terminated the *farmer’s* life of Mr. Cromwell. He thus wasted an estate of considerable value; and, being rather embarrassed, thought of emigrating to New England; but was prevented from the enterprise by the friends his puritanical conduct had procured him, who thought he would render them more service as their representative in parliament, destined to overturn the Monarchy. This object they accomplished, but by means infamous enough, if truly stated by “*Flagellum*.”

I shall refer the reader for the particulars of his political and military operations to the various Histories of England, merely observing, that he was a profound statesman, an admirable general, and one that contributed much to the external

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nal splendour of Great Britain. Thus far his bitterest enemies must admit: that his ruling passion was ambition; and that he attained his honours by the most consummate hypocrisy, his warmest friends dare not deny.

Symonds's manuscript historical notes, preserved in the Museum, mentions the following ceremony. "Upon Friday December 16, 1653, Cromwell went in great state, attended by the chief officers of the army, except Major General Harrison; he went to the Chancery-court at Westminster-hall, habited in a black plush suit, and cloak; where he stood bareheaded an hour; and Lisle, the commissioner of the great seal, read to him the New Charter, as also his oath. Which oath he repeated after Lisle, and signed his Charter, and then sealed it with the great-seal. The judges were all present except Chief-Justice Rolls. The Mayor of London, Vyner, Lambert, and Whaley, were the chief-officers, and assisted him to his seat; which was a stately chair, with costly foot cloathes and cushions; and then he sat in it, and put on his hat, none else being covered in the court.

"The Mayor gave him his sword, and he rendered it him again; the Keepers the seals, and he gave it them again. Then the Mayor went before him through Westminster-hall, which was thronged with people, with a great guard, to his coach. All the while Cromwell held up his right hand to swear, it shook extremely and notoriously (for that is the new way of swearing, and not kissing the book)."

Vyner invited the Protector to dine with him on the following Ash-Wednesday, at Grocer's-hall. On which occasion the streets were railed, and the several city-companies sat in form on either side. The mayor and aldermen met him at Temple Bar, where he arrived in a coach. The procession then commenced with the eight city-trumpeters, on horse-back, followed by the mayor's officers, on foot, the aldermen in pairs on horse-back, the common-council men on foot, two heralds, the sword-bearer and cap of maintenance; the king at arms, the mayor, the sword of state, Cromwell, habited in an olive-coloured cloth, with gold buttons and loops, and golden hat-band, who often lifted his hat to the spectators; followed by Claypole, his son-in-law, master of the horse, leading his highness's charger, caparisoned with red velvet, embroidered; other led-horses; and, finally, many officers of the army, four abreast.

Having fairly seated the Protector on the throne of England, we will pass swiftly by his dream of royalty, and meet him, for the last time, on the bed of death. For a delineation of this scene I am indebted to "An Account of the last Hours of the late renowned Oliver Lord Protector; wherein you have his Frame
of

of Spirit, expressed in his dying Words, upon his Death-bed; together with his last Prayer, a little before his Death; who died at Westminster, September 3, 1658. Drawn up and published by one who was an Eye and an Ear-witness of the most of it." Published by Robert Ibbetson, 1659.

After a long exordium, this ear-witness thus proceeds, "And therefore, to come nearer, a few days after the death of the Lady Elizabeth, his daughter, at Hampton Court, which touched him nearly, being then himself under bodily distempers forerunners to his sickness, which was to death, and in his bed-chamber, he called for his Bible, and desired a person honourable and godly (then with others present) to read unto him Phil. iv. 11, 12, 13. 'Not that I speak in respect of want; but I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content. I know both how to be abased, and how to abound; every where, and in all things, I am instructed, both to be full, and to be hungry, both to abound and to suffer need; v. 13. I can do all things through Christ, that strengtheneth me.' Which read, he (to use his own words, as near as I can remember them) 'this Scripture did once save my life, when my eldest son died, which went as a dagger to my heart—indeed it did.' And then, repeating the words of the text himself, declared his then thoughts to this purpose, reading the 10th and 11th verses of Paul's contentation and submission to the will of God in all conditions (said he) 'Tis true Paul you have learned this, and attained to this measure of grace, but what shall I do? Ah! poor creature, it is a hard lesson for me to take out: I find it so—but,' reading on to the 13th verse, where Paul saith, 'I can do all things through Christ that strengtheneth me;' then faith began to work, and his heart to find support and comfort, saying thus to himself, 'he that was Paul's Christ is my Christ too;' and so drew water out of the wells of salvation, Christ, in the covenant of grace. But a little nearer yet. After his return to Whitehall, his sickness increasing upon him, he was observed to be in a very spiritual frame of heart, and full of holy expressions, caught up by me or others fearing God, that were present, as a hungry man doth meat, a little whereof it was my comfort to meet with the very night before the Lord took him to his everlasting rest, which were to this purpose following; viz. 'Truly, God is good, indeed he is, he will not' There his speech failed him; but, as I apprehend it, it was, 'he will not leave me.' This saying, that God was good, he frequently used all along; and would speak it with much cheerfulness and fervour in the midst of his pains. Again he said, 'I would be willing to live to be further serviceable to God and his people,

people, but my work is done; yet God will be with his people.' He was very restless most part of the night, speaking often to himself; and, there being something to drink offered him, he was desired to take the same, and endeavour to sleep. Unto which he answered, 'It is not my design to drink, or to sleep, but my design is to make what haste I can to be gone.' Afterwards, towards morning, using divers holy expressions, implying much inward consolation and peace, among the rest he spake some exceeding self-debasing words, annihilating and judging himself; and truly it was observed, that as public spirit to God's cause did breathe in him (as in his life-time), so now, to the very last. Which will further appear by that prayer he put up to God two or three days before his end, which was as followeth.

"Lord, although I am a miserable and wretched creature, I am in covenant with thee, through grace; and I may, I will, come to thee, for thy people. Thou hast made me (though very unworthy) a mean instrument to do them some good, and thee service; and many of them have set too high a value upon me, though others wish, and would be glad of my death. But, Lord, however thou dost dispose of me, continue and go on to do good for them. Give them consistency of judgment, one heart, and mutual love, and go on to deliver them, and with the work of reformation, and make the fame of Christ glorious in the world. Teach those who look too much upon thy instruments to depend more upon thyself. Pardon such as desire to trample upon the dust of a poor worm, for they are thy people too. And pardon the folly of this short prayer, even for Jesus Christ's sake, and give us a good night, if it be thy pleasure."

See vol. I. p. 262, for an account of his real or sham funeral.

1629-30, Feb. 4. Mr. Robert Skerne, esq. and the Lady Ann Cocket.

1630, April 20. Sir Christopher Yelverton and Mrs. Anne Twisden.

1641, Dec. 30. John Hopton, esq. and the Lady Margaret Ley, daughter to the Right Hon. James Earle of Marleborough, deceased.

1658-9, Jan. 6. Francis Dashwood, esq. alderman of London, and Mrs. Martha , widowe.

1662, Dec. 10. Sir Edward Morreyse and Jane Clarke.

Robert Sidney, esq. the only son of the Right Hon. Philip Lord Lisse, and grandson to the Right Hon. Robert Sidney, Earle of Leicester, was married to the Lady Elizabeth Egerton, the only daughter of the Right Hon. John Egerton,
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earle of Bridgewater, the 5th day of May, 1672, by Dr. Sankey, in Bridgewater-house chappell, in Barbican.

The Right Hon. John Viscount Brackley, eldest son to the Right Hon. John Earle of Bridgewater, was married to the Lady Jane Pawlett, eldest daughter to the Right Hon. Charles Lord St. John of Basing, eldest son to the Right. Hon. the Marquis of Winchester, the 2d day of April, 1673, by Dr. Clement Sankey, in the chappell belonging to the Charter-house, with licence from the Bishop of London. This Lady was the Viscount's second wife; by whom he had 7 sons and 2 daughters. She died 1716, aged 61. The above nobleman held the high office of first commissioner of the admiralty, and died 1700-1, aged 55.

1697, June 24. Sir Roger Bradshaw and Madam Rachel Guise.

1702, Dec. 1. Peter Whitcomb, esq. and the Hon. Gertrude Arundel. [Was this the second marriage? for Gertrude Arundel is said by Collins to have married Sir John Bennet, of Hoskins in Herefordshire, bart.]

BAPTISMS.

1607-8, Jan. 30. Francis, sonne of Sir William Mownson, knt.

1609, Sept. 20. Thomas, sonne of Sir Francis Hubbart, knt.

1611, 2 Ffeb. 13. Jeromy, sonne of Sir Peter Manfood, knt.

— March 22. Henry, sonne of Sir Henry Graye, knt.

1612-3, Jan. 12. Katharine, daughter of Edward Paulavizene, gent.

1613-4, March 21. Henry, sonne of Sir Richard Blunt, knt.

1621, July 17. Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Croke, knt.

1623, Dec. 18. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Chute, knt.

1624, April 5. Henry, sonne of Sir Henry Croke, knt.

— June 29. Richard, sonne of Mr. ———, gent. from the house of Sir William Twissenden, his father-in-lawe.

1624, June 29. The Lady Elizabeth Bourghchier, daughter to the Right Hon. Edward and Dorythie, Earle and Countesse of Bath.

1628, June 21. Edward, sonne of Sir Miles Hobart, knt.

1629, June 9. Penelope, daughter of Sir Ffrancis Lower, knt.

— Oct. 8. Oliver, son of Sir Henry St. George.

1631, March 31. Arbella, daughter of the Lord John Haughton.

1631, Nov. 23. Henry, sonne of Sir Henry Croke, knt.

1637-8,

1637-8, Jan. 12. William, son of William Fuller, vicar of St. Giles, and deane of Elye.

1638-9, March 19. Roger, son of Sir William Meredith, knt.

1641, April 2. Sherlett, daughter of Sir Peter Wick, knt.

John, the sonne of the Right Hon. John Egerton, Earle of Bridgewater, and of the Lady Elizabeth his wife, was born upon the 9th day of Nov. 1646.

Frances, the daughter of the Right Hon. John Egerton, Earle of Bridgewater, and the Lady Elizabeth his wife, was born upon the 7th day of June, 1648.

William, the son of the Right Hon. John Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater, and of Lady Elizabeth his wife, was born upon the 15 daye of Aug. 1649.

Herbert, the 2d son of Sir Herbert Whitfield, knt. was borne the 29 day of Aug. and baptized 4 day Sep. 1650.

Thomas, the sonne of the Right Hon. John Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater, and the Ladye Elizabeth his wife, was borne upon the 16th day of March, 1651-2.

1652, May 27. Tomazin, daughter of Sir Herbert Whitfield, knt.

Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. John Egerton, Earle of Bridgewater, and the Lady Elizabeth his wife, was born upon the 24 day of August, 1653.

Catharine, the daughter of the Right Hon. John Egerton, Earle of Bridgewater, and of the Lady Elizabeth his wife, was born the 17 day of Oct. 1658.

Stewart, the sonne of the Right Hon. John Egerton; Earle of Bridgewater, and Lady Elizabeth his wife, was born upon (*the bottom of the leaf has been cut off*) —March 1660 is the preceding date.

John, son of the Right Hon. John Egerton, Lord Viscount Brackley, and of y^e Lady Elizabeth, borne Jan. 10, baptized the 12th, 1668-9.

Charles Egerton, son to the Right Hon. John Lord Viscount Brackley, and of the Lady Mary his wife, born y^e 7th day of May, baptised the 9th, 1675.

Robert, son of Robert Sidney, esq. only son of Philip Lord Viscount Lisle, eldest son of Robert Earle of Leiceſter, was borne the 6 day of May, and baptised 13, 1675.

Mary Egerton, daughter of y^e Right Hon. John Lord Viscount Brackley, and of y^e Lady Jane his wife, borne y^e 14 May, baptised the 16th, 1676.

Philip, son of Robert Sidney, esq. only son of Philip Lord Viscount Lisle, was borne y^e 8th July, and baptised the 12th, 1676.

Thomas Egerton, son to the Right Hon. John Viscount Brackley, and the Lady

Jane his wife, borne the 15th day of Aug. 1679, and baptized the 16 day of the same moneth.

John Sidney, 4th son to Robert Lord Viscount Lisle, was borne the 14 day of Feb. 1679-0, and baptised the 17th.

Elizabeth Sidney, daughter to the Right Hon. Robert Lord Viscount Lisle, and the Lady Elizabeth his wife, was borne the 31 day of May, 1681, and baptised the 3d of June.

Scroope Egerton, son to the Right Hon. John Lord Viscount Brackley, and the Lady Jane his wife, was borne the 11th day of Aug. 1681, and baptised 14.

Thomas Sydney, esq. 6th son to the Right Hon. Robert Viscount Lisle, borne the 27 Nov. baptised 5 Dec. 1683.

William Egerton, son to the Right Hon. John Lord Viscount Brackley, and the Lady Jane his wife, was borne the 5th Nov. 1684, and baptised 16.

BURIALS.

1562, Sept. 30. Sir Harvy Graye, knt.

1563, Oct. 26. Mayster Bullin, y^e faithfull preacher of Godes most holy word.

1569. Alls Walfay, a nonne, was buried 3d June.

1570, Dec. 2. Mr. Robert Smart, sword-bearer of London.

1573, April 17. Reginald Gray, Comes Kancie. Reginald Earl of Kent is said, in the first edition of Collins's Peerage, to have died March 17, 1572, which is, I suppose, a typographical error. The Earl deserves particular notice for the service he rendered his successors in the frugal use of his estate, by which they were restored to the rank of their ancestors. Richard Earl of Kent, who died 1524, nearly ruined the family by gaming; and Sir Henry, his half brother and successor, declined the title from inability to support its dignity. Reginald was one of the peers who in 1554 tried Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk.

1575-6, Jan. 9. Mr. William Bullen *, physician.

1590, Dec. 16. Catheren, daughter of Sir Drue Drewry, knt.

1591, June 17. John Hillare, député.

1593-4, Jan. 16. Joseph, the son of John Speede.

* Of him see the Biographia Britannica; and British Topography, I. 132. He was buried in the same grave where Fox the martyrologist was laid eleven years before.

1594-5, Jan. 14. Sir Martyn Furbisher, knt.

1595, June 4. Ladie Elizabeth, wyfe of Sir Francis Wyllobie.

1596. Myllicent, daughter of William Fox, minister.

1596, Nov. 16. Sir Francis Wyllobie, knt.

— Nov. 21. Sir John Buck, knt.

1600, Aug. 23. Mr. Fox, householder.

1604, Feb. 9. William Fox, son of William Fox, mynstrell.

Numbers of minstrels lived in this parish. They were incorporated by king Edward IV. and very familiarly admitted to the houses of the great. Probably the Fortune and Red Bull playhouses might in some measure have occasioned their residence here. Scarcely a page occurs without mentioning several.

1605, April 14. Robert, sonne of Sir William Wharewood, knt.

1605, Julie 5. Mr. Marbeck, doctor of phyfic.

There is a book most elegantly written by this gentleman among the manuscripts at the Museum, from which I beg leave to introduce a few extracts. It is called, "A briefe and a true Discourse of the late honorable Voyage unto Spaine; and of the wyning, facking, and burning, of the famous Towne of Cadiz there; and of the miraculous Overthrowe of the Spanishe Navie at that time. With a Reporte of all other Accidents thereunto appertayning. By Dr. Marbeck, attending upon the Person of the Righte Hon. the Lorde Highe Admirall of England all the Tyme of the faide Action."

It appears from this narrative that every precaution was used to inculcate subordination, by religious exercises and rigorous punishments. One of the Dutch regiment having, when in liquor, murdered his companion, was tied to the body, and thrown into the sea. Another, for stealing, was fet in the bilboes, ducked from the yard-arm; and, after having been presented "with a can of beere, a pounce of breade, and a pound of candells," was set on shore at liberty.

"Thus, all things beinge in very good order, and well appointed, the most holie name of our most omnipotent God beinge most religiouslie and devoutlie cauled upon, and his blessed and sacred communion beeinge dyvres tymes most reverentlie and publiquelie celebrated," they failed. But the fruits of all this shew of religion was "even now, at the verie first tyme of their settinge out, a certaine great strife and contention between the two lords generalls; yea, and increased every daye more and more, till they were fully returned into England;

and, as far as I can see or conjecture, is like inoughe alwaies to contynue." May such contentions prevail in every future expedition! It was who should most benefit and forward the general interest. The Queen's prayer for the success of this enterprize was turned into Latin by him, with many acknowledgements of inability to do it justice.

We learn from the narrative that *manning* the yards (in the nautical vocabulary) is an antient custom. "They presentlie mann the shippe, and place every one of their companies bothe upon the upper and middle decke, as also upon the waste and shrowdes, and ells wheare to the most advantage they can, to make the bravest shew and appeare the greatest number. Then the masters and mates of the shippes, ymmediately upon the sounding of their wistles, in a prettie loude shrill tunable manner, all the whole company shakeing heir handes, hatts, and cappes, geiving a mervelluus loude showte."

"The 13th, 14th, and 15th daye, certaine litle stragling *carvells* weare taken by certaine of our fleete. And in one of them, a young beggarlie ffrier goinge for Lysbonne, the poor wretches weare marvelloufflie well used by the Lord Generall, &c. And the ffrier being utterlie unlearned made preatie mirth to the company." About this tyme, and in this place, it was that first in all my liff I saw the flicinge fishes; for, standing with that most sweete vertuous gentleman Sir William Howard upon the upper decke of the Arke, wee tooke great delight to see the dolphins and bonytoes courfinge one of another, in manner of our playinge at base."

When they obtained intelligence of the plunder likely to fall into their hands on the capture of Cadiz, "Lord God! what a suddaine reioicinge there was throughout the whole navie, and how nimble every man was to prepare himself!"

But six men were lost on their voyage by sickness or casualties. The Lord Admiral had service performed thrice a day, to his never-fading honour. He watched the wants of his men, and made them boldly utter them. He promoted gaiety and exercise among the crews. And the consequence of this attention was their standing by him to the last.

He gives an animated account of the taking of the town of Cadiz; and adds, "that good woorthie famous knight, Sir John Winckefield, being fore wounded before in the thighe, att the verie enterie of the towne, and yett no whitt for all that respecting himself, over bold in truth, and to much carefull and diligent in anymating and encouradging his companies, and directing of them in their fight, was with the shott of a muskett most unfortunatelie slaine."

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His description of Cadiz is concise and pleasing.

Sir John Winkfield was buried, with military honours, on June 26.

June 27, being Sunday, service was performed in the "Frierie," and a sermon preached by Mr. Hopkins, the Earl of Effex's preacher. In the same church the Lords Generals made the following knights, June 1596: Sir Samuel Bagnoll, Arthur Savage, Earl of Suffex, Lord Harbert, Lord Burke, Sir William Howard, George Devorax, Henry Nevill, Edmund Rich, Richard Leven, Arthur Throgmorton, Miles Corbett, Edward Conway, Oliver Lambert, Anthony Cooke, John Townshend, Christopher Heydon, Francis Popham, Philip Woodhouse, Alexander Clifford, Robert Croffe, Morrice Barkley, Charles Blunt, George Gifford, James Scudamore, Urias Leigh, Thomas Lee.

Marbeck carried his Latin copy of the Queen's prayer with him into all companies; and read it, amongst others, to the bishop of Cusko, then a prisoner. I am afraid little reliance is to be placed on *his* expressions of approbation of it, or on his condemnation of the churchmen about the King of Spain. Marbeck seems conscious that his conduct did not quite agree with the usual forbearance shewn to captives, and says, "my meaning was good to do thus much herein as I did; and if there come any good therof—the Lorde be thanked for yt."

"If any one enquire why no more was done, I will not aunswer him with oure comon Englishe proverbe, as I might; which is, that one foole may aske more questions in one hower then five discreet wise men can well aunswer in five dayes; but that grave auncient writer Cornelius Tacitus hath a wise pithie saying, and it is this, *Nemo tentavit inquirere in Columnas Herculis, sanctiusque ac reverentius habitum est de factis deorum credere quam scire.* And thus much for our journey to Cadiz."

1605, Sept. 10. Anne, wyfe of Sir Lewes Lewtner.

1607, May 4. John, sonne of Sir William Jones, knt.

— June 8. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Harris, knt.

— The daughter of Richard Michell, *aquavityman*. Several aquavitæ dealers lived in this parish. The nature of this beverage may be imagined, from the following "Reasons for the Grauntes unto Mr. Drake, for the making of Aquavite, Aquacomposita, Berevinger, Beereeger, and Alliger.

"That whereas dyversse of greedye and covetous myndes, for their owne lucre and gaine—w^hout the dew regarde of the health and wellfayre of our subiects, or the p^rfit and benefit w^h may grow to us and our comonwealth, by the trew and right making of the same of trew and wholsome lyquor—have, do use to make
the

the foresayde drynkes and sauces of most corrupt, noysom, and lothsom stuff; viz. the washinge tonnes, colebacks lagge dragge, tylts, and dropping of tappes, and such other noysom stuff used in tymes past to feed swyne."

This patent was granted for 21 years, and the terms 20l. *per annum*. It was to be *wholesome* liquor, and at the prices of ale, beer, &c.*

1608, Nov. 23. Mr. Vandoll, from the Lord Embassadors of Spaine at y^e Lord Willowbies in Barbicane.

1610, Sept. 13. Mr. Humphrie Barcroft, clarke, mynister of this pish.

1612, April 2. Henry, sonne of Sir Henry Lea, knt.

— Dec. 18. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Fulcham, knt.

1618, Maye 16. The Ladie Elizabeth, wife of Sir Anthony Hungerford, knt.

— 23. Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Crooke, knt.

1618-9, Feb. 11. Sir James Bacon, knt.

1620, June 26. The Ladie Thorney, buried at Canterbury.

— Nov. 15. Philip, sonne of Sir George Chute, knt.

1620, Dec. 31. James Lord Brackley, sonne to the Right Honorable John Lord of Bridgewater.

1622, Aug. 12. Mr. Thomas Clarke, minifter of this parish.

1623, April 19. Charles Lord Brackley, son to the Right Hon. Sir John Egerton, Lord of Bridgewater.

1624, Oct. 1. Alice, wife of Jacob Baluah, an excommunicated person bury'd by authority from the ordinarie.

1625, Aug. 5. Mr. Thomas Mackerniffe, minifter of this parishe.

1626, April 21. The Lady Sisley, daughter to y^e Earle of Bridgewater.

— May 8. A son of Sir Richard Bittison, knt.

1627, March 27. Henry, sonne of Sir Henry Crooke, knt.

1627-8, March 15. Sir N. Tracie Smarte, knt.

1628, March 27. Sir Thomas Liddell.

— March 31. Susan, wife of John Speed, gent. [the Historian].

— May 25. Mrs. Constance Whitney, gentleⁿ.

— Sept. 30. Eliz. the daughter of the Lady Beare.

1628-9. Mrs. Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Baker, knt.

1629, May 14. Eliz. the daughter of the Lady Liddall.

* From an inedited MS. in the British Museum.

1629, July 31. Mr. JOHN SPEED, merchantalor.

This laborious antiquary was born at Farrington in Cheshire. The world is in great measure indebted to Sir Fulk Greville for Speed's works. It is not enough merely to collect materials, and when collected to arrange them with perspicuity; patrons are necessary to recommend them to notice, for mankind are generally too busily employed on their own pursuits to go from home to seek for merit, though when set before them well inclined to encourage it. The acknowledgements of a man of true genius bear his patron's name down the stream of time, sharing the honour of producing and rewarding.

1630, Jan. 22. The Lady Mary, wife to Sir Jarvis Clifton, knt.

— Feb. 9. Mr. Richard Budd, auditor.

1634, Nov. 18. Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Lucie, knt.

1635, Sept. 30. The daughter of Henry Milton *, gent.

1638, April 18. Mr. Alexander Torriano, Italian minister.

1639, July 26. John Mud, clerk and quaerefter of St. Pauls.

Frances, the daughter of the Right Hon. John Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater and the Lady Eliz. his wife, died in our pish, upon the 13 day of Sept, 1648, and was buried at Little Gaddfen, Hertfordshire.

1652, Sept. 23. Mr. Robert Maynwaring, gent. deputy of this pish.

1657-8, March 16. Eliz. daughter of Rob. Barnard, esq. of Sileby, co. Leicestershire, from St. Leonard, Foster-lane.

1658, April 27. William Burges, M. D.

— Nov. 5. Edward Rowland, docter of physick.

A person was buried this month, accompanied by this note (from Abbots, a glover), a Quaker will not let it be searched.

1659, July 2. John, son of Sir Nicholas Miller, knt. of Oxenhath, in the county of Kent, at Peckham.

1659, July 23. Henrietta, daughter of Sir Herbert Whitfield, knt. at Aldermay.

1660, Aug. 18. Katharine Egerton, lady, and daughter of the Right Hon. John Egerton, Earle of Bridgewater (small-pox, at Ashridge).

1668, April 30. Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Blunt, knt.

1671-2, Feb. 20. Sir Bethell Wray, knt. (St. Giles in the Fields).

* Probably the uncle of the *Poet*; from whom he might have inherited "his house situate on Bunhill." See Todd's Milton, vol. I. p. clix.

* * * Lordship; JOHN MILTON * Gentleman, buried Nov^r 12th 1674; con-
* * * sumption; *Chancel.*

Bread-street had the honour of Milton's birth, and the inhabitants of this parish the melancholy satisfaction of knowing, that he resided first in Jewin-street, and afterwards in Artillery Walk, where he died, and I had almost said, that his remains *rest* in peace, where they were placed on the above day. A writer of his life, 1699, says, his learned and great friends in London (not without a friendly concourse of the vulgar) accompanied his body to the church, &c. and where the piety of his admirers will shortly erect a monument becoming his worth. Very near a century elapsed, however, before an admiring individual paid this tribute so long due. I will consign to oblivion the disgusting scene that occurred, on finding his bones, in the year 1790.

He fled to escape the pestilence of 1665, so violent in his neighbourhood. His loss would have deprived us not only of *his* invaluable works, but of the masterly conceptions of Fuseli's Miltonic gallery, whose wonderful faculty of embodying airy forms had ample materials from Paradise Lost.

Authors have disputed as to the manner and time of composing this excellent poem. Such a work could not have been pursued as I might this, night and day. The glorious lines must have flowed like a clear and limpid spring, refreshed at distant periods by gentle rains. The harmony and even tenor of happy moments are as necessary to clear the human mind as the *soft* shower to the brook. That those verses were the production of happy moments in his retirement at Chalfont, no one can deny. The author was wrapt completely in his subject, to the exclusion of every other object.

The noble family whose name occurs so often in these registers, honoured the Mask of Comus with their notice, and the daughters and sons of the same house performed characters in it at Ludlow Castle. It was dedicated by Mr. Lawes, who also bore a character, to John Viscount Brackley.

Stuart Egerton, esq. fifth son to the Right Hon. John Earle of Bridgewater, and the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, departed this life the 20th day of Dec. 1678; and buryd the 24th, in the church of Little Gaddesden, in the countie of Hartford.

William Sidney, esq. third son of Robert Viscount Lisle, dyed y^e 2d day of April, 1680, and buried the 10th of the same. Chancell.

* "The xxth daye of December 1608 was baptized John, the sonne of John Milton, scrivener."
Register of Allhallows, Bread-street.

1680,

1680, Nov. 19. Sir Edward Bathurst, knt. aged. Church. This gentleman was the first baronet of this very antient and respectable family (of the county of Kent), to which dignity he was advanced Dec. 15, 1643.

Mary, daughter of Sir William Egerton, K. B. and second son of the Right Hon. John Earle of Bridgewater, dyed of the convulsions, buried Jan. 21, 1681-2. Chancel.

1682, April 18. John Hows, page to his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Henry Sidney, esq. fifth son to Rob. Viscount Lisle, departed this life Sept. 28, (12 days old, 1682). Chancel.

The Hon. Charles and Thomas Egerton, esqrs. sons of the Right Hon. John Earle of Bridgewater, accidentally burnt, buried at Little Gadsden, Herts, April 14, 1687. These unfortunate youths perished in the flames which consumed Bridgewater house, a few days before.

1687, Aug. 9. The Lady Dorothy Mountague, *al's* Male, widow.

1688, Sept. 20. The Lady Mary Poe, relict to William Poe, esquire to the king's body, viz. to Charles I. and II.

1689-90, Jan. 12. Charles, the son of Robert Viscount Lisle, from Clerkenwell parish.

1706, Aug. 9. Sir Anthony Mayne, bart.

1728, Oct. 15. The Rev. Thomas Bennet, D. D. vicar of this parish; *appositum*. St. Luke's church, Middlesex, was consecrated Oct. 16, 1733; but did not enter upon duty till the 14 day of Nov.; wherefore the christenings, weddings, and burials, from the aforesaid 16 day of Oct. to the 14 day of Nov. are entered in the new register book of the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate.

1736, Aug. 28. Eliz. Bennet, wife to the vicar deceased.

1737-8, Jan. 31. Thomas Russell, esq.

1738-9, Jan. 13. Katharine Whitfield, widow of y^e Rev. Dr. Wm. Whitfield, vicar, deceased.

1751, July 1. Mrs. Sarah Nicolls, widow.

1753, April 29. Edward Brooksby, esq.

1758-9, March 2. William Hunt, esq.

1784, Jan. 21. Joseph Dickenfon, esq. father of the lady in the following article. Ann Martha Hand, wife of the Rev. George Watfon Hand, vicar of this parish, died July 5, and was buried the 15th, 1784.

1789, Feb. 17. Jocelyn Bloomfield, esq.

1792, Jan. 9. Robert French, deputy.

VOL. III. Qq The

The population of this parish has always been very great. As proof, I need only mention that the registers consist of twenty folio volumes, of very large dimensions, and that the above extracts cost me ten days labour, from ten in the morning till eight at night.

1562, baptisms 160, burials 174

1603 - - - - - 2760

1665 - - - - - near 3000

1792 - - - - - 492 - - - 309

In the year 1660 the baptisms were sometimes sixty in a month, and the burials ninety.

THE FORTUNE PLAYHOUSE.

I shall mention such particulars of this theatre, and the performers in it, as are most worthy notice, from Edward Allen's time. For the former, I am indebted partly to MSS. in the Museum, and no less so to Mr. Malone's History of the Stage; for the latter to the foregoing registers. The theatre stood between White Cross-street and Golden-lane. The greatest eulogium I can pronounce on Allen is to quote his own words, on acknowledging the fine at the Common Pleas with his wife, for the endowment of Dulwich College, "Blessed be God, that hath given us life to do it." That the profits of the Fortune, and other theatres with which he was connected, should have been thus nobly employed, will make their sites always worthy of remembrance.

The following is copied from the memorandum in the British Museum quoted by Mr. Malone. "What the Bear Garden cost me for my own part: first, to Mr. Barnabye, 200*l.*; then, for the patten, 250*l.*; total 450*l.* I held it sixteen years, and paid 60*l.* *per annum*; which is 960*l.* Sowld it to my father, H. Hinchloe, in Feb. 1610, for 580*l.* What the Fortune cost me, Nov. 1599: first, for the lease, to Brest, 240*l.*; then, for building the playhows, 520*l.*; for other privat build-ings, 120*l.* So, in all, it hath cost me for the lease 880*l.*" We find, from an indenture printed by Mr. Malone, that the Fortune was a square building, of 80 feet on every side; and that the foundation was probably begun on a marshy piece of ground, as an article expressly mentions piles. The basement was to be built of brick, one foot above the surface; and on this a frame of three stories; the first 12, the second 11, and the third 9, feet in height. Those were divided into gentlemen's and two-penny rooms. The area within was 55 feet square; the stage 43 feet long; and it extended to the middle of the yard, or area, which must have been 27 feet, 6 inches. This part and the dressing room was covered, and the area open. The posts were converted into "palafters," with carved

carved proportions called “*fatiers*”, to be placed and set on the topp of every of the same postes.” This will give an idea of the commodious structures used by our ancestors for places of amusement. Wright informs us that the Fortune lay partly open to the weather when rebuilt. This circumstance, in our more enlightened times, would alone have been sufficient to prevent the proprietors from filling their houses. It is hardly necessary to say the performances were by day-light, for the torrents of air rushing through the building would have made it impossible to keep candles burning. We need only recollect the frequent tempests of rain, hail, and wind, to which our climate is so subject during the summer, and then imagine the uncomfortable situation of the dripping walls; for we will suppose an awning to be drawn across during a storm: yet few would, in our times, think a tent a pleasant retirement during a shower of rain. The chilled air, when the storm was passed, must have occasioned colds, coughs, and tooth-aches. And it must have been still more dangerous to the actor, whose character at times required violent exertions, and at others to remain entirely passive. I have often thought the Eastern blast both chill and hurtful, on the curtain rising, at Drury Lane and Covent Garden; but the bare idea of the antient theatres is enough to make our teeth chatter. Females had not then exhibited on the stage. Their sufferings would have been great, had they dressed and appeared, for instance, as Mrs. Jordan in Cora (in the play of Pizarro, by Mr. Sheridan) or others, in the slightest muslins. We find, from many authorities, that this theatre was burnt on a Sunday night, in the year 1621; and that the dresses, books, &c. were all consumed. It was rebuilt (and had a sign of the fickle Goddess on its front) probably on a much larger scale than Allen’s house. Mr. Malone says, from the *Mercurius Politicus*, 1661, that it was offered for sale, together with the ground on which it stood. It was represented as large enough to afford room for 23 tenements, with gardens, and a space for a street besides. If we calculate those fronts upon a line, at 15 feet each, it will produce 345 feet; but supposing half those houses to be built on each side of the projected street, it will produce a very considerable space.

As many of the names which follow are curious merely as pointing out who performed at the Fortune, I have not thought it necessary to add *more* than the names, it being of no importance whether the children were legitimate (or base-born, which in many cases they were) or when baptised or buried. Thomas Fulcis, buried 1594; Robert Wylson, buried 1600; a son of Richard Scarlet,

* *Satyr*s. Figures in bent postures as capitals to posts, common in ancient *timber* buildings; as, for one example, in the market-house at Hoddesdon.

buried 1607: Edward, son of *Edward Shakspeare*, bale-born, buried 1607; David, sonne of Anthony Jeffes, baptised 1607; a son of John Chankes, buried 1610; Anne, wife of Thomas Dowton *, buried 1611; a daughter of Richard Gunnell, baptised 1623. Gunnell was manager of this theatre. Thomas, sonne of Richard Fowler, buried 1624; William Stratford, buried 27 August, 1625; Thomas Holcome, buried Sept. 1625; Henry Cley, a daughter, buried 1626; Richard Grace, buried 1627; Richard Price, same year; a daughter of Thomas Boarnes, baptised 1628; a daughter of George Williams baptised; Richard Gunnell, buried Jan. 22, 1630. From this year to 1635 these names occur: John Thompson; Richard Hally; Jeremy Kite; Edward Armiger, buried Sept. 30, 1635; William Pen; John Shankes, buried 27 Jan. 1635; John Honeyman, buried 1636; Richard Harely; Christopher Goade; William Isen; Roger Moore; John Barratt; George Jelly; Mathew Smith; John Robinson; William Hall; Richard Fowler, buried Sept. 1643; Timothy Reade; Robert Gibb; Christopher Crate; Edward Minshaw; William Cartwright, 1650; John Buckley, 1652; John Poor.—All those have strutted and fretted their hour on this stage, and then were seen no more. Many curious particulars relating to them may be found in Mr. Malone's book.

THE VICARAGE HOUSE

is in a narrow confined street. The front is composed of a body and two wings; those are connected by a wall, which shuts the house from the street. It is large, and great part of it is sacrificed to a hall and stair-case. The back part of the vicarage joins the church-yard on the Western side.

Vicars since 1700: Dr. Edward Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester, died 1714 †.

1714, Oct. 5. William Whitfield, M.A. ‡.

1717, April 4. Thomas Bennet, S.T.P. §.

1728, Oct. 31, John Rogers, S.T.P. ||.

* There is at present an excellent actor who performs at Drury Lane of this name.

† He published eighteen single sermons.

‡ He published ten single sermons.

§ Probably of St. John's college, Cambridge, S.T.P. 1715. He published three sermons; one of them, on 1 John, iv. 11, a charity sermon. "The Case of the reformed Episcopal Churches in Great Poland and Polish Prussia considered," 1716.

"The Case of Dr. Bennet, vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate, against his Parishioners, for certain houses belonging to the Vicarage," was printed in a folio sheet, 1720. Brit. Top. I. 619.

|| He published eight sermons, in one volume, 8vo. 1727, on the necessity of divine revelation; twelve in another volume, 1730; nineteen in a third volume, 1735; seventeen in a fourth volume, 1736.

1729, June 9, William Nicolls, S. T. P.

1774, Dec. 7, G. W. Hand *, A. M. died Feb. 3, 1802; succeeded by William Holmes, M. A. Feb. 23, 1802.

THE QUEST HOUSE

is an old frame building. I should imagine, nearly as antient as Edward the Sixth's time. This, with three or four others, hide all the North side of the church, except three pointed windows, a door, and one buttress, from the passenger. The angle from the Quest House East is railed in, and the house projects over its base. The chimney is of vast size, pointed; on the corners are shields, roses, and other ornaments. The entrances to the church and church-yard are under these houses; and are gates of heavy architecture; with appendages of mortality represented on them.

Plate given to the Inquest Jury of St. Giles, Cripplegate:

A chased cup, the gift of Mr. James Prescott, weight 6 oz. 12 dwt.

A brown tobacco dish, with silver feet, made in the year 1568.

A rummer, given by William Ballye, 1604, weight 13 oz. 15 dwt.

An antique tipped horn cup, with silver foot, &c. &c. the whole weighing 38 oz. 11 dwt.

In this room hang plans and elevations of four very excellent alms-houses, built and endowed 1789, by a late worthy Lord Mayor, Sir William Staines, alderman of the Ward of Cripplegate Without, on the East side of Jacob's Passage, Barbican.

It would be fruitless to waste these pages in copying from various authors accounts of those buildings that have totally perished; such as the Hospital of St. Giles, founded by Henry the Fifth, in Whitecross-street; Drewrie House; Finbury Manor House, and Cripplegate, with the Barbican or Watch Tower, and Garter Place. The noble family of Egertons have left a lasting memento of their place of residence, now converted into a pretty little area of handsome houses, called Bridgewater-square. The centre is railed, and many trees flourish within it. A fragment of old broken walls, scarcely hanging together, with a passage through them, may possibly have been part of the offices belonging to this house, which we find from the registers contained a chapel.

* Of Christ Church, Oxford, A. D. 1774; rector of St. George Botolph-lane, 1779; archdeacon of Dorset, 1780; prebendary of St. Paul's and Salisbury.

A neighbouring street bears the eldest son's title, Brackley; and Bridgewater Gardens still exist, in giving name to a set of wretched dwellings.

The vast and extensive brewery of Mr. Whitbread, in Chiswell-street, which ranges an astonishing way behind the houses in the above street, on both sides, hath been honoured by a royal visit. The particulars were amply detailed in the publications of the day, and as daringly satirised by an author who calls himself Peter Pindar; and yet it is a theme on which I cannot enlarge: the flights of poetry are not for me. How then am I to express the size of the utensils; the magnitude of the coppers and vats; the steam, the smoke, the dirt, of a brew-house; but by saying industry, and the excellence of the liquor made here, have produced this scene of bustle and prosperity?

There are other brewhouses of great size in this parish.

London Wall remains very perfect, forming the boundary of the White Horse Inn-yard, Eastward from where Cripplegate formerly stood.

The Hall of the Glovers Company, in Beech-lane, near the old alms-houses, has been turned to other purposes.

That of the Stocking Weavers no longer exists. A handsome house fills the site, in Red Cross-street.

Next door to it is the Charity School, for 102 boys, and 100 girls.

Goldsmith's Rents * had the honour of containing the school of Thomas Farnaby, the grammarian and commentator, with whom Charles Alleyn was usher; who was a poet of great merit. He lived in the time of Charles the First.

Daniel De Foe was born in this parish; and died in it, April 26, 1731. Among the variety of productions which issued from his pen, Robinson Crusoe reflects on his genius the highest credit. It is a book I have always read with infinite pleasure; and has been honoured very lately by the manager of Drury Lane with scenic exhibition, which was an interesting spectacle.

Many of the streets in the parish of St. Giles are straight and well built; and some improvements have lately been made, particularly in Jewin-street, where a number of excellent houses, in one grand design, occupy the sites of some that were very wretched; and from each end a semicircular street is intended.

On the South side of Beach-lane is the shadow of the residence of Prince Rupert, so memorable for his transactions in the reign of Charles I.

In this parish, in 1800, were 1509 houses, inhabited by 3118 families, 28 uninhabited houses, 5496 males, 5950 females; total number of persons, 11446.

* Birch's Lives.

CHRIST CHURCH, ST. KATHARINE'S, ALDGATE.

Through the kindness of Dr. Hamilton, I have been indulged with the perusal of some antient books; from which it will be in my power to give many interesting particulars relating to the parish formerly belonging to the Priory of the Holy Trinity. After the dissolution of monasteries; Henry the Eighth conveyed this church to Thomas Lord Audley. After remaining in his possession some years, he bequeathed it to Magdalen College, Cambridge, in these words: "Also, I give and bequeath to the Master and Fellows of Maudlyn Colledge, in Cambridge, all that my parsonage of St. Katharine, Christ Church, within Aldgate, in London, with all tythes and profitts thereunto belonging, they serving the cure thereof; except thereof, all manner of tythes to be paid for my great mansion, that I dwell in in the said parish, and the tythes of the house in the tenure of the Lord Clinton, and the howse late in the tenure of the Lady Burrough, and of all other howses in the church-yard next adjoining to my saide chiefe mansion-howse; whereof I will no tythes shall be paid." Dated 1544. It was held in fee. The Master and Fellows farmed it to Roger Taylor: " * Payde unto Roger Taylor, chieffe and hedde ffarmore of this benefice, on the daye and feaste of Saynt Mychell the Archangell, 1558; for one halfe yeres rente therof, as by his acquytance doth appeare, vii. xs."

1624. The parish sent a petition to the Earl of Suffolk, entreating him to prevail on the Master and Fellows to rebuild the chancel of the church.

1630. " Paide to John Smyth, proctor of Maudlin Coll. for one half year's rent for tythes, 30l."

At the Committee of the House of Commons concerning plundered ministers, July 9, 1644, it was decided that the salary of the curate was not sufficient. The College was cited to appear. They refused. Ordered that it be sequestered. A Mr. Porter was appointed, in place of Mr. Rush, then curate.

1645. The parish paid Magdalen College 40l. as a fine for a new lease.

1692. The rent to the College was 13l. *per annum*.

1704. Paid a fine of 45l. including other expences, in renewing the lease of the church, to Magdalen College. The rent was then increased to 25l. *per annum*.

* Churchwardens' Books.

Jerom

Jerom Knapp was lessee of this rectory from the College. By the agreement he was to hold it 100 years, from 1724. The parish to raise 150*l. per annum*, by a pound rate, in lieu of tithes, above the surplice fees, for ever; and to keep the chancel in repair. This agreement was confirmed by an act of parliament.

SALARIES.

"Paide to John Fysher, curat of the paryshe, in full cōtentment of his whole yeres wages, endinge the *xxi* daye of Apryll, 1559, *xiii. xs.*

"Payde for the income of an howse for the mynyster, beyng hyred at Mychelmas, in the seconde yere of the rayne of Quene Elizabeth, *xs. 1 d.*"

1623. Paid to Mr. Stephen Deneson, the minister, 30*s. per* quarter.

1692. Paid Nicholas Brady, minister, for one quarter's tithes, and contributions, 20*l. 14s.* Nicholas Brady is said to have been a man of excellent temper, and a good preacher. It is in the power of every one to judge of his versification of the Psalms. He was an Irishman, and died in 1726.

1705. The tithes and contributions were valued at 132*l. 2s. 2½d.*

The new remarks, by the Parish Clerks, says, that by virtue of the before-mentioned agreement, the curate's salary was to be 70*l. per annum*, after the first ten years.

CURATES since 1700.

Nicholas Brady died 1726.

Lawrence Cook.

1752, April 17. William Parker, D. D.

Richard Buck, M. A. licenced Jan. 15, 1803.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

"Received the 26 day of April, 1556, at the mariage of Thomas Gorden and Elizabeth Slater, for the two taper-pence, and the fonte-peny, *iiii d.*"

"Receivd, *iiii* daye of Maye, for the offerynge at the buryall of William Bredstrete, *ii d.*"

"Paide unto Richard Grene, for a wax-candell for the curate, on Candlemas-daye, weighinge 11 poundes, 11 ounces, and for *viii* q̄ten tapers, in y^e whole, *iiii s. - d.*

1559. "Paide for houselynge breade, and breade for the communion at Easter, 8d."

"Payde for 111 gallons and a quarte of Malvesy, unto George Dod, at 11d. of the pynte, w^t was cary^d into the church before 15. v. d."

1560. "Pd to Myfres Dawson, for bread for the comunion all thys yere, xviiiis."

1561. "Paid for a cov^r for the communion cupp, fylv' and gilt, at 7s. 4d. the oz. 3l. 12s. 4d."

1564. A new communion table was made for 23s. to draw out on every side, and double. This appears to be different from any thing of the kind I have met with, and seems to convey an idea that the communicants must have literally received at the table, instead of the rails; or else why thus contrived to be enlarged? The next article gives us some insight of the length. "Paid for a pall lined with buckram, four yards in length, for the table, fringed, for holy dayes, 28s."

Same year. "Paid 2s. for setting up the arms of Sir Richard Maners, knt. and uncle to the Earle of Rutland; and for the armes of Sir John Reynsfordes; and for the armes of Master Hennage, esq. which armes were readye to fall downe, and to be broken all to pieces."

Paid to the plaisterer for one day's work, 14d.

"Paide for a booke, with 8 quire of paper, for to wright in the maryages, christnings, and burials, and binding, 6s. 8d."

Our modern divines are generally accommodated with a handsome clock-face directly opposite the pulpit, on the front of the organ-gallery. This certainly conveys but an oblique hint against prolixity in their discourses. What shall we say to the churchwarden's implication, when he wrote, "Paid for an hour-glafs, that hangeth by the pulpitt, when the preacher doth make a sermon, that he may know how the hour passeth away, 1s."?

The sum total of tithes, 1565, was 38l. 8s. 2d. The offerings at marriages, 6s. 6d.; christenings, 20s. 8d.; and burials, 2s. 8d.

1565. "Receyved of Hugh Grymes, for lycens geven to certen players, to playe their enterludes in the church-yard, from the feast of Easter, An. D'ni 1565, untill the feaste of Seynt Mychaell Tharchangell next comynge, every holy daye, to the use of the paryfshe, the some of 27s. 8d."

“Receyved of Rycharde Dyckynson, for lycens geven to hym to make scaffoldes in the churche-yard; and the paryshe to have the thyrde penny: bearynge no charge for that he doth receyve of the persons that dothe stande upon the scaffolde for 3 holy dayes in the Easter week, 1565: to the use of y^e paryshe, 6s. 8d.”

“Receyved more of Richard Dykenson, for Lowe Sunday, after Easter daye, 1565; and for Maye Daye followinge, and the Sunday after, beyng the fyxt of Maye, for the thyrde peny for those persons that stode upon the scaffolde with the churche yarde; to the use of the paryshe, the some of xis. viiij. d.”

“Receyved of Richard Dykenson, for 6 Sundays, and 111 holy dayes, reckonynge the 13 daye of Maye, A. D. 1565, and endynge the 18 daye of June, and 111 holy dayes, Ascencon daye, and 11 holy dayes in Whytson weeke; of the w^{ch} three of these dayes, the players did not pay for the thyrde peny of the persons that stode upon the scaffolde in y^e church-y^d; to the use of the paryshe, 5s.”

As I do not recollect an instance of any but *religious* subjects being introduced into *sacred theatres*, were we to argue from the place they were performed in, and on their times of performance, Sundays and holy days, we should decide that these were *religious*. And further it is to be presumed, that the churchwardens, being under the influence in some degree of the vestry, where the curate had a seat, would hardly have ventured to introduce a series of absurd tales and obscene jests to the very church doors, where Vice had been so recently reprobated. We are very certain that interludes on religious subjects were performed at a later date than this period. It is probable that the practice of exhibiting thus on Sundays *began* to be disapproved of by 1565. Some books, published a few years after, indulge in every species of abuse against plays and players; and thus Rankin, in his “Mirror of Monsters, 1587,” says, “Then Folly, that stretcheth forth her wings to shadow the fences of the besotted, to the intent that their swollen eyes should not beholde theyre deformed myndes, chose out pathes, erected places, and built skaffoldes, in Κολοφισαρ, for his darlings to behold these daintie devices.” And George Whetstone: “The Godly Divines in publique sermons, and others in printed bookes, have of late very sharply invayed against stage plays, improperly called Tragedies, Comedies, and Morales, as the spryngs of many vices, and the stumbling blockes of godlynesse and virtue. Truly, the use of them upon Saboth-day, and the abuse of them at al times, with

with scurilytie and unchaste cōveiance, ministered matter sufficient for *them* to blame, and the maiestrates to reform."

John Northbrooke, in a black-letter book, in a dialogue between Age and Youth, adds,

"*Age.* What playes are they which you would so fayne heareof?

"*Youth.* They are stage playes and enterludes, which are now practised amongst us so univerfally in towne and country.

"*Age.* Those are called *Histriones*, or rather *Histrices*, who play upon scaffoldes and stages enterludes and comedies; or, otherwise, with gestures."

We find from this man's decision, that our churchwardens incurred the penalty of "everlasting fire of Hell, the punishment of devilles;" and that he might "say the like of the giftes, buildings, and maintenance, of such places for players." Further on the Youth observes, "I marvayle why you do speake against such enterludes and places for playes, seeing that many times they play histories out of the Scriptures."

In endeavouring to prove the subjects religious, I merely wish to exculpate those gentlemen who thus used the sacred depositary of mortality, from the serious charge of encouraging vice for the sake of 2l. 11s. which is the sum total of their receipts. The audiences could not have been very numerous at these performances, or the third pennies would have been tolerable pay for the use of the ground.

The church was but scantily supplied with sacred utensils of value, as "the inventory of the goodes belonging to the church, 14 April, 1616," informs us,

"A silver gilt cupp for the comⁿ, x oz. v dwt. lacking 2 dwt.

"2 herfclothes, the one greate the other small.

"Our other herfclotthe, of 11 yardes and $\frac{1}{2}$ long. Black cloth.

"A pulpitt cloth of greene damaske, and a cushⁿ of the same.

"A table and frame for the communion.

"A carpet for the comⁿ table, given by Mr. Martin Bond; four wainscott formes; and an hower glasse, wth a frame of irone to stand in.

"Our ould Lattine Bible, of written hand, y^t hath bine long in the church; an English Bible, out of the ould vol.; 2 new ferves bookes, 1 wth Kinge James's coming; one other booke, called the Paraphrase of Erasmus; 6 ferves bookes. A greene cushion cloth; a pottel pott, and a quart pott of pewter; 2 pewter

basons; 2 latten (or tin) basons; 2 surplasses; 2 diaper clothes for y^e table; 2 damask napkins for y^e comⁿ table, &c.

1618. "Paid to John Denys, for the speedy procuring of the excommunication against Savage and his daughter, 1s."

Collected at the church-door, for two poor ministers, 2l. 7s. 10d.

"Paid for 12 ells of Holland, for a surplice, at 3s. 4d. *per* ell, and for making it, 7s."

1619, Jan. "Paid towards the settinge out of 100 children to Virginia, to Arthur Panther, at Guildhall, 6l. 1s. 9d."

1625. Several small sums of money were paid to the poor miserable inhabitants of houses infected by the plague, whose situation, buried alive with the disease, may be imagined, but cannot be described; as the houses were entirely shut up, except for the purpose of admitting a scanty supply of provision; for which those infected could feel but little appetite.

A few shillings were given to many "*seke in the streetes.*"

"Paid Mr. Michall Ann, for burying 100 persons, at 6d. the fees, 2l. 10s. Paid Mr. Ann, the curate, and the sexton, more, for burying, 1l. 2s. So that 140 persons died in this parish, whose friends could not pay the fees for burial. It is astonishing that Mr. Ann survived attending so many."

1626. "Paid to a poore minister, making moane for relief, *one shilling.*"

1626-7, Jan. 17. "Paide to Mr. Blackwell, for two communion cuppes and couvers, and a patyn for the bread, all of fine silver, waighing together 99 oz. 17 dwt. at 6s. 8d. the ounce; besides our old plate, it cost 20l. 15s. 10d."

"Pd for three gallons of muscadin, 12s. -d."

1629. "Paide for 1111 chaldron of coals, 40s."

1630. "Received of Sir Henry Martyn, to pay for our two silver potts, weighing 74 ounces and $\frac{1}{2}$, at 5s. 8d. *per* ounce, 20l."

1632. The Pewterers' Company gave 5l. towards painting the Commandments.

1638. "Paide for a pint of sack, for a minister, he being put to a straight, 7d."

Given, 28 Dec. 1642; to the plundered ministers, by order, 6l. 7s. 6d.

Paid to Mr. Calamy, 5 Feb. 1642-3, the money collected for transporting children to New England, 8l. 9s. 8d.

The settlement of New England and Virginia, as we have seen, was pursued with great avidity. I beg leave to quote some notes of Sir Simon D'Ewes, on

New

New England, from his manuscript in the Museum. "First, that this plantation was at first undertaken, as others, by his Mag. l'res pat^t, and for the enlargement, greatnes, and suretie, of his Mag. empire. 2d. That the rest of his Magesties dominions are much enfased by it, here being all materialls at hand to furnish England with shipping; wh^h the timber of England may in a few years fail to do. And that, for his Magesties profit, it is like to be very great from hence, by the trade of fishing and beaver, wh^h may yearlie bee transported into England," &c.

1643. This year produced a busy scene of enthusiasm, when almost all descriptions of people went to dig and throw up earth for fortifications round the city. The diurnal publications of that period teemed with a display of the numbers of distinct trades, who paraded in bodies to the environs. And it was thus recently at Paris. In the present century we have reason to rejoice that such exertions are more likely to be put forth against foreign invaders.

"Paid for bread and drinke, for the people that went to dig in the trenches, 6s. 6d."

The following charges will serve to shew the distressed situation of many clergymen, and the cause.

1660. Paid and given to a John Chroke, gent. who, as by his certificate appears, was plundered by Cromwell, 2s. 6d.

Also to Richard Lake, curate, and turned out by Alderman Pack, 5s.

To a minister's wife of Yorkshire, with five children, husband dead, 2s. 6d.

To Mr. Rogers, reader of St. Paul's, 2s. 6d.

There are many gifts to a *Lady Morrell*, even so low as 6d.

1693. The parish rented certain houses to the Jews for a synagogue. I have not been able to ascertain with certainty which were the precise buildings; but the rent was 60l. *per annum*. In the year 1704 the rent was but 40l. The taxes had been 11l. 10s. *per year*.

1706. From an entry at this period we are led to suppose the Jews had removed; for it is written, "Recivd a year's rent for the houses that were the old synagogue, 40l."

* Sir Christopher Pack, lord mayor 1654; of whom see some memoirs, and a portrait, in Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. III. p. 355.

The

The wretched situation of our countrymen, captives in Algiers, appears to have been much commiserated in this parish; for the collection on the brief, from door to door, was 42l. 4s. 2s.; being upon an average about 3s. each house.

Paid to Sir Leonard Robinson, chamberlain, money collected upon the King's letters, for relief of the poor of the out-parishes, 17l. 3s. 8½d. Little better than one shilling *per* house.

The advance in the price of coals from 1629 is worthy observation. 1708. Paid for 9 chaldron of coals 10l. 18s.; which is rather more than 24s. a chaldron.

It is an odd circumstance, that subscriptions for the relief of strangers should meet with greater success than a brief for the benefit of their own poor.

The year 1709 produced 128l. 7s. collected for the Palatines, or 8s. 6d. each house, averaged on 300 houses.

1715. Received of Sir Samuel Stanier, for repairing the East window (see hereafter), 100l.

In 1728 the church plate weighed 228 oz. 8 dwt.

CHANTRY.

Alice Creswyke, by her testament and last will, gave unto the parson and churchwarden, to find a priest and obit, lands, &c. *per annum*, 10l. 13s. 4d.

CHURCH.

The first stone of the present was laid June 23, 1628. Four years elapsed ere it was completed. The consecration, by Laud bishop of London, took place Jan. 16, 1630-1. It was performed in so extraordinary a manner that it would be unpardonable to pass it over without some notice.

His way of administering the Sacrament was equally unusual; and both became serious charges against him some time after. That an opinion of the merits of the cause may be truly formed, I shall recount his proceedings at the consecration, and administration of the Sacrament, and then detail the Roman Catholic manner of celebrating the latter office.

The Bishop had ordered that persons should be stationed near the door, who were to call with loud voices on his approach, "Open, open, ye everlasting doors, that the King of Glory may enter in!" Upon his entering the church, he fell upon his knees; and, spreading his arms, exclaimed, "This place is holy, the ground is holy: in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, I pronounce

nounce it holy." He then threw dust from the floor into the air, as he went towards the chancel, bowed—and then returned in procession round the church; repeating the 100th Psalm, the 19th, and a prayer. He afterwards cursed, from a manuscript, those who should profane the place, bowing at the end of each sentence; and blessings were pronounced on those who had encouraged the work. After a sermon, he thus proceeded:

On approaching the table he bowed: which he repeated seven times on going near the bread and wine, which were covered. When he had read several prayers (what we are not told) he gently lifted the corner of the napkin that lay on the bread, let it fall, retired some steps, bowed thrice, approached again, opened it, and again bowed.

These ceremonies were repeated over the wine. He then received himself, and communicated to others. Prayers concluded the whole*.

The preparation and sanctification of the bread and wine, for the use of the sacrifice, from "*Ordo Missæ*, edit. 1688." It begins with "*Dominus vobiscum.*" Response: "*Et cum spiritu tuo.*"—"Oremus. *Benedictus sit Deus Pater, unigenitusque Dei Filius, Sanctus quoque Spiritus: quia fecit nobiscum misericordiam suam.*" The priest offers up the host, puts wine and water into the chalice, and offers it. He bows; blesses the bread and wine, saying, "*Veni Sanctificator, omnipotens, æterne Deus, et † benedic' hoc sacrificium tuo sancto nomini præparatum;*" and washes his hands, repeating Psalm xxv. 6. He bows, and turns towards the people, and says, "*Orate, fratres, ut meum ac vestrum sacrificium acceptabile fiat apud Deum Patrem omnipotentem.*" After many prayers in the preface, he spreads his hands over the oblations, kneels, and elevates the host, and does the same with the chalice, strikes his breast, breaks the host, and puts a particle into the chalice, bows and strikes his breast thrice, and repeats "*Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi, miserere nobis. Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi, dona nobis pacem.*" He kneels, rises, and takes the host in his hands, and beats his breast thrice, and receives both parts of the host. He then takes the chalice, and receives; takes the first ablution, and the second. He then wipes his mouth, fingers, and the chalice ‡. It must be observed, that the con-

* Rushworth, II. 77. Rapin, X. 254, 8vo.

† A great number of prayers intervene between those ceremonies.

secrated wafer is a substance made on purpose for this occasion, and enclosed (as the host) within two pieces of chrystal, set in gold or silver, more or less adorned according to the riches of the church. And this is generally placed within a little beautiful temple, which stands on the altar.

The congregation never partake of the wine; and the most rigid injunctions are laid on the receivers of the wafer, to let it dissolve on the tongue, and on no account to be masticated.

Without the least intention to enter into a general defence of Laud, I cannot avoid observing, there is scarcely one parallel circumstance in his proceedings compared with the ceremony just described. Bowing certainly was practised in both cases; but he neither beat his breast, kneeled, washed his hands, mixed the elements, or elevated them. Indeed, the whole appears to have been the effusion of an enthusiastic mind, something tinged with a liking to Roman Catholic usages. Full of the solemnity of the office he was to perform, he thought to make it grand and impressive, by something more than usual in such cases. But he seems to have forgotten the general hatred to every thing that bore the appearance of the Roman pontifical, and that his enemies were laying in wait to catch at his faults. Could he have supposed that any thing of this nature would pass unnoticed, when, barely seven years before, his predecessor in the see of Canterbury thought it necessary to write thus to James I.? "I beseech you to take into y^r consideracion what the act is, what the consequence may be of y^r act? Yo^l labor to sett up, that most damnable and hereticall doctrine of the Church of Rome, the whoor of Babilon; howe hatefull will it be to God," &c. &c. Who will, who dares say, the world grows worse? Bring me a parallel to this language, he that can, from the heart of a churchman, at this time. And yet the doctrines are still as widely different as they were then. Tolerance, that attribute of Heaven! shields and protects even the enemies of our faith; while they, grateful for the indulgence, venerate the Religion they do not chuse to embrace.

The outside of the church is a strange compound of architecture, Gothic and Grecian. The windows and doors are of the different species; but there is something not displeasing in the general arrangement. The tower, erected in 1504, is plain, with a small cupola on it. The South side of the church and tower are in Leadenhall-street. At the East end is a gate built by William Avenon, goldsmith; and in the tympanum of the pediment lies a skeleton, partly wrapped in a shroud;

shroud; which, blackened with smoke, and half mouldered away, has a most horrific aspect.

The inside of the church is remarkably light, the windows of the North and South ailes being very large, as are the clerestory. And there are no galleries.

The pillars are of the Composite order; the two next the altar painted in imitation of lapis lazuli, and their capitals gilt; the arches adorned with roses. The cielings of the side ailes are Gothic; and the interseptions contain many of the Companies' arms, sculptured on the key-stones. Between the clerestory windows are Composite pilasters, and from those rise Gothic ribs; with others of the Companys' arms, and those of London, over the chancel. The Eastern window is a mass of painted glass, without a particle of taste in the formation of the scrolls or disposition of the colours. I except the window itself; that is mullioned, and has a Catharine wheel above, in the centre of which is I.H.S. The royal arms, and the crest of Charles II. when prince of Wales. The Red and White Roses; the City arms; those of James Cambell, knt. lord mayor 1629; and this inscription; complete the design: "The gift of the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Stanier, aldⁿ and native of this ward, lord mayor of y^e city in y^e first year of y^e reign of King George."

The original altar-piece was composed of Bermudian cedar; but this, and the rails, were turned out during the civil war. The present is very plain, and painted in imitation of mahogany; the rails spiral and gilt. The pulpit is at the East end of the middle aile. The front of stone, supported by one of those pannelled square pillars so common in the time of James I.

A large and elegant organ stands at the West end.

MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD.

The antient tombs remaining are, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton's, 1570; Richard Spencer's, 1667; Bartholomew Ellor's; and John Ivey's.

On the South wall, next the chancel, is a neat tablet, inscribed:

"This monument is erected by Mrs. Sarah Perry, in memory of her deceased husband, Mr. Richard Perry, merchant, late of this parish, whose body, with seven of his children, lye interred near this place. He was a man of great

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integrity and uprightness of life, a good Christian, a loving husband, and an indulgent father. He departed this life 16th April, 1720; aged 56."

On the next pillar:

"Near this place lies interred, in a private vault, the body of Sir William Des Bouverie, baronet, deceased 19 day of May, 1717, aged 60 years. Also, the body of Dame Anne, his wife, deceased 5th June, 1739, aged 75 years; and the bodies of five of their grandchildren."

Against the same pillar, another tablet:

"To the memory of Mr. Richard Groves, and Maria his wife, late of this parish; who bequeathed 60l. to the use thereof; the interest to be applied annually in charity, according to the direction of his will, and to such poor objects as the vestry in their discretion shall think properly entitled thereto."

On the North wall a tablet of white marble, stained in colours to represent branches of laurel.

"To the memory of Barbara Shepherd, wife of James Shepherd, esq. of the Island of Barbadoes. An affectionate wife, a tender mother, and a good Christian. After much suffering, from a lingering and painful disorder, she sought relief in this kingdom; but every means, that skill or knowledge could suggest, proving ineffectual, Heaven thought fit to grant her a release, March the 11th, 1768, in the 48th year of her age."

On the wall opposite the organ is a small monument to the memory of Mr. Samuel Marshall, a pupil of Dr. Blow's. The inscription speaks highly of his merit as a composer, and chorister of St. Paul's; of his meekness, and suffering from false reports. He died with the response Amen on his lips, March 11, 1713-14, aged 27 years. "B. Pratt, A. M. Amicus moerens H. M. P. C."

At the West end of the North aisle is a beautiful monument of statuary marble, by Bacon. The design is an elegantly graceful female figure, of exquisite sculpture, entwining a funeral urn, with branches of laurel. The inscription,

"Samuel Thorp died at Madras, on the 15 July, 1791, aged 19 years. He was a youth endeared to his friends, by an admirable temper, and amiable manners. He was studious of liberal art, and possessed of mental capacity, promising high

high proficiency in the choicest attainments which dignify and adorn our nature. His disconsolate parents, bewailing their loss, and deeply regretting his rare qualities were snatched from the world at the moment they were becoming useful to it, have erected this monument for a token of their sense of his excellence."

THE REGISTERS

of ancient date are lost. Those still extant commence in 1663.

BURIALS.

1664, Nov. The Lady Katharine Cheseild.

1672, Maye 10. Sir Jonathan Dawes.

1675-6, March 16. Sir William Pesk, knt. from Grace Church.

1683, April 18. Dame Mary, lady to Sir Robert Gayer, from German-street.

1683-4. Sarah, daughter to Sir Robert Gayer.

1684-5, Jan. 14. John, son of Sir Robert Gayer.

1690, Jan. 18. Dr. William Dawkins.

1696, Aug. 16. Dame Anne Viscountes Baltingglaſſe, from St. Bridgett's.

1701, June 18. Sir Robert Gayer, knt. from St. James's, Westminster.

1717, May 27. The Right Hon. Sir William Desbouvery.

This gentleman was created a baronet in 1713, and had two wives. The lady mentioned in the preceding page was the second, Anne Urry; and it is from his second son, by this lady, that the title of Folkestone descends. He was thus created 1747.

1726, Dec. 30. Mr. Frances Porten, daughter of Sir Francis Porten, alderman.

1727, March 4. Sir Francis Porten, knight and alderman.

1663, baptised 59, buried 64

1665 - - - - - 328

1799 - - - 27 - - 25 in 1797.

THE GIFTS are numerous.

Samuel Carnock gave, for gilding the organ, 21l. 10s. Joseph Tatern gave the trumpet stop, in the great organ, and the echo to it.

Sir Samuel Stanier, knt. and alderman of this ward, gave for the king's arms, and repairing the glafs of the great window, 100l.

Mr. Edward Sanderfon, gilding the communion table and rails, 10l.

1739. Dame Anne, relict of Sir William Des Bouverie, the interest of 100l. to ten widows, on Good Fridays.

Benjamin Peake, esq. of Cape Coast Castle, educated in the charity-school of this ward, gave to the poor of this parish 20l.

Jacob Boverie, viscount Folkstone, 10l.

1771. Leah Mary, to the poor, 10l.

Francis Wells, 50l.

Charles Fullager, 40l.

1773. Thomas Bothell, 30l.

1791. Thomas Phipps, 5l.

THE CHARITY-SCHOOL

has received, since the year 1759, 490l. 5s.

From Mr. John Sartain, by will, 1796, in the 3 per cent Consols, 100l.

The Honourable East India Company, 105l.

1799. The Right Hon. Harvey Combe, lord mayor, alderman of this ward, and member of parliament, 105l.

Peter Dunkley, common-council man, 21l.

1800. Benjamin Kenton, esq. 500l.

The church-yard is situated at the North-east corner of the church, and is of considerable size, with several trees in it.

I am much indebted to Mr. Relph, who resides in the large and commodious house facing the pump at Aldgate (which was erected by a gentleman very enthusiastically fond of Mr. Wilkes's doctrines, as a coffee-house for his friends, and called the Denmark), for his polite and friendly illumination of the antique and highly-interesting crypt under it; which is in total darkness, as the pavement is on a level with the points of the arches, though not originally so.

The

The artificial rise of the ground in this neighbourhood has often been mentioned, and as a proof a pillar of the old church in St. Katharine's has been, and is still preserved: but I do not think the rise has been more than six feet, on this particular spot, from the situation of the antient windows.

This was originally the parish church, and afterwards the chapel of St. Michael; appropriated, together with St. Katharine's, and others, to the priory of the Holy Trinity, on the opposite side of the street.

No one would entertain an idea of such a structure existing who passes along the street, not a stone of it being visible. Upon descending, we find the crypt divided into two aisles by a row of short pillars, whose bases are buried beneath the earth. They are clustered, and the capitals ornamented. The corresponding brackets are supported by monstrous heads, or skulls, with glaring eye-sockets and lolling tongues *. The key-stones are equally monstrous, with acanthus leaves on the foreheads, inserted in the mouths. The arches are pointed, and the ribs plain. The North end is indented, from the corners inward, in which there are two small windows; and the same number of square windows on the East side, close under the points of the arches, are a certain proof of the building having been under ground originally: besides, the door on the West side, which is pointed, slopes downward from the top without, in order to facilitate the entrance by steps.

This curious piece of antiquity, I am happy to add, is likely to remain many years in its present state. Mr. Relph, being fully convinced of the value of his subterranean treasure, will suffer no injury to be offered to it; and the strong and durable house over it will not soon require rebuilding.

Bricklayers Hall, in Leadenhall-street, is fronted by one of the old-fashioned houses of Queen Elizabeth's time, of timber and plaister, with projecting stories and supporting angels. Through this is a narrow passage, and facing it the Hall, of brick; with badly shaped, pilasters, fluted; and the date over a window, anno 1627; on the other side ^{RW} RE.RE. This building was erected 59 years after the incorporation of the Company, which took place 1568. The three remaining sides of the inconsiderable court are formed by lath and plaster buildings, of every shape that can be imagined, clumsy and inconvenient.

* See the plate, vol. I. p. 282.

This Hall has been converted into a synagogue.

The *Sanctum Sanctorum* is formed by two Corinthian pillars, their entablatures, and a pediment. On this are the tablets of the Commandments, in Hebrew; and between them a gilded vase. The intercolumniation is covered by a rich brocade curtain, embroidered with a heart, a golden crown, silver stars, and Hebrew characters, which, I was informed, express the donor's name. This place is railed in; and on the corners stand four very large gilded candlesticks, containing huge wax-candles. On the left side of the curtain, on the wall, a tablet with a Hebrew prayer; and, on the right, the same in English.

“For the Royal Family.

“He that dispenseth salvation unto kings, and dominion unto princes, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, who delivered his servant David from the destructive sword, who maketh a way in the sea and a path in the mighty waters, may he bless, preserve, guard, assist, exalt, and highly aggrandize, our most gracious Sovereign Lord King George the Third, our most amiable Queen Charlotte, his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family!”

“May the Supreme King of Kings, through his infinite mercy, grant them life, preserve and deliver them from all manner of trouble, sorrow, and danger, subdue the nations under the soles of his feet, cause his enemies to fall before him, and grant him to reign prosperously! May the Supreme King of Kings, through his infinite mercy, inspire him, and all his counsellors and nobles, with benevolence towards us and all Israel! In his days and in ours, may Judah be saved, and Israel dwell in safety; and may the Redeemer come unto Zion!

“Which God in his infinite mercy grant; and we will say Amen.”

The reading desk in the centre of the floor is elevated on two or three steps. On the corners are four very large candlesticks, and wax-candles in them. Two readers and two singers occupy this place during service. The priest sits beneath the English prayer. Something lower than the desk is a seat for the two governors, who are chosen annually. On the corners are two candlesticks with wax-candles.

The North, East, and West sides, have galleries, for the female part of the congregation. The men sit on benches in the area.

In the centre of the cieling is a handsome cupola.

There

There are two other synagogues in this neighbourhood, which will be noticed hereafter.

Aldgate, that formerly terminated the parish, has not entirely perished. A gentleman fond of antiquities purchased some of the sculptures, and incorporated them with a building adjoining his house, at Bethnal Green. This circumstance is noticed by Mr. Lysons; in my Illustrations of whose book I have engraved it.

Very many antient buildings are still standing in various parts of the parish; whose architecture bring to our recollection how well calculated they were to retain the plague, and extend accidental fires.

A noble-fronted warehouse, belonging to the East-India Company, occupies a large extent of ground in Leadenhall-street; and at the back of it, two courts, furrounded by others, reach to Billiter-lane: formed of warehouses for the private trade.

CHRIST CHURCH, FARRINGDON WITHIN.

THIS parish owes its origin to Henry VIII. and is one of the few instances in which his creative powers were exerted: to destroy and efface were his distinguishing attributes; and indeed they were employed in this case, for two parishes vanished to found one: St. Nicholas Shambles and St. Ewin's.

An abstract of the indenture executed on this occasion, from the parish books of Christ Church, obligingly submitted to my free inspection by the worthy vicar, Mr. Crowther, and the liberal minded upper churchwarden, Mr. Nott, of Newgate-street, will explain the whole foundation in the most ample manner.

Indenture between Henry VIII. and the Mayor and Commonalty of London,
dated Dec. 27, 38 of the King.

The King, commiserating the miserable situation of the aged and diseased poor of London, dispersed through the streets begging, to their own pain and grief, and danger of infection to his subjects, who were compelled continually to pass and come in contact with them, was, in his great goodness and compassion, resolved to remove the grievance from both parties. He therefore gives, by letters patent under the great Seal of England, to the Mayor and Commonalty of London, and their successors for ever, all the church and house of the late Grey Friars, in the city of London, and all the buildings and lanes, as well of the body and two ailes, as of the choir and the frater, the library, the dormitory, and chapter-house, the great cloister and the little cloister, and those chambers and buildings in the tenure of George Woodward and Edward Metcalfe, and all the houses and buildings, chambers, rooms, and void ground, in the tenure of Owen Mone, and all the chamber or hall and cellar under the same, and all the ground within the little cloister in the tenure of Hugh Willoughby, and all that part of the buildings called the Dormitory, and all the houses and void ground now in the tenure of Richard Tredwaye, on the North side of the little cloister, and all other houses, buildings, gardens, void ground, &c. of the late Grey Friars, together with their rents and profits, and all the lead, stone, iron, glass, timber, &c.

“ And

And the King gives to the same corporation all the late hospital of St. Bartholomew, its church, ornaments, all the manors, parsonage, lands, and rents, spiritual and temporal; reserving all the messuages called Crookhorne-alley, and all gardens and void ground to the same belonging, in the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, and a rent of 35 s. from a tenement of Sir Martin Bowes, in Friday-street, London, and all the messuages, &c. in the tenure of Henry Alford, in Raynham, Essex, and all the manor of Duckett, and all the messuages, &c. in the parish of Heringhey or Hornsey, and in Tottenham, in the tenure of Robert Heneage, esq.

And the King gives to the Mayor and commonalty the parish churches of St. Nicholas and St. Ewin within Newgate, and all the tithes and offerings, and all the possessions, spiritual and temporal, of the parish churches of St. Nicholas and St. Ewin.

And all the tithes and offerings of the inhabitants of all the houses, &c. in the gate called Newgate, parcel of the parish of St. Sepulchre; and all the tithes and offerings of the inhabitants of the houses in the precinct of the house of the Grey Friars.

And the King grants that the late Grey Friars shall from thenceforth be a parish church, and called Christ's Church within Newgate; and the inhabitants of the Grey Friars, the parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Ewin, and within the limits of that part of St. Sepulchre's parish laying within Newgate, and the houses and soil within the precinct of the site of the Grey Friars, to always be taken and accepted as parcel of the parish of Christ's Church; and that the same parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Ewin shall from henceforth lose their names of parishes and churches; the inhabitants to pay their tithes, oblations, and obventions, there.

That the hospital of St. Bartholomew shall be called the House of the Poor, in West Smithfield, in the suburbs of London, of King Henry the Eighth's foundation; the church a parish church, under the name of Little St. Bartholomew's.

That there shall be in Christ Church one priest, to declare, preach, and teach the word of God, who shall be called Vicar; and in the same one other priest, to be termed the Visitor of Newgate, to attend the prisoners when necessity shall require; and five other priests to assist the vicar, to sing, and celebrate divine service, and to administer sacraments.

And in the church of St. Bartholomew, one priest vicar, and one other priest or hospitaler, to visit and minister to the poor people; and that all and every such person or persons, who shall be visitors of Newgate, or that shall have the

offices of the other five priests of Christ's Church, or the hospitaler, shall not pay first fruits.

And the King is pleased to grant, that the Mayor and commonalty shall have for ever the parsonage and churches of Christ's Church and Little St. Bartholomew's, and all the tithes, oblations, and other spiritual profits, of the parishes of Christ's Church and Little St. Bartholomew's. That the Mayor and commonalty shall have the appointment of the visitors of Newgate, and of the five other priests of Christ's Church, of the hospitaler, and of all other officers and ministers of the two churches; and to have power to expel the same persons, other than vicars of the two churches, for misbehaviour.

The King promises further to grant his letters patent, incorporating those vicarages, to enable the vicar of Christ Church to receive of the Mayor, &c. 25l. 13s. 4d. *per annum*, and a sufficient mansion for his residence. And the vicar of St. Bartholomew 13l. 6s. 8d. *per annum*, and a mansion; and to grant the advowsons of the two churches to the same for ever.

In consideration of those gifts, the Mayor and commonalty undertake, within three months after the date of the licence, to make a grant to the vicars of their annuities and houses, to appoint the visitor of Newgate to be continually resident there, and to give him 10l. *per annum*; the five priests, at 8l. *per annum*; and two clerks, at 6l. *per annum* each; and one sexton, at 4l.

To provide lodgings in the new hospital for 100 poor men and women, a matron, and twelve women to make the beds, wash, and attend the poor; and provisions of every description for those persons; and to pay the matron 3l. 6s. 8d. the women attendants 40s. each *per annum*.

To pay the hospitaler or priest of St. Bartholomew 10l. *per annum*, a parish clerk 6l. and a sexton 4l.

A steward for the provision of the poor of the hospital, with a salary of 6l. 13s. 4d.; a receiver and collector of the rents, the same sum; a porter, at 6l.; a butler, at 4l.; a cook, at 6l.; and eight beadles, at 3l. 6s. 8d. each, whose office was to bring such persons to the hospital as were deserving of admission, "and to expulse and avoide such *valiante* and sturdy vaccabounds and beggars as they shall fynd daily" within the city and suburbs.

A physician and surgeon, with each a salary of 20l. for whose use the Mayor, &c. purchased medicines, &c.

His

His Majesty, recollecting the great expences of this foundation, allowed them to receive benefactions and bequests, of any description, to the annual amount of 1000 marks.

The Monastery of the GREY FRIERS,

or of the Friers Minorites, whose site was thus conveyed by the King, stood on the North side of Newgate-street, precisely where the Hospital of Christ Church is now situated, the cloisters of which are those mentioned in the indenture.

In the year 1224, and in the reign of King Henry III. when Honorius III. was sovereign pontiff, and the most holy Saint Francis was still living, the order was confirmed.

The feast of our blessed Lady St. Mary happened that year on Sunday, after which Friars Minors came into England, landing at Dover. Of those four were priests and five laymen. Five remained at Canterbury, where the piety of the neighbourhood soon enabled them to build the first monastery of their order in England.

Four came to London: one of those was an Englishman, named Ingworth, a priest and preacher; the second, Richard Devenshire, clerk and *acolytus*, an Englishman, just of age; the third, Henry Detrenize, of Lombardy, layman; and the fourth, Monachatus, whose country is not named. Immediately upon the arrival of these monks, they waited on the Friars Preachers, who received and entertained them fifteen days. Probably through the assistance of the reverend fathers, or other friends, to whom they might have brought introductory letters, they were enabled to obtain a house from John Travers, then sheriff of London, which was situated on Cornhill. This they converted into cells, and resided in them; but, as the place had never been consecrated, they dared not celebrate divine service, or erect either altar or chantry.

In this uncomfortable predicament they attracted the attention of the pious inhabitants of London, who soon relieved their wants by repeated donations, a knowledge of which increased their numbers.

Of their benefactors, no one equalled John Swen, citizen and mercer, in liberality. This man appropriated a place, in the parish of St. Nicholas Shambles, to the Corporation of London, who removed the emigrant friers there at his devout suggestion. Swen afterwards became so great an enthusiast in their cause that he actually professed as a lay brother, and was celebrated for his example to all faithful people in perfect repentance and heavenly devotion.

The interval between 1224 and 1274 remains a perfect blank; but in the latter year William Joyнар is said to have built them a chapel, at the expence of 200*l.* sterling, which was afterwards converted into part of their choir. Henry de Walles, mayor of London, erected the nave of the church from 1270 to 1273. They were indebted to Walter Pottar, alderman, for the chapter-house; to Thomas Fletham for the vestry; to Gregory Rokesly, mayor, 1276, for the dormitory; to Master Bartholomew, of the Castle, for the refectory; to Peter de Gelyland for the infirmary; and to Bevis Bond for the study.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE NEW CHURCH.

That the memory of the founders of this building may be perpetuated, and for the gratification of the curiosity of some ignorant persons, who admire the structure, and wonder how it was raised, and how the supplies were obtained, which accomplished it; first, be it known, that, in the year 1306, the most noble Lady Margaret, Queen to Edward I. began to build the choir, towards the completion of which she gave 2000 marks, and bequeathed 100; Sir William Walden, knight, was deputed by her Majesty, and had the honour of depositing the first stone in her name that year. This gracious Queen was interred before the high altar in the choir she had so liberally founded.

John of Brittany, earl of Richmond, contributed 300*l.* sterling towards completing the nave, and gave many rich ornaments and jewels to the altars.

The Lady Mary, countess of Pembroke, gave 70*l.* sterling.

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, presented the convent with twenty great beams for their church, which were brought from his forest at Tunbridge, and added 20*l.* in money. The Lady Margaret, his countess, gave 27*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

The Lady Elianor Le Spencer 17*l.*

The Lady Elizabeth De Browghe, sister to Gilbert De Clare, gave ten large beams, valued at 10*l.* and 5*l.* in money.

The

The Lord Robert Lile, baron of Lile, 300l. This nobleman professed in the order.

Philippa, queen to Edward III. 62l.

Bartholomew De Almayne, a merchant, 50l.

Many citizens gave liberally, particularly Arnold De Todinie 100l.

After all these the noble Lady Isabel, queen mother to King Edward III. gave 70l. *et amplius circa eam expedire*, which was done in the space of 21 years. *Incipiendum* 1327.

The windows were glazed at the charge of various persons; and, as will hereafter appear, with painted glafs. Margaret Segrave, countess of Norfolk, expended 350 marks for the making and carving of the stalls in the choir. Stowe says, "about the year 1380;" who adds, that Richard Whittington, in the year 1429, founded the library, which was in length 129 feet, and in breadth 31; all circled with wainscot, having 28 desks, and 8 double settles of wainscot; which, in the next year following, was altogether finished in building, and within three years after furnished with books to the charges of 556l. 10s. whereof Richard Whittington bore 400l. The rest was borne by Dr. Thomas Winchelsey, a frier there, and his friends. He, in 1423, made the new wall at the gate, and the window in the lavatory by the porch, and raised it at the expence of 42s. 6d. And for the writing out of D. Nicholas de Lira's works, in two volumes, to be laid there, 100 marks."

The cieling in the choir was done by a subscription of 200 marks, and the painting cost 50.

Their conduit, and the water conveyed to it, was given them by the munificent taylor to Henry III. whose name seems to have been derived from his profession.

The length of this magnificent church was, according to Stowe, 300 feet; in breadth 89; and 64 in height; and was consecrated 1325.

As to any particular occurrences within the monastery, our chronicles are nearly if not quite silent. We may therefore suppose nothing of very material consequence occurred between the establishment and suppression; immediately previous to which event the following letter was addressed, by the despicable warden,

warden, to Cromwell, the infamous agent of Henry in his interested reform of ecclesiastical affairs.

“ *Prudentissime mi Domine, eandem quam sibi salutem.* If it may be called to your Lordship's remembrance, ye commanded me to send the names of my brethren, whereuppon ye might send a dispensation of our papistical slanderous apparel; the which I think it pleaseth God that we shall no more wear; for of truth it hath not been rightly used many years, and therefore I doubt not but God moveth the hearts of Princes to take it away, and many other things more than the church of Christ; sicut Ezekias x^o seg. 8, *fregit serpentem eneeum quem fecit Moyses ex precepto Dei*; of the which we may see that princes may change a thing that God did institute, when it is not used to good intent. Also that it is not unknown to them that be learned in God's law, how God gave to the children of Israel, and to clergy of Israel also, both cities and towns; but when they used themselves with idolatry and sin, then did the same God that gave the gifts move the Chaldees and Babylonians; yea, as Scripture saith, he called the Babylons and Chaldees to take away that he afore gave.

“ And the Apostle saith, 1 Cor. x. 11, *Omnia in figura nostri contingebant illis; scripta autem sunt ad correctionem nostram.* No doubt but those words the Apostle spake of us, and all that shall come after Christ. The which thing is now justly executed on us, we specially of the clergy; since God as a loving father doth correct and calleth again to him, by those that hath authority to change all customs, usages, and manners, the living and apparel that hath been offensive to God's people; the which authority, we say, is in the King's Grace's hands and yours; and therefore all my brethren desireth no other dispensation but your Lordship's word, so known to be your word and judgment by the least letter your Lordship can write; forasmuch as ye be our head (under the King's Grace) we be exempt from all bishops, till it shall please the King's Grace to submit us to them.

“ I trust your Lordship will vouchsafe to take us as your subjects exempted from bishops; and as for myself, I am your beadsman and servant at all times to my life's end, and at your commandment, and still remaining in those apparel as your Lordship saw me in at Chichester; and will
till

till I know your pleasure to be contrary; and then I shall obey with all readinefs.

“ I think long till your difpenfation come for my brethren, and fo think they alfo. If your pleasure be to make your difpenfation by any man’s name here, I shall fend them in this other letter.

“ So fare ye well in God and all good prosperity; for the which ye have, and shall have, the daily prayers of your orator,

“ THE WARDEN OF THE GRAY FRIERS IN LONDON *.”

After the diffolution of this monastery, and the expulfion of the monks, the King and his agent fuffered the church to be ufed for the moft difgraceful purpofes, as a warehouse for the reception of French prize goods, with which it continued to be encumbered till the *pious* King chofe to expiate his infamous mifufe of a building dedicated to God by the preceding indenture; and of this he thought proper to inform his aftonifhed fubjects from the Pulpit Crofs of St. Paul’s, in a fermon preached there by Ridley Bifhop of Rochefter, very juftly fuppoſing that they muſt difcredit any reports of charity in him, unlefs they were *officially* confirmed.

This beautiful church was burnt in the dreadful year 1666, and therefore it is now of little importance to the antiquary what were its previous injuries; but the reader muſt regret that the rich tombs, quite as numerous as thoſe at St. Peter’s Weſtminſter before the Reformation, were broken and deſtroyed in the wanton manner deſcribed by our hiftorians. However, the materials, of marble, alabaſter, ſtone, and iron, were productive of ſome profit to the worthy mayor, Sir Martin Bowes, in 1545, who fold ten tombs, and 140 grave-ſtones, for 50l. The monuments, it is highly probable, were very beautiful, as ſeveral of them contained the bodies of queens, and others thoſe of perſons of great eminence. For this reaſon I ſhall mention the moſt remarkable interments, and omit many whoſe names are recorded in twenty publications.

Immediately before the high altar, and conſequently in an altar-tomb, lay Queen Margaret, wife of Edward I. and daughter of Philip King of France, who died 1317, eleven years after her new choir was begun.

* Cotton MSS. Cleopatra E. IV. 98.

Queen Isabel, wife of Edward II. daughter of Philip le Bel, king of France, had a tomb of alabaster. She died 1358; and, according to Strype, had her husband's heart placed *under* her breast. If this murderous and wicked woman really desired that the heart of her husband should be deposited *upon* her breast, the fact may be cited as an additional instance of impotent repentance. Let this circumstance be compared with the invasion of her sovereign's dominions; her usurpation of his power; his imprisonment and death, through her means, by a mode of torture only fit for the fancies of a romantic author; and her subsequent conduct to her own son, united with the hateful Mortimer, against all the nation's peace; and we shall find that solitude and confinement occasion a wonderful change in the most abandoned minds.

When the justifiable resentment of the young King had overcome the compunctions of nature, he prudently rendered it impossible for his mother to renew her treasonable practices, by confining her in the castle of Castle Rising in Norfolk, in which she passed the remainder of her life, subject to no rigour: on the contrary, she was treated as a Queen, and visited occasionally by Edward, who allowed her 4000*l. per annum*, and permitted amusements to render her captivity tolerable.

Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. VI. p. 110, contains an order, dated November 20, 1358, for cleansing the streets without Bishopsgate and Aldgate, preparatory to the arrival of the Queen's body for interment at the Grey Friars.

In the same volume is another for the payment of charges incurred in celebrating the Queen's anniversary.

Her daughter Joan, of the Tower, wife of Edward Bruce, king of Scotland, who died at Hertford Castle, was buried close to her, 1362.

Westward of Queen Margaret's tomb was that of Isabel countess of Bedford. She was daughter to King Edward III.

An arch in the wall, near the altar, contained the body of Beatrice duchess of Brittany, daughter of Henry III.

Sir William Fitzwarren, baron, and Isabel his wife, queen of the Isle of Man.

John duke of Bourbon, taken prisoner in the battle of Agincourt, died in 1433, and was buried by Joan queen of Scotland.

To those may be added numbers of dukes, earls, barons, knights, esquires, ladies, bishops, priests, mayors, and eminent citizens, whose names, in addition
to

to those which must be recorded from the present church, would make this article prolix beyond all forgiveness.

DILAPIDATIONS AND REPAIRS OF CHRIST CHURCH, THAT OF THE GREY FRIERS.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth numbers of new injuries were committed upon this unfortunate church. One was an actual street or way through it, others were occasioned by houses erected between the buttresses and against the windows. The principal porch was stripped of the lead, and the Mayor and commonalty had converted some of them into shops.

Henry Bolton, school-master, rented what they termed the West church, which was undoubtedly the nave, as a school-room, at 10s. *per annum*.

Those breaches of decency were highly displeasing to the vestry and parishioners, who conclude a remonstrance, directed to their patrons, in the ensuing words: "The said church having been honoured with the tombs, arms, and monuments of great *kings*, queens, dukes, princeesses, ducheesses, earls, lords, and other great personages of this realm, and of foreign places, whom, being deceased, are pulled down and altered, contrary to the laws of the realm, and contrary unto the laws of all nations."

1561, Jan. 27, in the mayoralty of Harper, after the complaint of the parishioners was heard, concerning the repair of the church, and the appointment of ministers, the court agreed that the city solicitor, and the counsel of the parishioners, and the chancellor of the Bishop of London, should examine into and report what sum the city ought in justice to be charged for those purposes.

April 14. The Court ordered that a copy of their act of Jan. 27, "concerning the amending of Christ's Church, should be delivered to the governors of the same house, to the intent that they may speedily go in hand therewith, at the expences of St. Bartholomew's."

The complaints of the parishioners reminded the Mayor and commonalty that they had possessed the two churches of St. Nicholas and St. Ewin nineteen years; and they represented that the corporation had an annual overplus of 39l. 6s. 8d.; which then amounted to the sum of 747l. 6s. 8d.; and that the money should have been applied to the repairs of their church; "and so, to conclude, we

marvel that ye repine to repair our church in substantial manner, having so much in your hands for to do the same withal."

The valuation of the two suppressed churches, and their materials and ornaments, introduced in the remonstrance, is curious.

Rectoria Sancti Nicholai ad Marcellas p an. 23l. 7s. 6d. Decima inde 46s. 9d.

When the Lord Mayor took possession of this church its sacristy contained	£.
600 ounces of plate, valued at 5s. per ounce,	150
The copes, vestments, and other ornaments, were estimated at	200
The bells	100
The altars, chapels, stones, pews, iron, &c.	50
'The church itself, the lead, timber, and "foyle therof"	300
	800

And the lands belonging to it were valued at 50l. 16s. *per annum*.

Stowe gives but little information respecting this church, merely mentioning the suppression, and concluding thus: "In place whereof, and of the churchyard, many fair houses are now builded in a court, with a well, in the midst whereof the church stood."

Rectoria Sancti And... (which I suppose to be Andrew, but the paper and writing is injured in the vestry book) *alias* St. Tuwyn, p ann. clarè valet 11l. 9s. 2d. Decima inde 22s. 11d.

This church, the roof, lead, and "foyle therof," were valued at 200l.

The plate, money, copes, bells, and other implements, 200l.

The lands of St. Ewin's produced annually 11l. 6s. 8d.

The tithes of the two were estimated then at 60l. their oblations at 6l. 13s. 4d.

St. Ewin's was situated close to Newgate market.

1605, Aug. 22. The Mayor and Corporation ordered that 200l. should be paid by the Bridge-master towards the repair of Christ Church; and in the 9th of James I. that the sums paid as fines by the two next persons who refused the office of alderman should be applied to the same purpose.

The method of repairing broken painted glass in church windows with fragments taken from others seems to be deprived of *the merit of a new discovery* by the following fact.

"1605,

"1605, Sept. 24. It is ordered, that all the windows in the upper part of Christ Church shall be coloured glafs, excepting the two lower panes, and excepting also the three windows at the East end; and that all the *personages* that are in the same windows shall be set up again, in as good and decent manner as may be; and that all such arms as are in the same windows, in white glafs, shall likewise be set up again in the same places as they were in before; and, for the better furnishing the said *personages* in the upper church (if any shall be wanting), it is also ordered, that the same shall be taken out of the lower church."

At the same time Peter Bore, glazier, in the Old Change, was appointed to stain the King's arms in the great Eastern window, for 3l. 5s.

An act of Common Council, dated July 19, 1605, decrees, that the governors of St. Bartholomew's hospital should repair the chancel.

Another item, extracted from the churchwardens' books, will shew how rich and magnificent the Grey Friars church must have been, when the windows beamed brilliancy upon the walls, tombs, and pavement.

1593. Paid to Mr. Horsley, the glazier, for ninety-two feet of glafs, at 4½d. per foot, which was set up in the places where the *idol pictures* were taken down.

Whatever dislike the Corporation had to parting with money for repairs, it was equalled by their disinclination to provide the necessary ministers and others for the celebration of the services ordained by Henry VIII. The parishioners, justly incensed, appointed 27 persons, with the vicar, John Bell, to sign a petition addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, shewing, that they had before applied to the Commissioners for Causes Ecclesiastical for the better celebration of divine service and singing in their church, then shamefully neglected; that himself and his colleagues ordered (by the consent of the Governors of St. Bartholomew's) that the then churchwardens should name to the Governors five ministers, to sing and celebrate; that, if the Governors should not approve of any, or all, the matter should be referred to the Bishop of London as arbitrator; and that the Governors should pay to those five persons 8l. each, according to the foundation, pursuant to an order, made April 9, 1584, which was never enforced; and conclude by praying for redress.

The Archbishop immediately referred the matter to Drs. Andrewes and Stanhope. This was followed by a letter from the Bishop of London to Dr. Stanhope, requiring him to compel the churchwardens to carry the order into effect. At the same time a very decisive letter was sent by the Commissioners for Ecclesiastical

Causes to the Lord Mayor, forbidding any opposition on his part. The foundation had been violated and neglected for ten years before this spirited exertion by the parish.

TITHES.

Those were demised, by the Corporation of London, for 21 years, to one Woodshawe; which interest came afterwards to James Woodshawe, gentleman, who was not a freeman. This person was accused of being a dealer "in concealed tithes," and very oppressive in his proceedings against the parishioners of Christ Church. This circumstance induced them to endeavour to obtain a renewal to some persons of credit, inhabitants of the parish; but, upon enquiry, they found that Woodshawe had made interest with certain persons for another term of 40 years, at 100*l.* *per annum*, which was but a moiety of his receipts. They then determined to outbid him, by offering 10*l.* to the Hospital, 10*l.* for church repairs, the rest of the profits to the poor of the parish, and to have a renewal every third year. Upon this the Corporation made an order, that the Governors of St. Bartholomew's should not execute a lease to Woodshawe; but that was disobeyed, and the lease renewed. The Vestry, finding themselves baffled in every way, resolved, Jan. 1600, that every parishioner should refuse payment of their tithes till the opinion of counsel had been obtained.

The vicar was a non-resident at this time, for want of a vicarage-house, which the Governors of St. Bartholomew's had leased to the above Woodshawe. Their answer to a remonstrance was, that they had already granted a lease, which they must observe.

An act of confirmation was passed in the 43d of Elizabeth, which has effectually secured the original grant of Henry VIII.; but the City had nearly lost it through the exertions of an individual. In consequence, the Mayor and Corporation represented to the Queen, that her father founded St. Bartholomew's hospital, and presented lands, &c. to it, valued at 330*l.* *per annum*, of which sum the tithes of Christ Church parish were a considerable part; that Fogg Newton, clerk, had obtained from her a presentation to the church of St. Nicholas, where he was instituted and inducted; that he claimed the tithes of that church, which was in fact dissolved by Henry VIII. sixty years before.

That

That Newton pretended this dissolution was illegal, "thereby impeaching the King's authority to make such a grant, notwithstanding that his Highness hath covenanted, by act of parliament or otherwise, to establish the same."

That there were upwards of 200 lame and impotent soldiers then in the hospital, whose expences had amounted to the sum of 2200*l. per annum.*

And that, in consequence of Newton's representations, many of the inhabitants refused to pay their tithes to the hospital.

1593. The priest, who asked banns, received 2*d.* and 12*d.* for the solemnization of marriage; but, if the parties did not attend at canonical hours, they were obliged to bargain as well as they could. The certificate was 8*d.* The clerk received 4*d.*; but if he *went home* with the happy pair the fee was 10*d.*

The parish then employed six boys, and two clerks, who chanted at funerals, and probably sung in the church.

The choir had organs, as they are termed, and an eagle of brass, for the reader; but the altar had only a green carpet, and blue velvet, fringed and embroidered covering; the communion plate consisted of a chalice and paten, gilt, weight 26 oz. with others of 24 oz.

The total receipts of that year were 63*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*; those for burials 31*l.* 17*s.*

The offertory money 6*l.* 3*s.* 1½*d.*; and at collections 22*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

THE PRESENT CHURCH.

Every circumstance relating to the demolition of the walls of the old church, and the erection of the new one, are unknown to me, as the later parish books were never under my inspection. The reader must therefore follow my example in leaping the great gulph of time between 1666 and 1804, and be contented with extracts from the registers, and a view of the present state of the church and monuments.

THE REGISTERS.

They commence in 1538; but nothing occurs worth extracting till

1555, Oct. 24, was christened Mary Brouke, the daughter of my Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

1558, July 5. Edward Brouke, son of my Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

1562,

1562, Sept. 8. Mr. Elizabeth Haddon, the daughter of Mr. Haddon, doctor of the civil law, and one of the Queen's Majesty's High Court of Requests.

1564, March 3. Joan Biggs, daughter of Mr. Thomas Biggs, proctor.

1564, March 16. Dorothy Fanshawe, daughter of Mr. Fanshawe.

1574, March 11. Walter Fanshawe, the son of Thomas Fanshawe, remembrancer to the Queen's Majesty's High Court of the Exchequer, by his wife Mary.

1575, June 20. John Cobham, son of Henry Cobham, knt. by his wife Anne.

"Anno 1575, anno 17 Elizabeth, June 26, was christened *four* daughters of Roger Abraham *Pulter* (Poulterer), that is to say,

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. Elizabeth, | } and these four daughters were born at one birth, by his wife
Joan." |
| 2. Margaret, | |
| 3. Dorothy, | |
| 4. Mary, | |

1583, May 4. William Fanshawe, the son of Mr. Thomas Fanshawe, by his wife Joan.

1584, Feb. 22. Elizabeth Fanshawe, daughter of Mr. Thomas Fanshawe.

1587, Feb. 8. Mary Fanshawe, daughter of the above gentleman.

MARRIAGES.

1572, 13. The Lady Herbert, commonly called Grace Herbert, and Mr. John Kempe.

1573, Nov. 17. Sir Rowland Clarke and Joyce Isack, widow.

1720, June 8. John Saunders, of Woolston, com. Berks, to Charlotte Fettiplace, of Lamborn, in the said county.

1726, Feb. 13. Henry Villiers, of Teignmouth Castle, in the county of Northumberland, esq. to Arabella Roffeler, of Somerby, in the county of Lincoln.

BURIALS.

1557, Nov. 14, was buried my Lord of Chichester.

1558, Jan. 22, was buried Christopher, Bishop of Chichester.

1570, Jan. 25. Walter Haddon, one of the masters of the Queen's Majesty's High Court of Requests.

1577, Aug. 6. John Sommers, son of John Sommers, clerk of the Signet to the Queen's Majesty.

1579, May 18. Mr. John Marwood, gentleman, one of the clerks of the Exchequer.

1579, May 31. Mr. *Muffbine*, one of the barons of the Exchequer.

1587, Feb. 7. Mr. Godfrey Fanshawe, brother to Mr. Thomas Fanshawe.

1669, Nov. 19. Sir Thomas Graves, bart. from Newgate.

1675, July 29. Sir Joseph Coleson.

1707-8, March 3. The Rev. Mr. Staynoe, vicar.

1727, Nov. 11. Sir George Mertyns. Cloisters.

1731-2, April 19. The Lady Sarah Floyer.

"1764. According to an order of the Court of King's Bench, made on Wednesday May 6, 1761, the bodies of Robert Munden and Anne Horsley were buried in the passage on the North side of Christ Church, to ascertain the right of burying in that ground to the parishioners, by Rowland Sandiford, vicar."

"1790, July 30. Discovered a vault belonging to the parish of Christ Church under the old vestry door, with a flight of 17 steps, the breadth 8 feet, length 13, depth 7, leading from the upper step of the North aisle."

This proved an advantageous discovery to the parish, for the vault was occupied but by one solitary body and a little dust. This body is perhaps as great a curiosity as any at present in London. When the silent repository was explored, it lay upon the pavement, entirely divested of every species of covering, but completely perfect in all the limbs and features, and without a vestige that could point out who the man was that is so strangely and unaccountably preserved after his ceremonies had fallen into dust.

The obliging and friendly Mr. Crowther was so good as to accompany me to examine this extraordinary person, in the month of September 1803, thirteen years after the discovery. I found him placed erect, in a deal case, with a longitudinal door. The head falls back, and is now entirely bald, though not quite so at first; the eyes have perished, and the gristle of the nose, but the lips and features are perfect. The body is entire throughout, except in one instance, and the flesh is firm enough to remove the skeleton-like appearance which would have been observable had the skin adhered to the bones. The colour is exactly that of
parchment

parchment exposed to the weather, or like that of the head of an old drum. The worms have begun their operations, and it is perforated in many places as they pierce a decayed book.

The sensations produced by the view of this vault, and the remains of its solitary owner, were suited to the gloom rendered visible by a single candle, and excited to an intolerable degree by the glimpses of a number of intruders, who have driven him to a corner; and I ascended fully determined never to be of their party again, at least while *alive*.

MONUMENTS.

Between the South-east corner and a window in the chancel is a handsome tablet, with a pyramid, urns, and drapery for the inscription.

“ Sacred to the memory of Sir John Bosworth, knt. chamberlain of the city of London, receiver general of the land-tax for the cities of London and Westminster, and county of Middlesex, and one of his Majesty’s justices of the peace for the county of Surrey; whose extensive capacity, sound judgement, and unbiaſſed integrity, rendered his publick character universally admired; whose conjugal affection, paternal love, and social virtue, were the distinguishing ornaments of his private one. The former recommended him to the regard of his King, to the veneration of his fellow citizens, and to the honours conferred upon him by both; while peace of mind, and serenity of temper, with the happy train of domestic joys, crowned the latter. It is difficult to determine whether the discharge of his high trusts gave more satisfaction, or the resignation of them more concern, to his constituents; but both reflected the greatest honour on himself. He died August 3, 1752, aged 58.

“ Sacred to the memory of Dame Hester Bosworth, daughter of Noah Neale, of Stamford Baron, in the county of Northampton, esq. and wife to Sir John Bosworth, knt. chamberlain of the city of London, with whom she lived upwards of thirty-three years, happily united by conjugal affection and the sincerest friendship; and had issue eight children, of whom only two sons, John and Samuel, survived her. She was amiable in her person, and in her conduct prudent, her piety exemplary, her charity diffusive, and her benevolence universal. She died Sept. 5, 1749, aged 56.

“ In

“In memory of Dame Elizabeth, the second wife of Sir John Bosworth, whose eminent virtues procured her universal esteem in this life, and will obtain a better reward in that which is to come. She died without issue, Aug. 30, 1758, aged 55.”

On the pavement before this monument is a blue stone, inscribed,

“In memory of Richard Bosworth, esq. eldest son of Sir John Bosworth, knt. and Dame Hester his wife. He married Mary, the youngest daughter, and co-heiress of Richard and Barbara Johnson, by whom he left two sons and one daughter. He died Jan. 22, 1745, in the 27th year of his age.”

On another adjoining stone is an ardent collection of praises, dedicated to the memory of Katherine, sister to the above gentleman, who was born Sept. 1, 1717, and died Jan. 26, 1731.

On the East wall a small tablet to Nicholas Richardson, who died 1702.

On the North side of the altar is the monument of Edmund Sherring, vicar of this church, who died Dec. 16, 1690, and was buried near the rails.

Under Sherring's is another,

“To the memory of the rev. and learned Joseph Trapp, D. D. 26 years minister of these united parishes; who died Nov. 22, 1747, aged 67, and was buried in the church of Harlington, in Middlesex, of which also he was rector*. In grateful acknowledgment of the benefits received by the ministry of so excellent a preacher, and so valuable a friend, several of his hearers have, at their own expence, erected this monument.

Epitaph written by himself:

“Death, Judgement, Heaven, and Hell! think, Christian, think!

You stand on vast Eternity's dread brink:

Faith and repentance, piety and prayer,

Despise this world, the next be all your care.

Thus, while my tomb the solemn silence breaks,

And to the eye this cold dumb marble speaks,

Tho' dead, I preach; if e'er with ill success

Living, I strove the important truths to press,

* From 1733. Of him, see Lysons, Middlesex Parishes, p. 131.

Your precious, your immortal souls to save,
Hear me at least, oh hear me from the grave * !”

In the North-east corner is a perfectly plain tablet, of white marble, on which is sculptured,

“ Near this place lieth interred Mr. John Stock, citizen and draper, of London, many years painter at his Majesty's dock-yards; and having, with the strictest integrity, acquired considerable wealth, bequeathed the major part for the promotion of religion and virtue, the advancement of literature, the relief of the decrepid, and comfort of the blind. This memorial stone is erected by his own desire, that the particulars of his benevolence may be transmitted to posterity, and the several objects of his bounty know where to resort for the completion of his humane and pious intentions. He died at Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, the 21st day of Sept. 1781, aged 78 years, leaving Edward Montagu, John Brettell, and Thomas Rumps, esquires, his executors, and the worshipful Company of Painter Stainers in London his residuary legatees. The following benefactions are of three *per cent.* consolidated Bank annuities.

“ 4200l. to the said Painters' Company. Application of the interest, 10l. each annually, to two decayed liverymen of that Company, and ten poor decrepid free journeyman ship or house painters. Those journeymen that are free of the said Company to be preferred.

“ 3500l. to the same Company. To ten poor curates, to be appointed and paid annually 10l. each, by the Treasurer and Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, or in default by the said Painters' Company.

“ 100l. to the same Company. For the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, to promote drawing, sculpture, and architecture.

“ 1000l. to Corpus Christi College in Cambridge, for an exhibition at that college, to a scholar from St. Paul's school, London, to be presented by the Company of Mercers.

“ 3000l. to Christ's hospital, to take in, maintain, and educate, four orphans, to be presented; two for the navy, by the Comptroller of the Navy; one by the parish of Christ Church, London, if of the name of Stock to be preferred; and one by the Draper's Company, for trade.

“ 100l. to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Christ's Church, London, for a sermon to be preached, and the sacrament to be administered, on Good Friday.

* These lines are also on his monument at Harlington.

“ The following bequests are in money, and directed to be placed out at interest, and applied as follows.

“ 100*l.* to the minister, and gentlemen parishioners, of St. John's, Hampstead, Middlesex, to cloath, educate, and apprentice, ten fatherless poor children, belonging to the same parish, six boys and four girls.

“ 300*l.* to the Treasurer and Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, to apprentice children, and relieve poor widows of clergymen.

“ 100*l.* to the Minister and Churchwardens of Christ Church, Surrey, to cloath decayed house-keepers of that parish, men and women alternately, not receiving alms.

“ 100*l.* to the same Minister and Churchwardens, to educate, cloath, and apprentice, fatherless boys belonging to the parish school.

“ 100*l.* to the Churchwardens and Overseers of Christ Church, London, to cloath alternately two poor men and two poor women, decayed house-keepers of the parish, who never received alms; and to maintain this memorial stone and burial vault.

“ 100*l.* to the Treasurer of the ward-school of Farringdon Within, London, for charity-children of poor parents, who shall have faithfully served apprenticeship, to enable them to take up their freedom of the city, or follow business.

“ 100*l.* to the Master and Wardens of the Drapers' Company, to be paid annually to the poor of that Company.

“ To the said Painters' Company, the very considerable residue of his estate, vested in the public funds, in the joint names of that Company and the Drapers' Company, in trust for the Painters' Company, to receive and apply the interest annually to other charities, for blind and distressed people, on the humane plan mentioned in his will.”

On the North wall, Maria Huefton, 1635, aged 27.

Another :

“ Near this place are deposited the remains of Millar Southgate, merchant, of this city, in whom good sense and moderation, unaffected piety, and universal benevolence, were equally and eminently conspicuous. He died Dec. 9, 1799, in the 57 year of his age, beloved, honoured, lamented. This tribute of affection was erected to a memory so dear, by his niece, Sarah Southgate.”

On the South wall a plain tablet :

“ Near this place lies interred the body of Mr. Thomas Bodington, late of this parish, who departed this life Aug. 24, 1726, ætatis suæ 62.”

X x 2

Near

Near this place also lies interred the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Bodington, widow and relict of the above-named Mr. Thomas Bodington, who departed this life Aug. 3, 1728, æt. suæ 59.

A very neat tablet, inscribed,

“ M. S. Thomæ Ferne Londinatis, in academiâ Cantabrigiensi doctoris, in Classe Regia Medici ordinarii, bonis literis eruditi, et in arte felicitis, qui, contractâ ab assiduis studiis pulmonis tabe, nondum quadragenarius; at laudis satur vitam cæteris omnibus quam sibi chariorem cœlo placidissime reddidit, die tertio Aprilis, A. D. 1706.”

Near the above :

“ In the vault beneath are interred the remains of Thomas Jewer, esq. late of Bath, and formerly of Jamaica; who died April 27, 1798, aged 59 years, justly regretted by his numerous friends.”

On the South wall, within the chancel, a large pedestal and pyramid of variegated marble, with a white tablet, for the ensuing inscription :

“ Haud procul ab hoc marmore depositæ sunt exuviæ mortales Petri Dore, Norroy regis armorum, et S. S. A. cui in moribus simplicitas, in negotiis diligentia, in verbis fides, in colloquiis suavitas, nunquam defuerunt. Porro autem, has virtutes, ceterasque omnes, quæ civi sunt ornamenta per totius vitæ tenorem, adeo feliciter excoluit; ut ii soli, quibus haud innotuerat vivus, non dessevisse videantur mortuum. Natus 8 Januarii, 1715. Obiit 27 Sept. 1781.

“ Fair virtue mark'd the course of life he ran,
And hail'd him from his zeal to trace her plan,
The noblest work of God, an honest man.”

The most important names recorded on the pavement are, Richard Roystone, esq. bookseller to three kings, who died 1686, aged 86. Mary Chiswell, his daughter, and Elizabeth Meredith, his grand-daughter, are interred near him.

Thomas Hillier, citizen and surgeon, 1690, aged 81. Lucy his wife, 1677. And Thomas and James, their sons.

Captain Valentine Pyne, 1691, aged 43.

Rolandus Sandiford, M. A. supra 25 annos hujus ecclesiæ vicarius. Obiit 13 die Aprilis, anno ætatis suæ 65, Christi 1780.

Ann Barker, widow of R. Barker, esq. of Great Horwood, Bucks, 1753, 60.

Samuel Mael, 1753, 17.

Robert Mael, esq. deputy of Farringdon Within, 1772, aged 83.

Mr. John Stock.

The pavement is partially composed of coarse red marble, which is evidently part of that of the old church of the Grey Friars.

Christ Church contains five Corinthian pillars, and two pilasters in length, with pilasters on the four walls. The ciplings of the aisles have each six square pannels, formed by cornices, extending from the pillars to the pilasters; which cornice is continued round the church, and from pillar to pillar. But why Sir Christopher Wren robbed it of its upper members I am at a loss to imagine, especially as he has enriched the frieze. A band connects each pillar across the arch of the nave and chancel, which is decorated with alternate pannels of roses and scrolls, and acanthus leaves.

The centre of each division contains a large rose, from which arches commence North and South, forming the tops of the twelve clerestory windows, whose bases are on a pannelled Attick, over the great cornice of the church. Their sides are enriched with volutes, terminating in cherubim, the upper parts with fruit and foliage. The arch of the nave is too plain in comparison.

The two steps leading to the altar are of black marble, and the pavement before it of lozenges, black and white. The table and rails are very plain. The altar-piece consists of four fluted Corinthian pillars, on pedestals, whose capitals and mouldings are gilt. Each pair supports a circular pediment, with urns, an Attick and pine-apples gilt. Above and under the Creed and Paternoster are rich carvings of festoons, curtains, and flowers, raised by gold. In the centre the Decalogue, in a large gold frame.

There are three arched windows in the chancel between two pilasters; the middle one highest, which has an Attick pilaster on each side of its arch, connected by a cornice over it, and this supports the arms of England emblazoned. The moulding of the arch is filled with acanthus leaves gilt, binding white fruit and flowers. The key-stone three cherubim. The fronts of the pilasters are filled by finely-executed scrolls, and the urns on them are very rich. Grand volutes connect their sides with the great cornice, on which they rest, richly gilt, entwined with scrolls, ribbands, and fruit. Over each smaller window are pannels

of

of gilt palm, grouped with flowers and foliage, and shields, with the cypher G. R.

The organ is large, but much plainer than many others. On the sides of this instrument are the seats for the boys of Christ's Hospital, whose voices (were they not strictly modulated by the efforts of Mr. Crowther, who takes the pains to tutor them in this respect) would drown the loudest notes of three organs played in unison. Those who have had the heart-felt satisfaction of attending a Spital Sermon on an Easter Monday can best judge of the effect.

The pulpit and desk are on the South side of the nave, near the chancel. The former has a monstrous sounding board; but the front contains reliefs, of the Last Supper, and the Four Evangelists, admirably carved.

The font is handsome, the base of black marble, and the shaft and basin of white, adorned with festoons and cherubim.

A tablet in the chancel has the following lines.

"At a vestry, held March 2, 1764. Ordered, that the thanks of these two united parishes be given to William Sitwell, esq. for his present of a large branch to this church.

"Ordered, that the thanks of these two united parishes be given to Mr. John Stock, for his present of the tables, containing the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten Commandments, put up at the altar of this church."

There are two elegant tablets on the North side of the chancel, on which the gifts to this parish are recorded. Those subsequent to 1700 are,

1712. Edward Robinson gave yearly for ever, towards the discharge of any poor inhabitants of this parish that should be in prison in London for debt, 4l.

This bequest is under the *trusteeship* of the four common-council-men who represent the four precincts of this parish.

1718. Mr. Theophilus Cater gave, to ten poor men of this parish, yearly, for ever, 20s. each.

1728. Mrs. Elizabeth Brown gave, to the poor of this parish, yearly, for ever, 2l. 10s.

1731. Henry Hoare, esq. gave by his executors, 100l.

1732. Mr. William Horton gave, to put two boys apprentice, 20l. But 10l. received.

1736. Mrs. Mary Jennens gave to the poor of this parish 100l.

1739. Mr. John Pocock gave to the same 25l.

1764. Mr. Charles Simson gave to the poor 50l.

Mr. Stock's bequests close the list, which have been mentioned before.

The parish of St. Leonard, Foster-lane, was united to that of Christ Church after the fire of 1666. The living of the former was originally worth 139l. *per annum*. The two are now, according to act of parliament, 200l. *per annum*.

The dissolved church was a rectory, and very small. It is supposed to have been founded between the years 1231 and 1241, by the Dean and Canons of St. Martin le Grand, who were incommoded by the inhabitants of their precinct attending divine service at the altar of St. Leonard, within the conventual church. They were consequently patrons of the living, and so continued till Henry VII. conveyed the deanery and church to the Abbey of St. Peter and Paul Westminster; from the Abbot and Convent of which it descended to the present Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

The following chantries were held in this church.

“ Roger of Northall, by his deed, gave, for the finding of a priest there, a quit rent, from a tenement in Aldermary parish, *per annum*, 20s.

“ Henry Edelmeton, temp. 7 Ed. I. gave two quit rents, from a tenement in Fleet-street, to find a priest, 2l. 4s.

“ Isabel, daughter of Garrell Bate, gave by her deed, for finding a priest, one quit rent from a tenement in the parish of St. Peter le Poor, *per annum*, 8s.

“ John Moreslande, temp. 20 Ed. I. gave by will, for finding a priest, an annual rent from a tenement in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate-street, 6s. 8d.

“ William de Windsor, temp. 6 Ed. III. gave, for finding a priest, a quit rent from a tenement in the parish of St. Nicholas Acons, 3l. 13s. 4d.; and another, for the support of six tapers and one obit, 1l. 2s.

“ To bestow among the poor at the anniversary, 9s. 8d.; and for ringing 4d.; in all, 4l. 15s. 4d.”

ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND.

This college consisted of a dean and priests, or secular canons. It owed its origin to the piety of two brothers, Ingelricus and Edvardus, or Gerardus, our historians are undecided which, in the year 1056. Twelve years afterwards William of Normandy confirmed the foundation, by a charter, dated in the 2d year of his reign. This exempted the dean and canons from almost all ecclesiastical and temporal jurisdiction. Those immunities and privileges were confirmed and increased

increased by many of his successors; but the privilege of sanctuary was the greatest and most pernicious indulgence which William granted them. It is one of those wonderful proofs of ignorance and impiety which distinguished the dark ages of superstition. *We* are at a loss to conceive a motive for permitting a receptacle of protection and safety for traitors, murderers, and thieves, and making that receptacle a church and its vicinity.

William of Wickham repaired the college about 1367.

Richard II. in the 7th year of his reign, granted new and ample privileges to the Dean of St. Martin's and his successors, on the petition of John Bacon, then Dean, and his Majesty's Secretary.

"19 Hen. VI. Perampla exemptio iudicii pro Sanctuario Sancti Martini Mag. Lond. contra Major. Vicecomit. ac al' ministros civitat. London *."

This grant is a proof of the pernicious consequences of a sanctuary within the city of London; which, if the poet is to be believed, was always

"The needy villain's general home,
The common-shore of Paris and of Rome."

But this effusion of spleen is utterly false, for not a city of Europe has more peaceable and quiet streets; and this fact may be demonstrated by the poor and venerable *old* men, to all appearance *exclusively appointed* for the night watch. Happy inhabitants of London, you are deserving of freedom; your virtuous and just opposition to every species of tyranny, whether ecclesiastical or civil, has at last delivered you from that oppression which established a nest of thieves in your bosom, and kings that would protect them from your civil officers! Your Monarchs now preside over the laws, not to violate but enforce them.

1485. James Stanley, dean of St. Martin's, had some difficulty in retaining his place, through the opposition of the Bishop of Bath; who, contrary to usual custom, would have had the deanery *in commendam* with his bishoprick. The Dean, in his petition for redress, complains that he had expelled him notwithstanding his patent was for life. The King reinstated the Dean.

Mr. Madox has inserted the following article in his manuscript collection, now numbered 4526 in the British Museum, which he copied from the original "in the treasury of the church of Westminster. Upon a fragment taken from the

* Cal. Rot. Patentium.

bottom of the writ hangeth the remaining half of an oval seal of yellow wax, with the effigies of the Queen standing crowned."

"When a feoffment in fee was made of land, the custom or law was, that a tenant for life of that land, or part of it, should attorn to the feoffee; after the like manner, when a man, or a house of religion, was feofft of a church, which had been holden in lay fee, the parson of such church was obliged to attorn for his church to such feoffee. For example, Maud, queen of England, wife to King Henry I. (or perhaps to King Stephen), sent her writ or precept to Walter, priest of the church of Witteham, in these terms.

"I command, that within three days after you have seen this my writ, you go to St. Martin of London; and, as I bid you, do fealty to the Church of St. Martin, and the Canons there, for the church of Witteham*, and its appurtenances, of which I have feofft them, saving your own rights, so that henceforth you do hold the same of them during your life, in like manner as you held of Richard de Boloigne, and do pay them yearly the same rent or prestation; for it is my will that they be seised thereof. Witness Warner de Luforiis, at Windre."

Nothing is said of the chantries of St. Martin's in the book I have so repeatedly quoted; but Newcourt mentions one founded by Edmund de Hemenhale, mercer, who left several tenements for its support. This was augmented by Thomas de Ufelfete, dean.

St. Martin's le Grand.

Mr. Peter Burnell, prebendary, benefice 32l. 8s. goods 106l. fined 10l. 12.

Sir Richard Drake, stipend 41. 6s. 8d. goods 151. fined 11. 18s.

Sir John Frampton, stipend 51. 6s. 8d. goods 20l. fined 21. 0s.

Henry the VIIth's disposal of this religious house is already noticed, vol. I. p. 223. His successor, in the 32d year of his reign, granted it to the new see of Westminster, and two years afterwards to the Dean and Chapter.

When Edward VI. dissolved the bishoprick, he conveyed St. Martin's, with the jurisdiction of the site and precinct, to the Bishop of London; but an act of parliament restored it to the Dean and Chapter as the abbot and convent of Westminster had enjoyed it, their successors are still in possession of the site; but the church was taken down soon after 1548, and the place covered with buildings, long since perished, and succeeded by others, whose appearance is deplorable, for

* Witham, Essex.

which St. Martin's le Abjeeté would be far more appropriate than St. Martin's *le Grand*.

The Dean and Chapter hold a court, and have a prison, a steward, and attornies, for this precinct.

The average rents of nine houses were 15l. about 1800; and the ground rents 38s. Some were at 20l. *per annum*, with a ground rent of 3l. 6s. 8d.; others, in Foster-lane, 40l. rent; and 4l. 2s. 4d. ground rent.

VICARS OF THE UNITED PARISHES.

Thomas Stanoe, S.T.B. Jan. 31, 1690, *per mort.* Sheering, by the Governors of St. Bartholomew's. He died 1707-8. Succeeded by Samuel Barton, M.A.

Dr. Cannon.

Joseph Trapp, D.D. 1721-2. Died 1747. Succeeded by

Rowland Sandiford, M.A. Dec. 12, 1754. Died 1780.

William Bell, D.D. Oct. 13, 1780. Resigned 1799.

Samuel Crowther, M.A. Feb. 17, 1800.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

This grand national foundation has now flourished two centuries and an half: Reader! pause, and reflect, that you may justly appreciate the incalculable advantages arising from this Institution during the lapse of the above extended period. View the thronged cloisters of this venerable building; observe the numerous youth constantly gliding before you, with countenances glowing, features expressing the vivacity and pleasure of the soul; remember your ancestors have enjoyed that flow of exultation which now exhilarates you; and remember health and pleasure are attended by all those attainments which render man useful and happy in society; then refer to the founders of Christ's Hospital, who, though long since dead, never can be forgotten by a native of England.

King Edward VI. a mere youth, the son of a disgraceful tyrant, abounded with the milk of human kindness: surrounded by the operations of despotism exhibited

in

in every horrid form, he saw but to abhor them, but to expel from his virtuous breast those fiends which guided Henry VIII.

With a disposition formed for the exercise of humanity and charity, he had the good fortune to have some persons near him who were inclined to direct and expand that disposition. In this particular instance Dr. Ridley, bishop of London, had the singular and enviable felicity of suggesting before the King, in a sermon preached at Westminster, the imperious demands of poverty upon the attention and commiseration of the powerful and rich. Those suggestions made a deep impression on the youthful Sovereign, who waited with impatience for the moment when he could impart in retirement the impulses of his generous mind to the worthy Bishop. This moment at length arrived. See him closeted with the Bishop, full of humility, insisting upon his being seated and covered; hear him thanking the venerable prelate for his sermon, appropriating to himself the leading subject of it, and entreating for directions how he should commence the great and swelling operations of charity and benevolence. "Truly, truly," exclaimed the good Ridley, "I could never have thought that excellency to have been in his Grace, but that I beheld and heard it in him." To dwell upon this grand and affecting scene, see the Bishop lost in surprise, hesitating, fearful of committing some irretrievable error by precipitation, and recovering the hurry of his spirits, and the direction of his thoughts, in advising the King to address his letters to the Corporation of London, announcing his intentions and soliciting their advice, to which he would cheerfully add his own. This is done with the double impetuosity of youth and generous feeling; the Bishop flies to the Mayor, who is acquainted with every movement before the close of this auspicious day. Sir Richard Dobbs, inspired by the wishes of his Prince, lost no time in assembling such men as were likely, with Ridley, to forward the work of benevolence. The result of these consultations is now under our contemplation: we find the first portion, the young objects of charity, established by King Edward VI. in the house of the Grey Friars. Ridley and this Monarch originally set the operations of humanity in motion. The Mayor and Corporation of London are directors and promoters of the Institution; and the whole community of Britain have the valuable privilege and opportunity of carrying on this glorious work. In a nation abounding with charity, how am I to enter into particulars! I am bewildered in a maze of names and a labyrinth of money: can the contributions of two centuries and a half be particularised? No; but their effects may, from the Report of the Corporation in 1802.

“ Children put forth apprentices, and discharged from Christ’s Hospital, the year last past, 194. Eleven whereof, being instructed in the mathematicks and navigation, were placed forth apprentices to commanders of ships, out of the Mathematical School, founded by his late Majesty King Charles the Second, of blessed memory.

Children buried the year last past, *five*.

Children now under the care and charge of the Hospital, in London and at Hertford, 1047.

To be admitted on presentations granted to this time, 140.

The names of all which, as also when and whence they were admitted, will appear in the said Hospital’s books.

The support of this Hospital principally depends upon benefactions and bequests. As that part of its income which is permanent is far short of maintaining the usual number of *twelve hundred* children, whose education qualifies them for the church, for naval service, and for every station in life, according to their abilities; and as the principles of religion, as well as the due order of civil society, are points to which their attention is constantly directed, it is hoped that all charitable and worthy good Christians will readily contribute to an Institution which is not only of local but of national good. From the antiquity of the greater part of the buildings in London, and at Hertford, they are become so ruinous as to be unfit for further repair; which is a circumstance that will *specially* call forth the pecuniary aid of the benevolent, to enable the Governors to enter upon the great work of rebuilding.” The number in 1804 were, apprenticed and discharged 189, buried 11, children at Hertford and London 1019, to be admitted 140.

The mighty undertaking of renovating this antient structure was resolved upon about a year past. It must necessarily be a work of vast expence, and effected in more prosperous times than the present. In the interval, nothing more appropriate can be introduced on the subject than the following advertisement, published by the Governors.

“ Christ’s Hospital, 28th January, 1803.—The General Court having resolved, if any surplus balance should arise, to appropriate such part of the same as may appear prudent, for the establishment of a fund for gradually rebuilding this Hospital, the Governors take this mode of stating, that the necessity thereof has arisen from the very heavy annual charge of keeping in repair an ancient erection,
which

which has been professionally declared incapable, in many parts, of being long upheld, and from its having therefore been resolved,

“ That it is far more for the interest of the Hospital to expend any sums that may hereafter be voted upon a plan for the gradual and uniform rebuilding of the Hospital, than to enter into a further repair of the present buildings.

“ The first object in view by the Governors is as much as possible to prevent a decrease in the number of children annually admitted—the securing this object has hitherto prevented any appropriation to the Building Fund; and it is not probable that the general expences will ever permit any considerable portion of the income of this house to be so applied: a former General Court therefore

“ Resolved unanimously,

“ That a subscription be immediately opened, to render effectual aid to the fund which may arise from the appropriation of the surplus revenue towards the gradual rebuilding this Hospital on its present site, and that which the Governors are enabled to purchase under the authority of Parliament, for the improvement and enlargement thereof in London.

“ Which resolution has already received the countenance of many Governors, whose names, and the sums they have subscribed, appear hereunder, and to whom the General Court thus make their public acknowledgments.

“ Two other Royal Hospitals, those of St. Bartholomew and St. Thomas, were rebuilt by public subscription; and after the liberal support this charity has experienced for two centuries and an half, the Governors entertain the confident expectation, that a Royal Seminary, rendered important to the kingdom at large by its magnitude, and by the liberal education and maintenance it affords, will also receive favourable attention from the generous and opulent upon so interesting an occasion: and this General Court embrace the opportunity, so early afforded, of voting

Their unanimous thanks to the Corporation of the City of London, for their unanimous resolution “ to subscribe the sum of One Thousand Pounds towards the gradual rebuilding of Christ’s Hospital upon its present site;” in which a further proof of the accustomed protection and attention of that respectable body to the orphans of this City and others is eminently conspicuous, and an example held forth worthy of imitation.

By order of a General Court holden this day,

RICHARD CORP, Clerk.

Account

Account of Subscriptions.

The Corporation of London, £. 1000	Hon. and Right Rev. Shute, Lord
Right Worshipful Sir John Wil-	Bishop of Durham, - £. 100
liam Anderson, bart. Alderman,	Sir Richard Newdigate, bart. - 200
President, - - - - 100	Right Hon. Alexander Lord Vis-
Worshipful James Palmer, esq.	count Bridport, - - - 100
Treasurer - - - - 100	Richard Lea, esq. - - - 100
Isaac Walker, esq. - - - 100	William Bosanquet, esq. - - 50
John Walker, esq. - - - 100	Thomas Sayer, esq. - - - 50
George Godwin, esq. - - 200	Rev. Matthew Thomas - - 50
Charles Pieschell, esq. - - 100	Benjamin Cole, esq. - - - 100
James Clitherow, esq. - - 100	Solomon Hougham, esq. - - 50
Richard Clark, esq. - - - 100	Charles Flower, esq. Alderman, - 100
John Atkins, esq. - - - 100	James Jacks, esq. - - - 50
Clement S. Strong, esq. - - 100	George Clark, esq. Alderman, - 105
Thomas Roberts, esq. - - - 100	Thomas Rowcroft, esq. Alderman, 105
Francis Gosling, esq. - - - 100	David Pike Watts, esq. - - 100
Archibald Paxton, esq. - - 100	Robert Precious, esq. - - - 100
William Dent, esq. - - - 100	John Broadley Wilson, esq. - 50
John Brickwood, esq. - - - 100	William Willis, esq. - - - 100
Hon. Gen. William Hervey - 100	Thomas James, esq. - - - 50
Richard Godwin, esq. - - - 100	Rev. Robert Cranmer, - - - 100
Thomas Coles, esq. - - - 100	Isaac Hawkins Browne, esq. and Rev.
Thomas Edward Freeman, esq. - 100	Thomas Gisborne, out of the estate
William Wilcox, esq. - - - 50	of Isaac Hawkins, esq. deceased 1000
Worshipful Company of Grocers, 105	One educated in this House, - 100
Samuel Long, esq. - - - 100	James Hayes, esq. - - - 100
Thomas Latham, esq. - - - 100	Charles Teiffier, esq. - - - 100
Robert Dent, esq. - - - 100	Charles Smith, esq. - - - 105
John Dent, esq. - - - 100	Robert Ladbroke, esq. - - 100
William Robinson, esq. - - 100	James Brown, esq. - - - 50
Edward Forster, esq. - - - 100	Thomas Courts, esq. - - - 100
John Godfrey, esq. - - - 100	Thomson Bonar, esq. - - - 100
Brook Watfon *, esq. Alderman, 100	J. C. Weguelin, esq. - - - 50
William Pitt, esq. - - - 50	Sir Walter Rawlinson, knt. - 100
Cornelius Denne, esq. - - - 200	The Hon. Philip Pusey, - - 100

* Now Sir Brook Watfon, baronet.

Clement

Clement Tudway, esq. - - -	100	Worshipful Company of Fishmon-	
Samuel Hoare, esq. - - -	100	gers, - - -	105
John Travers, esq. - - -	100	Richard Chester, esq. - - -	100
Thomas Whipham, esq. - - -	50	James Powell, esq. - - -	100
George Brooks, esq. - - -	100	Worshipful Company of Skinners, 315	
Josiah Holford, esq. - - -	50	Joseph Kemp, esq. - - -	50
John Josiah Holford, esq. - - -	50	Francis Magniac, esq. - - -	50
Thomas Preston, esq. - - -	50	James Hatch, esq. - - -	105
Robert Stevenson, esq. - - -	100	Philip Rundell, esq. - - -	105
William Darnborough, esq. - - -	50	John Weyland, esq. - - -	100
Worshipful Company of Mercers, 210		Lacey Primatt, esq. - - -	50
Worshipful Company of Drapers, 200		Henry Cranmer, esq. - - -	100
John Conyers, esq. - - -	100	Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, 105	
Samuel Turner, esq. - - -	50	Worshipful Company of Salters, -	100
Thomas Scott, esq. - - -	100	Worshipful Company of Fishmon-	
The Amicable Society of Blues, 100		gers, second subscription, -	105
consisting of 20 Members, edu-		Right Hon. Lord Eardley, -	100
cated in Christ's Hospital, per		Worshipful Company of Merchant	
Thomas James, esq. - - -	250	Taylors, - - -	105
Sir William Curtis, bart. - - -	100	James Graham, esq. - - -	100
Wakelin Welch, esq. - - -	50	Worshipful Company of Stationers, 100	
John March, esq. - - -	100	Peter Pope, esq. - - -	50
Right Hon. Earl of Radnor, -	400	Sir Robert Peel, bart. - - -	100
Worshipful Society of Apothecaries, 105		Samuel Smith, esq. - - -	100

GOVERNMENT OF THE HOSPITAL.

The President assembles the Governors to form a General Court; whose authority is delegated when he is indisposed to the Treasurer, for this purpose, under the direction of a Committee of Almoners. His functions are similar to those which belong to every institution governed by such an officer.

The Governor, after his appointment, is addressed, in full Court, in the most impressive manner, and required to perform the duties of the station faithfully and diligently. He is reminded that he is become a distributor of the good things of the Almighty to many helpless children and others; and that any neglect or misconduct will prove him a most unworthy servant, and vitally injure the fair fame.

fame of the City of London. He is then solemnly required to promise, in presence of the Assembly, that the work may be brought to perfection, and that the infants committed in some degree to his care shall be well provided for, attended, and instructed.

The Treasurer receives and pays all sums appropriated to the relief and comfort of the children within the Hospital; of which he keeps an account, to be inspected by the Auditors at pleasure, and to whom he is to produce the cash remaining in his custody. His annual accounts are made in December, and delivered before February 10. To relieve the fatigues of this office a Receiver is appointed, who acts by the Treasurer's orders. This officer is expected to render a weekly account of his transactions, or oftener if the Treasurer thinks proper, who is empowered to leave any sum between 100*l.* and 1000*l.* in the Receiver's hands for immediate demands, and to deliver money to him as exigencies require.

The Treasurer receives, within a month after his appointment, an inventory of every article used for the hospital in the custody of the Clerk of the Wardrobe, and of every other officer, which are indented. One part is kept by the Treasurer, the other by the person "charged." From those he annually examines each article, acting as the circumstances arise. Collectors for the Hospital are subject to his controul, and all the officers male and female may be reprimanded by him, or reported to a General Court for any great omissions.

The Treasurer is not to make payments for provisions, goods delivered, or work done, before the bills are examined, and signed by three members of the Committee; excepting for nursing of children, pensions, wages, fees, coals, and goods purchased by wholesale, and on which a discount is made. The Treasurer and two Almoners order all necessaries for the children; which are, linen, woollen, shoes, stockings, caps, girdles, books, bread, meat, beer, butter, cheese, milk, coals, &c. Those are to be provided in due time, and at reasonable prices.

The Treasurer is besides to enforce the orders of the house, summon the several committees, and to preside at them in the President's absence; and, lastly, to give notice to the Court of the withdrawing any sums granted for the maintenance of the house which appears likely to injure it.

When a Governor becomes a Committee-man, he receives a charge something similar to that first mentioned, and is required to attend when summoned by the President, Treasurer, or any five members, especially the Monthly Committees,

"usual

“usual holidays excepted,” and those held within six weeks after Lady-day and Michaelmas. When present, he is to examine the minutes entered by the clerk, restore omissions, and rectify errors.

A Governor, as Auditor, is to enquire as to the capability of gentlemen nominated for governors, whose qualifications are submitted to him by a General Court. He inspects the annual general account, and others, and reports to the Court the state of the Hospital.

A Governor, as Rentor, when summoned, attends all views, and assists the Treasurer and other Governors with his judgment as to the value of estates or houses belonging to the hospital, and in making a true report to the next Committee; assists in letting them to tenants at will, or upon lease, with due attention to the usual forms upon such occasions; and, when expedient, to order repairs, the particulars of which are entered in books, and submitted to the Court. He is “to be careful that none of the Hospital’s leases are assigned to paupers, or other improper persons, and that no encroachment be made on any part of the Hospital’s estates.”

A Governor, as Almoner, examines the qualifications of children presented for admission; and is enjoined that none are received contrary to the regulations in force; to be particularly careful that they are legitimate, and that their parents are not persons in prosperous circumstances. The Almoner examines into the state of the houses in town and country, and the number of children within them; using his best endeavours that no more are admitted than can be comfortably supported by the certain revenues of the foundation; and commodiously lodged, at the rate of two in a bed. He attends the visitations at the stated periods of the several schools, to be satisfied from his own observation, and from the report of the gentlemen who kindly assist in the examination of the children, that the several masters perform the duties prescribed in their several charges, and observe at convenient periods the general conduct of the children, when under the direction of the officers appointed to superintend them in the intervals between school hours. Several of the duties of this office have already been noticed: in addition to which the Almoner visits the Great Hall occasionally at the hours of refreshment, in order to observe whether the provisions are good, properly dressed, and clean. The wards in the same manner are subject to his inspection, for the purpose of securing proper attendance, the furnishing necessaries, and cleanliness of rooms, beds, and cloathing.

The Almoner assists in distributing, with benevolence and impartiality, the pensions and gifts in the disposal of the almoners, preferring the most deserving objects; and proposes to a full committee any regulations conducive to the welfare of this royal, extensive, and most useful, institution.

The Physician on a vacancy is appointed by a General Court; but Charles II. interfered on those occasions. Dr. Downes had sufficient interest to procure the three following recommendations, which I believe have never been printed.

“ These are humbly to certify, that John Downes, Dr. of Physick, hath been for many years fellow of the College of Physicians, and practitioner in London; and for his abilities and manners we judge him very fit for any employment in his profession. J. W. FRAISER, GEO. ENT, CHARLES SCARBURGH.”

“ To the Right Worshipfull Sir John Frederick, knight, and president of Christ Church Hospital, and the Governors of the said Hospital. Gentlemen, These are to inform you, that Baldwin Hamsey, late of Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, Dr. of Physick, deceased, did, by a deed of settlement, executed in his life-time, give to Christ Church Hospital 10*l.* *per* year, for the salary of a Physician, to take care of the poor children thereof; and the same to be one of the fellows of the College, or commonalty of the faculty of physick in London, and therefore most proper and fit for that employment; on condition, nevertheless, that, upon any vacancy of a physician's place for the same, you elect one of two persons so qualified, to be nominated and chosen by the President and Electors for the time being of the said College, or the major part of them. Wherefore we whose names are hereunto subscribed, being the major part of the said Electors, do certify unto you, that, in pursuance of the powers by the said deed to us granted, we have nominated and chosen Dr. Nathaniel Hodges and Dr. John Downes, fellows of the said College, to supply the present vacancy of a Physician's place, as persons whom we judge most proper and fit for that employment; and do therefore recommend them as such to your good liking, desiring you (if you please) that one of them may by you be elected thereunto.

“ We are, Gentlemen, your very affectionate humble servants,

“ GEORGE ENT, President. THO. COX, Treasurer.

CHARLES SCARBURGH, Elector THO. WITHERLY, Elector.

SAM. COLLINS, Registrar.”

“ Charles

“ Charles Rex, Trusty and well-beloved, We greet you well; Having received very ample testimony of the learning, and knowledge, and experience, of our trusty and beloved John Downes, Dr. in Physick, and Censor of the College of Physicians, and being willing that Our Hospital should be provided with an able Physician; We have thought fit hereby most particularly to recommend him to you for the place of physician to that Our Hospital, void by the death of Sir John Micklethwaite; Willing and requiring you to confer the same upon him accordingly, to have, hold, and enjoy it, with all the rights, privileges, emoluments, and advantages, thereto belonging; and so, not doubting your ready compliance herein, We bid you farewell. Given at Our Court at Windsor, Aug. 2, in the 34th year of Our reign. By his Majesties command,

“ CONWAY.”

Dr. Downes did not receive the 10*l.* *per annum* bequeathed by Dr. Hamey, and the College of Physicians wished to have it believed that Dr. Cox was the person elected; but in 1683 Downes applied to the Court of Governors, who agreed with their Committee that he was not only fairly elected, but very attentive to his duty. It is useless to mention what is expected of the Physician of Christ's Hospital; indeed, when the extreme healthiness of the children is considered, the office may almost be pronounced a *sinecure*. In saying this, I intend to convey my feeble testimony in favour of the excellent discipline and regimen of the place.

The Surgeon attends, when summoned, all courts and committees, when children are admitted, in order to examine them, that none who have infectious disorders may be received, or that he may pronounce incurable if diseased. He is required to report any child to the Almoners whom he may discover so situated after admission, to visit the Hospital daily, to attend those who may meet with sudden casualties. This Officer and the Physician are forbid to receive any other remuneration than their stated salaries.

The Apothecary is charged to reside constantly in the apartments assigned him at the Hospital, and to attend no person whatever who is not an inmate of it. He is not to be absent one day or one night without good cause; nor then, without permission from the Treasurer, or a Committee of Almoners. He provides, at the expence of the Institution, such of the best drugs and medicines as the Physician judges necessary to be used, with care, and exclusively for the Hospital, the resident officers, their families and servants; attends the Physician to the sick

ward, and other inmates ; and prepares and administers his prescriptions ; and may act to the best of his judgment in that officer's unavoidable absence, provided his proceedings are submitted to him on his return as soon as possible.

The Nurse of the sick ward receives a solemn exhortation, exciting her to particular humanity and tenderness to the unfortunates committed to her care. She is to receive all children brought to her by the several nurses on account of indisposition or lameness ; to whom she gives her best assistance, till she obtains the directions of those who profess the art of healing. This person is allowed two assistants, whose wages are paid by the house ; and she is required not to procure any thing for the children in addition to the usual allowance from the house, unless directed by the Physician. She administers medicines prescribed, and declares their effects ; obeys the orders of the Matron as to the cleanliness and comforts of the children ; and those of the Steward for their government ; and, when it can be done without disturbing the sick, or fatiguing the weak, a child is appointed to read a chapter from the Bible, and that part of the Form of Prayer used in the house which is suited to the hour of the day. She prevents the children from playing at cards, dice, unlawful or hurtful games ; keeps them calm and quiet, within the ward or adjoining courts, and summonses before her, at uncertain hours, the children under her care, and those who take physick, three times daily ; calls over their names, which she delivers to the Steward, noticing the absentees at each call. This Nurse is never to be from her station without permission. She keeps a book, in which is registered the names of the children, when they came into her care, their leaving it, what their disorders ; and, upon a death occurring, gives notice in writing, immediately, at the counting house. She is besides to attend divine service at Christ Church, in her blue livery, as often as the nature of her situation will admit.

The Clerk attends in the Hospital, and enters the minutes of proceedings in different books ; one for those of the General Court, another for committees, a third for the names of all children admitted, with that of their father, the parish to which he belongs, the period of admission, the name of the governor who presents, and the date and name of the parent or friend by whom a child is discharged.

An apprentice book, for the name, residence, and profession, with the amount of fees given to masters or mistresses with each child ; a fifth, for the names of nurses in the country, their residence, how many children they keep, their names, and

and what is paid or due to them; another, to record the survey of houses or lands belonging to the Hospital, with the names of the governors present at the views; a book for estimates, in which is to be entered an account of repairs necessary for places in treaty for lease, or are advertised to be let; a will-book, or register of bequests to the hospital; another for benefactions; one for plans of estates; another for schedules of fixtures; a book for contracts with hospital tenants, to be signed by them; and many others, demonstrative of the extreme regularity with which business is conducted at Christ's Hospital.

The Receiver waits at the counting-house every day, excepting the usual holidays, from 9 o'clock till 3, for the purpose of paying and receiving money; the particulars of which he enters in several books.

The Wardrobe-keeper and his assistant keep an account of all the kerseys, cottons, linens, cloth, shoes, stockings, caps, &c. bought for the use of the children, and when and to whom they are delivered, which is rendered to the auditors annually. He attends at the counting-house at the above hours, to assist in the business of the day.

The office of Collector is understood from the name.

The children of the Grammar-school are examined, in the months of March and September, by an experienced person, who is appointed by the governors. The upper and under Masters commence teaching at 7 in the morning, from March 1 to November 1, and at 8 the remainder of the year, dismiss the boys at 11, begin at 1, and conclude at 5, or at 4 in the winter. No child is to be taught Latin till he can read English perfectly, and write well, the latter language grammatically. The upper Master examines the under Master's highest form twice yearly, and takes thence such as he judges ready for his instruction.

A catalogue of the children, with their forms, is called over morning and afternoon, and a copy delivered at the counting-house previous to each visitation by the Committee; and the Masters are required to observe the dress of their scholars as to their cleanliness, and the propriety of their demeanour, who are not to be dismissed till the bell rings for that purpose. The holidays allowed are, 11 days at Easter, including Sundays, one week at Whitsuntide, at Bartholomew tide three weeks, at Christmas 15 days, and the usual Saint days, &c.

The Catechiser teaches the children the fundamental points of religion three times each week, and at other times visits the wards for the instruction of the inmates.

The

The English Reading-master is authorised to assemble all the children belonging to any two wards in the grammar-school from eleven to 12 o'clock three times a week, in order to obtain a knowledge of their progress. By this means every child in the 12 wards are examined once in 14 days. He may substitute for this purpose, under his own observation, any boy intended for the University; and appoints a Marker in the several wards, who is to observe and correct mistakes in the reading of prayers, &c. who reads himself occasionally for example. If the Marker is approved of for his diligence, he receives a silver medal of the founder.

There are two writing masters, whose labours commence and terminate as before mentioned, and two ushers. All children are admitted by order from the Committee and Treasurer, signed by the Chief Clerk. The masters supply the boys with necessaries for their studies at discretion, but render a half-yearly account. A committee of Almoners examines the performances of boys at pleasure, and the strictest injunctions are given to prevent partiality, either voluntary or bribed, to particular lads, who are punished by shame, more than corporeal suffering, for neglect or misconduct. In other respects they are governed as in the Grammar-school.

The Mathematical-school was founded by Charles II. whose Master attends Mr. Stone's and Mr. Stock's children. The hours for teaching are as before, and the synopsis as follows:

I. Decimal, sexagesimal, and logarithmetical, arithmetic, the extraction of roots, and first principles of vulgar fractions.

II. The usual methods of finding the Golden Number, Epact, the Moon's age, the time of her Southing, and also the time of high-water in any port.

III. The principles of geometry in the construction of such problems as are useful and necessary in the following articles.

IV. Plane and spherical trigonometry in the resolution of all the various cases of rectangular and oblique angular triangles.

V. The use of the terrestrial globe in finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, their angle of position, and the distance between them.

Also the use of the celestial globe in finding the latitudes, longitudes, right ascensions, declinations, amplitudes, azimuths, and altitudes of the Sun, Moon, or fixed stars; together with the times of their rising, setting, and culminating.

VI. Plane-

VI. Plane-sailing; namely, the working of traverses, the resolution of all plane-sailing questions; with their application to sailing in currents and turning to windward.

VII. Mercator's and middle latitude sailings, exemplified in the resolution of all the usual questions.

VIII. Projection of the sphere; and the application of spherical trigonometry in the resolution of such questions in astronomy as are necessary in finding the amplitudes, azimuths, altitudes, right ascensions, declinations, and angular distances, of the Sun, Moon, and fixed stars.

IX. The doctrine of parallaxes; and the method of computing their effects on the altitudes and angular distances of celestial objects.

X. The use of instruments proper for observing the altitudes, azimuths, and angular distances, of the Sun, Moon, and stars; such as the quadrant, and amplitude, and azimuth, compass; with the use of the observations in finding the variation of the compass, the latitude a ship is in, as well from the meridional altitudes of the Sun, Moon, and stars, as by means of two altitudes of the Sun and the time which elapses between the observations; also in finding the longitude of the ship by a time-keeper, and by the observed distance of the Moon from the Sun or a fixed star.

XI. The use of the plane and Mercator's charts.

XII. The use and application of the preceding articles in the actual working of days' works, and correcting the dead reckoning by the observations.

Ten boys, who are upon the royal foundation, must be qualified annually (in the opinion of the Master and Wardens of the Trinity-house) for the sea-service; but the Master of the school is permitted to enter his protest against any boy admitted or recommended who is not fit by the age of sixteen. Before boys are received on the royal, or Mr. Stone's, foundations, they must have proficiency in the English language, write well, and have proceeded to the rule of three in arithmetick. The first class of the Grammar-school are assembled on Tuesday afternoon, and instructed in the mathematics.

The Drawing-master attends on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from one till five in the summer, and four in the winter, to instruct the boys upon the Royal, Stone's, and Stock's foundations, and any others that may be sent by the proper officers from the Writing or Grammar schools. This Master has power to reject boys whose talents appear insufficient for excellence.

The

The Reading-master's employment needs no detail.

The Musick-master teaches from one to three o'clock Tuesdays and Saturdays, and attends at the Hall at public suppers on Sundays.

The Steward is charged to prevent children eating in the wards, unless by express permission from the Treasurer. He attends at breakfast, dinner, and supper, in the Hall, at the ringing of the bell, where the children assemble, thoroughly washed, cleaned, and combed.

He prevents the children from wearing any other cloaths than those given by the Hospital, except a pair of shoes, one shirt, and a pair of breeches, at the charge of their parents or friends, at first coming. He attends them to Christ Church on Sundays to morning and evening service, and on saints and other public days, when he observes their behaviour and enforces silence and attention. He prevents the boys from leaving the bounds of the Hospital, by frequently calling them together at unexpected hours, and corrects absentees. If a boy elopes for a whole or part of a day, he receives public chastisement in the Hall, and is confined the next holiday to his ward. Those who have leave of absence and return too late are reported by the Nurse to the Steward, who gives the names to the Treasurer; and if the Nurse notices any repeated offence against these rules, or a boy loses or destroys his cloaths, the Steward is required to expel him, till he can obtain re-admission from the Committee of Almoners. The remainder of this officer's duty may readily be imagined.

From March to November the boys rise at six and breakfast in the Hall, seven go to school, eleven return, twelve dine, one return to school, five return, six sup, eight go to bed. Those hours are varied in winter.

The remaining offices of matron, nurses, cooks, cobblers, porters, and four beadles, are conducted by rules calculated to insure cleanliness and health, propriety of conduct, and happiness to all parties; but their particular duties are so well known that an abstract of them would rather fatigue than entertain the reader.

In order to obtain a perfect knowledge of this institution, I have visited all the wards, observed the long ranges of beds on each side, their excellence, the sufficiency of their coverings, and the neatness and perfect order reigning throughout each, with the respectful conduct of the various nurses; have entered the different schools unexpectedly, and been gratified by the spontaneous and almost mechanical rising of respect of the children, and politeness of the masters; have seen the whole

whole great family at their meals and at their devotions, and at the hour when the various performances in drawing and writing were exhibited; and can, with the most scrupulous regard to truth, say, never was institution better conducted, or more honourable to a nation.

The exhibition of drawings and specimens of writing takes place in the Hall. Each boy is seated at the tables with his performances before him. Many of the latter are of superlative excellence, and the worst would procure the writer a situation in the most fastidious merchant's counting-house. The drawings, being the products of an uncontrouled and innate property of the soul, are far inferior in execution to the writing. Numbers of excellent draftsmen are justly ashamed of their juvenile performances; which are always most free and spirited when unrestrained by rules, and not confined to *imitations* of *imitations* of Nature. I have long acknowledged the propriety of the advice given to me by the present President of the Royal Academy: "Take your canvas and paints into Hyde-park; let your eye decide which tree is picturesque; *study that*; draw all the ramifications of the branches, and then tint the foliage from Nature." Wright of Derby sent me amongst the precipices and crags of Dovedale. When he saw what I had done, he exclaimed, "I know your points of view; you have copied faithfully; but observe, in some places Nature herself has erred; your future judgement and experience will shew you where her colouring is too strong, or her lines too parallel for the critic's eye."

The drawings exhibited were generally well performed, in good perspective, and clearly coloured, and certainly full as much so as any *produced within a school* can be.

The public supper is a grand spectacle: a table extends up the midst of the Hall, and there are others on the sides, which are covered with clean white cloths; neat wooden platters, and little wooden buckets for beer, with butter, grace the board. At the South end either the President or the Treasurer, with such of the Governors as it may suit to be present, are seated; and behind them such visitors as obtain tickets of admission. The Masters of the School, with the Matron and Steward, attend at the upper end; and the Nurses of each ward preside at the tables, on which are a great number of candles, which, with many patent lamps and a large lustre, form the light of the Hall.

The ceremony of the evening commences by three strokes with a mallet, which produces the most profound silence. A youth then reads from the pulpit a chap-

ter from the Scriptures. During prayers the boys stand; and the response *Amen*, pronounced by about 800 youthful voices, has a most extraordinary effect. A psalm or hymn is sung by the whole assembly in unison, accompanied by the organ. Such is the modulation and restraint of the voices, that, though numerous enough to deafen the hearer, the sounds ascend in powerful yet gentle strains to the Throne of Mercy, for blessings on the Founders and Benefactors. Indeed, the harmony would be complete, were it not for the unpleasant s that hisses through our language, which is particularly perceivable in the Hymn sung by the Boys of Christ Church, and may perhaps be unavoidable.

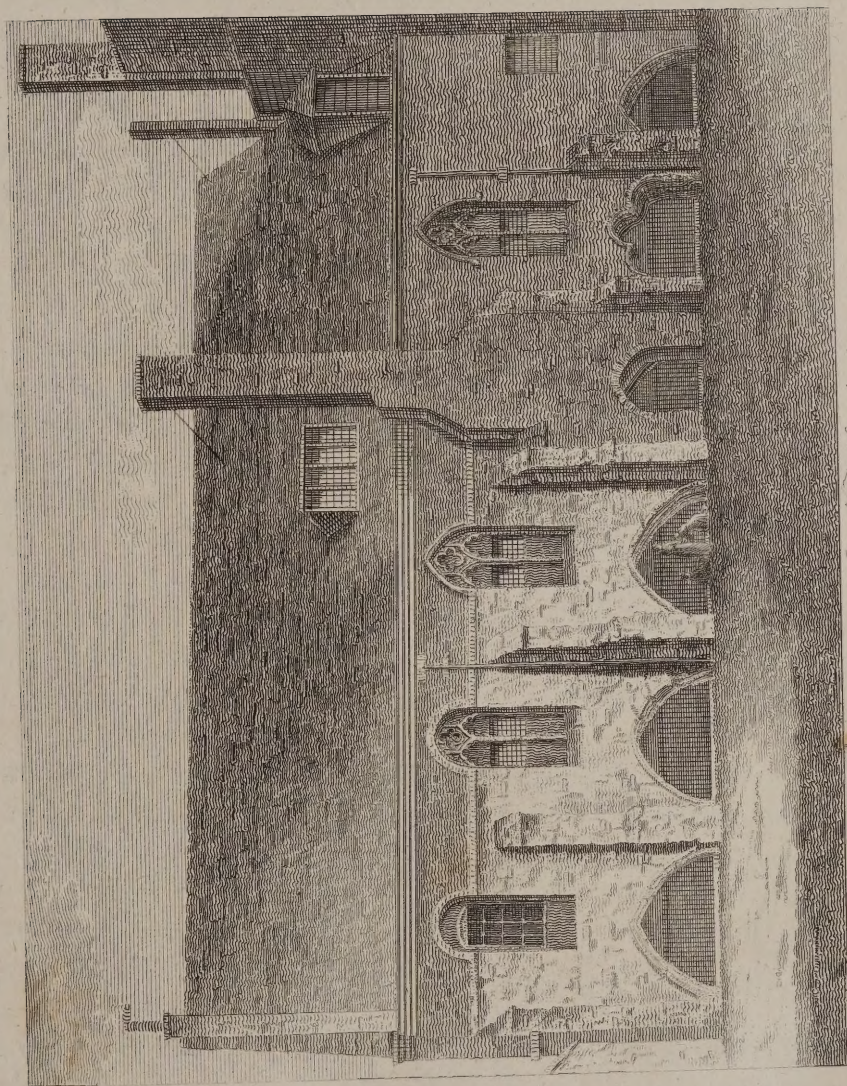
When supper is concluded, the doors of an adjoining ward are thrown open, and the spectators are invited to view it; after which the wards pass before the President and Governors in procession, in the following order: The nurse; a boy carrying two lighted candles; others with the bread-baskets and trays; and the remainder of the members of the ward in pairs; who all bow before the President.

THE BUILDING

is composed of the greater and lesser Cloister, which has before been mentioned as the original cloisters of the Monastery of the Grey Friars, views of which are annexed. Neither the entrance from Newgate-street, nor indeed either of the others, can be noticed without condemnation; but some fatality seems to prevail in this particular throughout London. Many a noble building, and many honourable charities, are buried in obscurity, and surrounded by wretchedness (at least in external appearance). I confess that I inhabited London for some years, and passed through Newgate-street an hundred times, ere I knew that Christ's Hospital lay within a few feet of the street. When the structure is rebuilt, I sincerely hope a front, or grand entrance, will shew the stranger that London contains such a treasure.

The Hospital is too detached and separated for description; but the large and excellent new grammar-school is a good specimen of what may be expected. The inside of this building is appropriated to the under and upper schools. The latter contains a portrait of John Smith, esq. educated in the Hospital, afterwards one of its governors, and a liberal benefactor, particularly towards building this school. He died June 1783, aged 79. The features are regular and placid; he wears a wig, and is represented in laced clothes.

III. There



Part of Christ's Hospital

There are two infant libraries belonging to this school; one of the Classics; the other, of English books, was founded by twelve gentlemen who had been scholars and afterwards governors.

THE COURT-ROOM

is of the Doric order, and has four pillars supporting a frieze across it, with enriched arches. In each corner are two pilasters; and the frieze, without a cornice, is continued round the room. The wainscot is paneled, and the ceiling plain, with a kind of fan in the centre. On the West side a handsome marble chimney-piece.

The President's chair stands under a little canopy, upon brackets, at the North end, with the arms of England over it.

Beneath, is the half-length portrait, by Holbein, of King Edward VI. The painting, on panel, is in perfect preservation; the countenance very fair and delicate; the nose Grecian, the lips full, blue eyes, and the hair inclines to red. He wears a flat hat, with a white feather falling on the left side; his coat, with half sleeves, is crimson, and, in the painter's term, *glazed* over a lighter colour, on a border of deep red, embroidered with golden tracery, down each breast are double rows of gold wire or basket buttons, the lining ermine; the waistcoat represents white cloth or silk, richly embroidered with gold in squares; and his legs are covered in the same way; the shirt has a small frill round the neck. The hands are employed in an awkward position, holding a dagger in the right with a blue tassel; the left thumb is *hooked* to the girdle, and thus supports the arm across his waist. It is not improbable, however, that this was a favourite attitude with the King; but the *dagger* is undoubtedly the painter's. Edward stands under a canopy of cloth of gold fringed.

On the right side of the above picture is a seated half-length of Charles II. in his regal habit, by Sir Peter Lely. His left hand rests on the arm of the chair; and the right is supported by a table, on which is the crown. The countenance has more placidity of features than the portraits of Charles generally exhibit. The lights on the drapery are much too strong.

On the left a half-length of James II. The right hand points to the crown and globe.

Over James a portrait of Thomas Barnes, esq. 1667. The dress is a black furred gown, with band and cuffs; the hair black, as are the eye-brows and

* A good engraving from this picture was lately published by Mr. Wilkinson of Cornhill.

whiskers; his countenance is keen, and rather tainted by a puritanical expression; the attitude ungraceful, with the left hand resting on a table, and the right holding gloves fringed with gold.

A portrait of Sir Thomas Vynar, bart. president 1658, in his civic robes and large band, leaning, in an easy position, on a pedestal; the face full, and marked by age; a good eye; white whiskers; and beautiful curled flaxen hair, partly concealed by a black cap.

Above Charles II. Dame Mary Ramsey, 1599, a munificent benefactress to this Hospital. Her right hand rests on an indenture or will, the left points upwards; the dress, a black petticoat; red silk gown, like those of the present fashion, with half sleeves, furred; the shoulders are covered by a kind of black neck-kерchief; a fur tippet; large ruff on her neck, and others on the under black sleeves; a chain of gold round the waist, with a jewel suspended to it; a close cap; and low-crowned black hat, whose brim covers part of the forehead; the face is full, and perhaps about 50, with regular, but not handsome, features. The attitude is *primness* personified.

Sir Wolfstan Dixie, knt. lord mayor of London anno 1585, and president, 1592, of this Hospital, to which he was a worthy benefactor. This is inscribed on a shield in the back ground. The Knight leans on a table, with a rich embroidered glove on his right hand, which holds the other; the left rests on his hip. The dress is the mayor's official robes; he wears a small hat, a ruff, and a venerable large curled white beard; the face is fleshy and florid, rather wrinkled about the eyes.

On the West wall a head of Mr. Richard Young, 1661. This gentleman is represented in a black dress, with a very large laced ruff, whiskers, pointed beard, and chestnut-coloured hair. The features are handsome and regular, but appear delicate or unhealthy. The painter, who was a good one, has preserved a peculiarity, which is the tassel of the band twisted round the fore finger of the right hand.

Sir John Leman, knt. president 1632. This picture is wretchedly bad. Sir John is habited in scarlet furred robes, and the painter has conveyed his effigies to us as a diminutive crabbed old man, in a pointed beard, whiskers, with grey hair and ruff, leaning on a chair.

Sir Richard Dobbs, knt. 1553, *etatis sue* 65. He is shewn in his robes, and wears a small black hat, a plaited frill round his neck, and a black coat. He

holds

holds a book, with the fore-finger between the leaves, in both hands. I fancy the painter has been rather deficient in the art of drawing; for the features have an odd expression, which I am persuaded did not belong to the original. Under this portrait are the ensuing lines, that evince English poetry is greatly improved since the days of the worthy Mayor.

“Christes Hospital erected was, a passinge dede of pittie,
 What tyme Sir Richard Dobbe was maior of y^{is} most famous citie;
 Who carefull was in government, and furthered much the fame;
 Also a benefactor good, and joyed to see it frame;
 Whose picture heare his friends have sett, to putt each wighte in minde
 To imitate his vertuous dedes as God hathe us affinde.”

Over the chimney Sir Christopher Clitherow, knt. president 1641. This is a very good portrait, in the city robes. The left hand extends on a book upon a table, the right crosses his breast; the sleeves are of crimson silk, with small laced cuffs, and the ruff is large, and laced; his hair white, whiskers, and pointed beard; the features are remarkably pleasing and venerable.

Sir John Frederick, knt. president 1662; seated, in the city robes; his left arm on that of the chair, an open letter in the right hand; a small full-bottomed white wig, whiskers, a tuft of white hair on the under-lip, and black cap.

Sir John Moore, knt. president 1684. A portrait of much merit, particularly in the drawing. He is seated; the right arm rests on that of the chair, the other points; a black full-bottomed wig. The features are coarse and stern.

Henry Stone, esq. 1693. This gentleman, cloathed in a black robe, lined with blue silk, reclines on a bank, with his left arm crossed on his breast; the hair flowing, and of a light brown; the countenance young, and remarkably pleasant and handsome.

“Thomas Parr, esq. of Lisbon, merchant, educated here. He died July 1, 1783, aged 64 years.” Mr. Parr is represented as seated near a table, with his legs crossed, and both arms rested on those of the chair. He holds in the left hand a letter addressed to the President and Governors; and is habited in blue velvet, with an embroidered white satin waistcoat, and point laced ruffles. The features are large and prepossessing.

On the South wall, Sir Francis Forbes, knt. and alderman of London, lord mayor, president, and a worthy benefactor, 1727; a very good seated portrait, in robes.

robes. The full round countenance beams with hilarity and good humour, from beneath a large flowing wig.

On the left side of Sir Francis is another, the very reverse, of Brasnus Smith, esq. 1666. This gentleman, in his black furred gown, and large wig, has received from the painter a most unfortunate turn of countenance, mortified and displeased.

Daniel Colwall, esq. 1690, is an old man, seated, in brown and lead-coloured silk robes, and dark wig, pointing at a book held in his right hand. The features are strong, but pleasing.

Mr. Thomas Stretchley, 1692, in silk robes, resting on a table; dark wig; his face the very counterpart of the late Mr. Parsons, of Drury-lane theatre, consequently all spirit and vivacity.

John Morris, esq. 1670. Another elderly gentleman, seated, in long black hair, with a round face.

Richard Clark, esq. late president of this Hospital, now chamberlain of London. The gift of Edward Parry, esq. 1800. A very good picture, by Mather Brown. Mr. Clark is standing, and habited in a purple suit, with point-lace frill and ruffles, and a black furred gown, with his own hair full-dressed. The city of London's mace, &c. are shewn in the back ground; the left arm and a sword rest on a pedestal, the right is extended as if speaking; the features, like those of the original, are benevolent and pleasant.

In this room, three times in a year, on Easter Monday, St. Matthew's-day, and on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, a small number of the governors partake of a plentiful but frugal dinner, in the true old style of English hospitality; when the side-board is adorned with a pleasing display of a small quantity of old plate of the Elizabethan age, among which are salt-fellers of the true antique, apostle spoons, and an antient horn similar to those which have not unfrequently been the subject of antiquarian discussion.

The COUNTING-HOUSE under the Court-room contains several portraits, none of which have any particular merit. The persons represented are, Thomas Singleton, esq. citizen and skinner, 1653; John Fowke, esq. 1691; Thomas Barnes, esq. haberdasher, 1666; William Gibbon, esq. treasurer, 1662; Thomas Dyer, esq. 1748; Mrs. Dyer, sen.; Mr. Dyer, jun.; and Mrs. Catharine Dyer.

THE HALL.

It will be recollected that the Governors of this Hospital have declared the buildings incapable of further repair. The Hall may be adduced in proof of their assertion. The ravages of time and long-use are perceptible on the stairs, which are worn nearly through.

I entered the Hall for the purposes of my work alone, and seated myself at a table attentively to consider the paintings. After a few minutes silence, and I had begun to imagine myself in the presence of King Edward and his court, my attention was withdrawn by sudden noises, that proceeded from the walls in every direction. In a few minutes I was surrounded by company that would have expelled fifty ladies from the Hall in an instant, with screams of terror and dismay. A set of wandering and intrepid spirits glided before me, regardless of the fixed hostility of my intrusion on their domains. After some minutes had elapsed in profound silence, two figures in long blue garments emerged from an angle of the room. They assumed the forms of beautiful and ruddy youths, whose hair, in long ringlets, shaded their features, full of earnestness and vivacity. Determined not to interrupt this spectacle of motion without voice, I sat in expectation, when one of the youths darted forward, exclaiming, "I have got him;" and so indeed he had, a fine full-fed *rat*, the unfortunate animal of at least 20 brethren. Rat-catching is a favourite amusement with many of the boys, who disdain the cowardly use of traps as much as the rats do fear. Hundreds of those destructive creatures traverse the room after meals without the least alarm, and even run along the tops of the picture-frames. The boys however sometimes receive severe bites in this peculiar mode of rat-catching. The residence of those intruders demonstrates the danger of the building, where such enormous weights are to be supported as much more than a thousand persons occasion.

Holbein's great picture of the Mayor and Corporation, &c. receiving the royal grant for the three Hospitals has often been noticed, but seldom, perhaps never, criticised. This task remains to be performed by me, with candour. It adorns the West wall, and is placed near the entrance at the North end of the Hall.

The King is seated on a throne, elevated on two steps, with two very clumsy brackets for arms, on which are fanciful pilasters, adorned with carving, and an arch; on the left pilaster a crowned Lion holding a shield, with the letter E; a

Dragon,

Dragon, on the other, has another inscribed R. Two angels, reclining on the arch, support the arms of England. The Hall of audience is represented as paved with black and white marble; the windows are angular, with niches between each. As there are statues in only two of those, it seems to confirm the idea that it is an exact resemblance of the royal apartment.

The artist has bestowed his whole attention on the young Monarch, whose attitude is easy, natural, and dignified. He presents the deed of gift with his right hand, and holds the sceptre in his left.

The scarlet robe is embroidered, and lined with ermine, and the folds are correctly and minutely finished. An unavoidable circumstance injures the effect of this picture; which is, the diminutive stature of the Infant King, who shrinks into a dwarf, compared with his full-grown courtiers; unfortunately reversing the necessary rule of giving most dignity and consequence to the principal person in the piece.

The Chancellor holds the seals over his crossed arms at the King's right hand. This officer and three others are the only standing figures. Ridley kneels at the foot of the throne, and shews his face in profile, with uplifted hands. On the right are the Mayor and Aldermen, in scarlet robes, kneeling. Much cannot be said in praise of those worthy men. The Mayor receives the gift with a stupid expression of astonishment, spreading his left hand; whilst every one of his brethren seem to leer from their left eyes on the King; and the extension of his arms and hands implies too much general wonder, which the artist appears to have substituted for admiration, respect, and gratitude.

The Members of the Common Council, &c. on the other side, are grouped with more skill, and the action more varied. The heads of the spectators are generally full of anxious attention.

But five of twenty-eight children who are introduced in the fore-ground turn towards the King; the remainder look out of the picture.

The Matron on the girls' side (if a portrait) was chosen for her mental and not her personal qualifications.

Such are the merits and defects of this celebrated painting; which, though infinitely inferior in execution to many of Holbein's Dutch and Italian contemporaries, is a valuable and in many respects an excellent historic composition.

Verrio's enormous picture must originally have been in three parts; the centre on an end wall, and the two others on the adjoining sides. Placed thus, the

perspective

perspective of the depths of the arches would have been right; as it is at present, extended on one plane, they are exactly the reverse. The Audience-chamber is of the Ionic order, with 20 pilasters, and their entablatures and arches. The passage, seen through those, has an intersected arched cieling.

The King sits in the centre of the painting, on a throne of crimson damask, with the royal arms embroidered on the drapery of the canopy, the front of which is of fringed white cloth of gold. The foot-stool is of purple cloth of gold; and the steps of the throne are covered by a rich Turkey carpet, not remarkably well painted. The King holds a scroll in his left hand, extends the right, and seems to address a person immediately before him. The position of his body, and the fore-shortened arm, are excellent, and the lace and drapery are finely drawn and coloured. On the sides of the throne are two circular portraits.

The painter has committed a strange error in turning the King's face from the Lord Mayor, who points in vain to an extended map, a globe, and all the kneeling figures, exulting in the progress of their forty boys in the mathematicks, who are busily employed in producing their cases and definitions. Neither, in such an attitude, could the King observe fourteen kneeling girls, though their faces and persons are handsome and graceful, and the Matron and her assistant seem eager to place them in the Monarch's view. Verrio has stationed himself at the extreme end of the picture, and his expression appears to enquire the spectator's opinion of his performance. On the opposite side a yeoman of the guard clears the way for some person, and a female seems alarmed at his violence, but a full-dressed youth before him looks out of the picture with the utmost indifference. There is one excellent head, which speaks earnestly to a boy. Another figure, probably the master or steward, pulls a youth's hair with marks of anger. Several of the lords in waiting are correct and good figures.

At the upper end of the room, and on the same West wall, is a large whole length of Charles II. descending from his throne, a curtain from which is turned round a pillar. The King holds his robe with the right hand, and points with the left to a globe and mathematical instruments.

Some years past an addition was made to the Hall by taking part of the ward over the South cloister into it. In this are several portraits. Queen Anne, sitting, habited in a gown of cloth of gold, with a blue mantle, laced with gold, and lined with ermine; her black hair is curled, and without ornament; the

arms are too small; but the neck and drapery are good; she holds the orb in her left hand, rested on the knee, the right crosses her waist.

Josiah Bacon, merchant, died 1703. Whole length, in a crimson silk gown, resting his right hand on a table, with a letter in it. A good picture, the drapery particularly so.

William Garway, esq. died 1701. An indifferent whole length.

Sir F. Child, knt. and alderman, president, died 1713.

Sir F. Child, knt. and alderman, president, died 1740.

Neither worth describing.

Nearly opposite Christ's Hospital, at the North end of Warwick-lane, and very near Newgate-street, is

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

In the third year of the reign of Henry VIII. an act of parliament was passed, which provided that no person within the City of London, or who resided within seven miles of it, should exercise the profession of a physician or surgeon, unless he was first examined and approved by the Bishop of London, or the Dean of St. Paul's for the time being, assisted by eminent men in the art of medicine.

In the 5th year of the same King, all surgeons were exempted from serving the offices of constable, watchman, &c. and from bearing armour, and from inquests and juries, within the city of London.

In the 10th of Henry VIII. the King granted his letters patent, erecting a College of Physicians for the city and suburbs of London; which patent enabled the members to make statutes and ordinances for the government of the College and all its members, together with those who practised within seven miles of this city; and authorised the President and College to forbid practice by any person unless possessed of a license under seal from the College, establishing a penalty of 5*l.* *per* month on all delinquents. It also provided that four members of the Institution should be chosen annually as censors, or superintendants, of those who practised within the jurisdiction of the College. Parliament confirmed this patent 14 and 15 Henry VIII.; and enacted that eight elects were to be appointed, from whom the President was to be chosen annually; who, with three elects, were authorised to examine physicians within the several dioceses in England, excepting graduates of the two universities.

32 Henry VIII. another act was passed, by which members of the College were exempted from watch and ward, and from the other usual civic offices; and that enabled four fellows to search for and examine drugs vended by apothecaries, and to burn all unfit for use; assisted by the wardens or warden of that Company.

1 Mary. An act secured to them all their privileges, and required municipal officers to aid and assist the President and College in the execution of them.

Queen Elizabeth, James I. and Charles II. severally granted them their letters patents, enlarging and confirming their rights.

The College published the following notice in the Gazette for March 1, 1687. "Whereas there are in and about this city several persons practising physick, who have not yet been examined and licensed by the President and Censors of the College of Physicians; these are to require all such persons forthwith to repair to the said President and Censors, for their examination and license to practise, that they may hereby prevent their being prosecuted according to the laws, and his Majesty's special command."

To this they added, in the following year, "A short account of the institution and nature of the College of Physicians, London."

"The College of Physicians in London being constituted of men of generous and liberal education, and instituted for public benefit, out of which no person of sufficient capacity and learning can be excluded, consists of a President, Fellows, Candidates, Honorary Fellows, and Licentiates.

1. Fellows are doctors of physick chosen out of the Candidates, who have been always limited to a certain number (formerly 40), and are now confined to the number of 80, by his present Majesty's gracious charter.

2. Candidates must be doctors in physick, admitted to that degree in one of our own universities; must not be foreigners; and ought to have practised physick four years before they are admitted into that order.

3. Honorary Fellows are such doctors of physick as, by reason of their being foreigners, or having taken that degree in some university beyond the seas, are not incorporated into either of ours; or for some other reason (having not been Candidates) are not of the number of those who have votes in the affairs of the College.

4. Licentiates are such other persons skilled in physick who, by reason of their being foreigners, or their not being admitted doctors in one of our universities, or

for their not being eminently learned, or by reason of their too great youth, or such like causes, are not capable to be elected into the number of Candidates; yet may, notwithstanding, be serviceable to the publick in taking care of the health of the king's subjects, at least in some particular diseases.

Now of all these several ranks and degrees of practisers in physick, none of them is confined to any certain number but the Fellows and Candidates; so that, the rest being wholly unlimited, no person can be excluded out of the College, or debarred from practice, but such as are so wholly illiterate and unskilful that they dare not adventure to submit themselves to the examination and judgment of the President and Censors of the College, either as to the goodness of their medicines, or their own skill in all or any part of physick, though the President and Censors be men strictly sworn to do justice to all persons who shall present themselves or their medicines to their scrutiny and examination. From hence it manifestly follows, that the College of Physicians is very far from being a monopoly, since it cannot reject any of the king's subjects who are duly qualified for the exercise of all or any part of physick."

To enter fully into the history of this College is impossible, because their bye laws and other transactions would fill a volume; it will be sufficient to mention that the former consists of 100 pages, small octavo. Much of the interest attached to this Institution arose from the power granted it for licensing practitioners. Such a power was evidently placed in their hands with the most benevolent views; that it was exercised with discretion and justice seems highly probable, when the learning and characters of the President and Censors are considered; but whether instances ever occurred to the contrary it is neither necessary nor useful to enquire at present.

Some years past the attention of the publick became forcibly attracted to the disputes between the Fellows and Licentiates, who carried matters to a most extravagant length, to the no small diversion of the good citizens of London. I think much of the rancour excited at that period may be attributed to the following extract from the laws of the Institution, though part might be otherwise produced. "Because apothecaries and surgeons, but especially the surgeons, often bring the urine of sick people to physicians, and desire that, from the inspection of the urine, they would prescribe something for their sick; and, under pretence of this consultation, manage the whole course of cure at their

their pleasure; whatever profit or gain there is, appropriating all to themselves; but bringing to the physicians nothing besides that slender and hungry reward of inspecting the urine. Therefore, we appoint and ordain, that none, whether Fellow, Candidate, or Permissive, give any advice to such-like cheating knaves and impostors, upon the bare inspection of urine, unless he shall also be called to the sick; and there, according as the matter shall require, *prescribe proper medicines, to be compounded by some honest apothecary.* Moreover, we will, that to each scrawl or receipt (as they call them) every one write the day of the month, name of the sick, and his own name," &c.

This ordinance aims decidedly at every species of quackery, and consequently all persons of *that description* became inveterate enemies to the College. To those may be added unsuccessful candidates for licences, who were rejected from the honest motives of conscience, as unfit to be *legally* intrusted with the lives of the diseased; and probably some few who were excluded to admit favourite applicants, and others, of foreign universities.

How all those of persons vented their spleen in the earlier periods of the Institution cannot now be ascertained, for printing was then less in use than at present; but when the revolution of time had introduced facility and moderate charges, much of their ill-nature amused the publick, and I believe, in some few instances, the retort uncivil may be traced to the Fellows of Warwick-lane. Part of one of those, intituled, "An Elegy on the Death of Thomas Saffold, who departed this Life May 12, 1691," is sufficiently *decent* for the reader's eye.

"Who now in sweating-tubs devoutly drivel?
Faith, Sparks, your Doctor's left you to the Devil.
Throw — about, and shed your briny tears,
Ye Shadwell dames and Wapping waftcoteers,
Who, blushing, with your urinals of water,
Came to his house to understand the matter;
Lament, ye damsels of our London city,
Poor unprovided girls, tho' fair and witty,
Who mask'd would to his house in couples come,
To understand your matrimonial doom,
To know what kind of men you were to marry,
And how long time, poor things, you were to tarry;

Your

Your Oracle is silent: none can tell
 On whom his astrologic mantle fell;
 For he when sick refus'd all doctor's aid,
 And only to his pills devotion paid:
 Yet it was surely a most sad disaster,
 The sawcy pills at last should kill their master."

Another whimsical effusion on the part of the College, under the title of "Reasons humbly offered by the Company exercising the Trade and Mystery of Upholders, against Part of the Bill for the better viewing, searching, and examining Drugs, Medicines," &c. places the propriety of the measure in a very forcible light, and is worth preserving. It was published 1724.

"Being called upon by several retailers and dispensers of drugs and medicines about town to use our endeavours against the bill now depending for viewing, &c. regard of our common interest, and in gratitude to the said retailers and dispensers of medicines (which we have always found to be very effectual), we presume to lay the following reasons before the publick against the said bill.

"That the Company of Upholders are far from being averse to the giving of drugs and medicines in general, provided they may be of such quality as we require, and administered by such persons in whom our Company justly repose the greatest confidence; and provided they tend to the encouragement of trade, and the consumption of the woollen manufactures of this kingdom.

"We beg leave to observe, that there has been no complaint from any of the nobility, gentry, and citizens, whom we have attended. Our practice, which consists chiefly in outward applications, having been always so effectual that none of our patients have been obliged to undergo a second operation, excepting one gentlewoman; who, after her first burial, has burthened her husband with a new brood of posthumous children. Her second funeral was by us performed without any further charges paid by the said husband of the deceased. And we humbly hope, that one single instance of this kind of misfortune (owing merely to the avarice of a sexton in cutting off a ring) will not be imputed to any want of skill or care in our Company.

"We humbly conceive that this power, by the bill lodged in the Censors of the College of Physicians, to restrain any of his Majesty's subjects from dispensing,
 and

and well-disposed persons from taking, what medicines they please, is a manifest encroachment on the liberty and property of the subject.

“ As the Company exercising the trade and mystery of Upholders have an undisputed right in, and upon, the bodies of all and every the subjects of this kingdom, we conceive the passing of this bill, though not absolutely depriving them of their said right, might keep them out of possession by unreasonable delays, to the great detriment of our Company, and their numerous families.

“ We hope it will be considered, that there are multitudes of necessitous heirs, and penurious parents, persons in pinching circumstances with numerous families of children, wives that have lived long, many robust aged women with great jointures, elder brothers with bad understandings, single heirs of great estates, whereby the collateral line are for ever excluded, reversionary patents and reversionary promises of preferment, leases upon single lives, and play debts upon joint lives; and that the persons so aggrieved have no hope of being speedily relieved any other way than by the dispensing of drugs and medicines in the manner they now are; burying alive being judged repugnant to the known laws of the kingdom.

“ That there are many of the diseased who, by certain mechanical motions and powers, are carried about town, who would have been put into our hands long before this time by any other well-ordered government. By want of a due police in this particular our company have been great sufferers.

“ That frequent funerals contribute to preserve the genealogies of families, and the honours conferred by the Crown (which are no where so well illustrated as on this solemn occasion), to maintain necessitous clergy, to enable the clerks to appear in decent habits to officiate on Sundays, to feed the great retinue of sober and melancholy men who appear at the said funerals, and who must starve without constant and regular employment.

“ Moreover, we desire it may be remembered, that by the passing of this bill the nobility and gentry will have their old coaches lie upon their hands, which are now employed by our Company.

“ And we further hope, that frequent funerals will not be discouraged (as by this bill proposed), it being the only method left of carrying some people to church.

“ We

“ We are afraid that by the hardships of this bill our Company will be reduced to leave their business here, and practise at York and Bristol, where the free use of bad medicines will be still allowed.

“ It is therefore hoped, that no specious pretence whatsoever will be thought sufficient to introduce an arbitrary and unlimited power for people to be kept alive (in defiance of art) as long as they can by the course of nature, to the prejudice of our Company and the decay of trade.

“ That, as our Company are like to suffer in some measure by the power given to physicians to dissect the bodies of malefactors, we humbly hope that the manufacture of cases for skeletons will be reserved solely to the coffin-makers.

“ We likewise humbly presume, that the interests of the several trades and professions which depend upon ours may be regarded; such as, that of the makers of hearses, coaches, coffins, epitaphs, and bell-ropes, stone-cutters, feather-men, and bell-ringers, and especially the manufacturers of crapes, and the makers of snuff, who use great quantities of old coffins, and who, considered in the consumption of their drugs, employ by far the greatest number of hands of any manufacture of the kingdom.”

The modern Aristophanes, the satirical and humorous Foote, seems to have contributed towards the general pacification of the belligerent powers by introducing them on the stage in the most whimsical and ridiculous points of view. The examination of Dr. Laft, and the preparations for battle between the Fellows and Licentiates, are high wrought scenes, that produced infinite mirth in the representation.

The benevolent practice of this enlightened College must not be omitted. In the year 1687 they unanimously voted, at a general meeting, “ That all members of the College, whether fellows, candidates, or licentiates, should give their advice *gratis* to all their neighbouring sick poor, when desired, within the city of London and seven miles round.” This humane resolution was unhappily rendered in a great measure abortive by the extravagant demands of apothecaries who prepared the prescriptions; which the College attempted in vain to obviate, by proposing those persons should make but moderate charges for their drugs and trouble. Upon this a committee of the City proposed to a committee of the College, that *they* should furnish medicines for the poor; which the College immediately assented to, and 50 members advanced 10*l.* each for purchasing medicines,

to be retailed from the laboratory, the room adjoining, and a third under the Theatre, at first cost, to the indigent. In addition to this laudable establishment, they appointed two of the College to attend on Wednesdays and Saturdays to prescribe for patients of that description. Dispensaries are now very general; but that above has been discontinued for many years in the College.

INSIDE of the COLLEGE.

The stair-case is very heavily ornamented, and unlike any of modern times in its *solid* construction. The room in which the College assemble is very long, and rather narrow, and low in its proportions; the walls are handsomely decorated with Composite pilasters, and a rich entablature; between each pair are arched windows, six in number on the East and five on the West sides the centre, on the former, is a variation of pannels, with the King's arms; the cieling is slightly coved, and very tastefully ornamented with rich stucco; the room contains 16 portraits; which hang on the pilasters, as the architect has left no other place for them.

PICTURES and BUSTS.

Gulielmus Harvey, M. D. seated, in a black gown, yellow doublet, and small band and cuffs. His arms rest on a chair and table. He wears his own hair, whiskers, and tufts on the under-lip and chin. The lines of his countenance seem marked with melancholy rather than age. With this exception, it is prepossessing*.

A very good bust over the door, on a bracket, is intended for the Marquis of Dorchester.

From a newspaper of July 21, 1658. "It was a remarkable day in the College of Physicians, in regard the Lord Marquis of Dorchester was admitted a member of their Society. Which was done with solemnity, a great number of lords and persons of quality being present, and speeches gratulatory passed on each side between them of the Society and his Lordship, who answered them again, in

* An excellent engraving from this picture accompanies the complete and very elegant edition of Harvey's Works which was published by the College in 1766; a lasting monument of honour to themselves, and to the Physician whose invaluable writings were thus collected. Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 369.

Latin, with much eloquence and learning; whereby his Lordship, giving ample demonstration of his great abilities, did abundantly confirm that high opinion which the world held of him before, not only for his knowledge in medicine, but the great perfection which he hath attained to in all kinds of literature, and thereby given the nobility of England a noble example how to improve their time at the highest rate, for the advancement of their own honour, and the benefit of mankind."

Theodorus Mayerne, Eques Auratus. This jolly son of Galen is by no means an unapt representation of the happy Prior, lord of a rich and prosperous monastery. He wears a loose dark olive gown carelessly tied round the waist; holds a scull in his left hand, and extends the right as if enlarging upon the vanity of *all flesh*; has permitted his beard to grow, shaved his head, and adopted a close black cap; and, by the aid of good health, and good living, has obtained a profusion of ruddy cheeks.

Edward Tyfon, M. D. Seated; in a large wig, and red robes; holding a pencil and memorandum book. This is a good picture, and the face handsome.

Richard Hale, M. D. by Richardson. Dr. Hale sits, enveloped in scarlet robes and large wig, with a countenance rather inanimate. The white glove on his left hand has the exact effect of that of a corpse.

A very good full face of Henry VIII. Q. By Holbein, or a copy? Near him hangs his ambitious Cardinal, Wolsey.

Beneath those are three busts, each admirably executed, in statuary marble. The first is the venerable head of Dr. Mead, whose shoulders are encircled by a Grecian mantle, with books, and the emblem of Esculapius, upon the bracket, inscribed, "*Hanc Richardi Meadii effigiem literarum atque artis medicæ statoris et vindicii perpetui amicitie causa ponendam curavit Antonius Askew, M. D. 1756.*" By Roubiliac.

The second is from the hand of Scheemaker: Dr. Harvey. The features of this bust bear the same unhappy tinge as those of his picture. A shield on the bracket, within the emblem of eternity, is thus incised: "*Hanc magni illius Gulielmi Harveii senis octogenarii imaginem, qui sanguinis circuitum primus monstravit medicinamque rationalem instituit, ad picturam archetypam quam in suo servat museo effictam honoris causa hic ponendam curavit Richardus Mead, Med. Reg. A. D. 1739.*"

The third is by Wilton, and represents Thomas Sydenham, M. D. "*Posuit Collegium Medicorum Londinense, A. 1758.*"

Andreas

Andreas Vesalius. J. Calcar *pinx.* There is nothing visible in this picture but the face; which is disfigured by a very dark pair of whiskers and a bushy beard.

Edmundus King, Eques Auratus, and Thomas Brown, Eques Auratus. The light is so bad for these pictures, it is of little importance what their merit may be.

At the South end of the room a whole length, inscribed, "*D. Gulielmus Browne, equ. aur. electus Præf. Coll. Med. 1765, ætat. 73. Prodesse quam præfere. Simplex munditiis.*" By Hudson, 1767.

This venerable and handsome President, whose features display great benevolence and good humour, stands, surrounded by the insignia of office, in an embroidered coat, laced band, and full-bottomed powdered wig. It is an high-finished picture, except that the hands are much too small.

Carolus Goodall, M. D. The light is so bad for this picture, that I can say little more than that he stands, in a large wig, and robed in scarlet.

Daniel White, M. D. is in the same unlucky predicament.

Dr. Ratcliffe may be ranked in the obumbrated collection; with Josias Clarke, M. D.; Thomas Millington, M. D.; and another, nameless.

Sir Hans Sloane hangs in darkness visible. Painted by Murray. He stands, resting the right hand on a table, and the left on his hip; in a black gown and powdered wig. The face is pleasant and handsome.

The CENSOR'S ROOM

has but three Western windows; consequently the light is better for the portraits than that of the other. The decorations are nearly the same.

On the North wall, Dr. Mead, sitting. This is, in many respects, a good picture, but much in want of repair, as is the portrait of Dr. Thomas Pellet, president 1735. The third and last on this wall is nameless, and an indifferent portrait.

"*D. John Micklethwaite, equitis aurati, medicinæ d'ris celeberrimi, et Collegii Medicorum Londinensis præsidis, vera effigies. Obiit quarto calend. Augusti, anno salut. Humanæ supra millesimum sexcentissimum octuagesimo secundo, ætat. suæ 71°. Ex dono Edmundi King, medicinæ d'ris, ejusdem Collegii Socii honorarii med. reg. ord. et Societatis Regalis Socii. In veneratione erga illustrem hanc Societatem tesseram Gottsfredus Kneller junxit.*" The face and hands of this gentleman are perfectly correct in the draw-

ing, and richly coloured; the complexion florid, and the hair inclining to red. Sir Godfrey has kept every part of the picture in utter darkness; consequently the hands and face appear without a body.

Henricus Plumtre, *præses*, ætat. 64, 1744. Seated, in the robes of office, full large face and florid, in a large white wig.

Johannes Clarke, M.D. Dr. Clarke is represented in his own white hair, with whiskers, and a tuft on his chin; and small band, falling on a black dress. The eyes and features are marked with penetration, and the painter has done his part admirably well.

Franciscus Glisson, M.D. The contracted and frowning features of Dr. Glisson are rendered still less attractive by the ugly brown wig over-hanging them.

“*Job. Freind, M.D. Oxon. hujus Collegii quondam Socii, quam cernis imaginem legavit moriens Matt. Lee, M.D. Oxon. et hujus Collegii Socius, A.D. 1755.*” But a tolerable portrait.

Sir Samuel Garth is but little better; and Baldvinus Hamsey ranks in the same class.

Dr. Thomas Wharton, and Dr. Sydenham, are in a situation that renders them invisible.

There are several drawings in this room; four of which are of mummies, and the rest portraits and animals.

Under the picture of Dr. Harvey, is the plan of an estate left by him to the College, termed the manor of Ashlins, in Essex, consisting of 357 acres; and another of Newes, or Harvey-land, Kent, 47 acres, given by Dr. William Harvey, 1656.

These two rooms face the gloomy wall of Newgate prison, which is composed of rustick work. The East has a more pleasing view, the grand arch of entrance, and three of the sides of the Theatre over it, embellished with pilasters, entablature, and a statue of Sir John Cutler, to whom the College were indebted for money to complete it. The domè, or rather extinguisher, terminates in a beautiful large gilt pill; which is so disproportioned that the architect might be almost accused of passing a joke upon the College. A *pill* and an *extinguisher* are odd emblems for members of the art of healing.

Under the statue of Cutler, which is strangely and partially blackened by smoke stagnated in the court, is the following hexameter:

“*Omnis Cutleri cedat labor amphitheatro.*”

The

The inside of this amphitheatre might have been contrived more advantageously for the view of dissections. The table for the body is in the centre, and the spectators in the upper seats are consequently too distant for the most delicate operations. But this is now of no importance, as dissections are discontinued within it.

The great Eastern front might have had a commanding effect if Warwick-lane had been as wide as Oxford road; at present the great Ionic columns and pediment, festoons, and Corinthian attick, are seen at a distance of not more than 20 feet, and by few persons besides carters, butchers, and slaughter-house men.

The front on the West side of the quadrangle consists of a double range of Ionic and Corinthian pilasters with a pediment in the centre; a statue of Charles II. over the door. This has a pleasing effect, viewed through the arch of entrance across the clean paved court.

Under the statue are these lines:

“CAROLUS II.

UTRIUSQUE FORTUNÆ EXEMPLAR
INGENS. ADVERSIS REBUS DEUM
PROBAVIT; PROSPERIS SEIPSUM.
COLLEGII HUIUSCE STATOR, 1682.”

The site is not that of the first College. Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII. gave the President and Fellows a mansion in Knightrider-street; whence they removed to Amen Corner; where Dr. Harvey built a hall and library for the College, which he endowed with an estate, and gave his books, directing an annual oration in praise of benefactors to the College, to conclude with a commemorative repast. Dr. Harvey's hall, consumed by the great fire, stood on ground held on lease. After that event the College purchased the present site.

The Marquis of Dorchester gave them his library. Sir Theodore Mayerne, a Swede, did the same.

May 24, 7 George I. a licence was granted to the College of Physicians, to purchase, in mortmain, manors and other hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of 1000l.

The parish of Christ Church contained, in 1800, 325 inhabited, and 9 uninhabited houses; 1645 males, 1173 females, total 2818 inhabitants.

CHRIST

CHRIST CHURCH, SPITAL-FIELDS.

THIS parish, which is situated in the hundred of Offulston, was originally part of the enormous parish of St. Dunstan's Stepney. When the Legislature were convinced of the necessity of erecting fifty new churches, this populous district was found to require one of the number. The separation accordingly took place; and the first stone of the intended church was deposited by Edward Peck, esq. 1715, as we are informed by the inscription (doubtlessly correct) upon that gentleman's monument, though the Parish Clerk's Remarks say 1723, which is followed by others.

Spital-fields, originally *Lolefworth*, is a term applied to those immediately in the vicinity of the Hospital of St. Mary, which was a distinct establishment from St. Mary Bethlehem. According to our antient Historians they were in a disgraceful state of neglect about the reigns of Henry VIII. and his immediate successors; but the neighbourhood was gradually covered by buildings after that period, though they were generally of very frail erection, as Stow mentions a *Rotten row*, and a "continual building of tenements with alleys of cottages pestered." Indeed those of the present day are but little better, as the following fact evinces. Petticoat-lane; Wentworth, Montague, Brick-lane; Church, Pelham, King, Dunk, Lombard, Booth, Halifax, and Osborne, streets; in the parishes of St. Mary White-chapel, Christ Church, and St. Dunstan's Stepney, 900 houses let at ground-2082l. estimated in 1800 at 7356l.

A more recent cause of population in this part of London was the emigration of French Protestants, who were expelled by the very Religion, and its professors, whose successors lately fled to the asylum afforded the Spitalfield weavers, from the persecution of Atheists. The houses occupied by those industrious and useful tradesmen are generally decayed and wretched, the streets dirty and melancholy, and the eternal hum of their looms convey a confusing effect to the passenger, by no means pleasant. There are however some parts of this parish which are an exception, where the streets are broad and convenient, and the houses well-built and commodious, particularly in the vicinity of the church, which has an advantage not very common to our religious edifices, it may be seen on *three sides*.

* An account of the Roman antiquities discovered in those fields will be inserted, with others, in a subsequent page.

Paternoster-row, in the front of the church, opens into an oblong square. On the East and South sides of this is Christ church. The reader will expect a description of the structure, but expect in vain: the architect only could *name* the several parts of the steeple; they are not to be appropriated to orders. Mr. Hawksmoor has proceeded according to a set exclusively his own; but that circumstance would have been justifiable and commendable if any improvements could be discovered. Unhappily none are to be found: perhaps some little imitations may. The church externally might be imagined *like* the Norman or Saxon stile, or one gradation towards the Tuscan.

The entrance is through a Tuscan portico, elevated on a flight of steps; but the arrangement of the pillars, and the ridiculous little arch, instead of a pediment, above them produce a strange effect. The steeple is ponderous beyond example.

The sides are liable to less objection, and are certainly equal to numbers designed by Sir Christopher Wren.

The site was purchased of Messrs. Heath and Humphreys, for 1260l. Mr. Hawksmoor's estimate was 13,570l. but he expended 19,418l. 3s. 6d.

Before we enter this building, where many beauties will be discovered, it will be necessary to say that, at the erection of the parish, the advowson was given, by act of parliament, to Brazenose college, Oxford. At the same time 3000l. was granted for purchasing possessions in fee-simple, to support the rector and his successors; to which was added an annual payment of 125l. arising from burial-fees, &c. exclusively placed in the receipt and disposal of the Vestry.

The Parish Clerks gave the amount of 300l. *per annum* in 1732.

This living cannot be held *in commendam*.

RECTORS.

1729. Herbert Prichard, M. A. the first presentation after consecration.

According to the Parish Clerks the Rev. Mr. Wright was rector 1732.

1736. Charles Hall, M. A.

1738. John Prichard, M. A. Died 1782.

1782. John Foley*, M. A. Died Nov. 29, 1803, at. 62.

1804. West Wheldale, M. A.

* Of whom see a very just character in *Gent. Mag.* LXXIII. 1289.

The inside of the church is an oblong square, but the arrangement of the pillars renders it difficult to describe. The chancel is formed by four isolated columns on pedestals and two pilasters. Those are of the Composite order, incorporated with the Ionick. Whether the architect had his idea from the Arch of Trajan is of little importance; it is certain that the capitals have a most graceful and beautiful effect. They support a frieze and enriched cornice, and the Royal arms directly over the centre great intercolumniation, in stucco. This colonade is magnificent; but, alas for the chancel, that is, as plain as the wall of a belfry; absolute Rustic coins on the angles. It commences as if the architect had intended a semicircle; but this terminates in a square for the altar, which is formed by two circular pillars and two pilasters, with a Doric frieze and cornice. The tablets of the Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, are perfectly plain. On this cornice commences a Tuscan Venetian window, very correctly proportioned, over which is a semicircular aperture, or window. A neat, enriched, but narrow cornice, supports a flat ceiling, relieved by Cherubim on a glory.

There are two monuments suited to the partial semicircles, which are certainly placed so as to contribute to the general effect of the building.

That on the North side consists of a plain pedestal, projecting into a semicircle, on which stands erect, in the full dress of his office, holding a paper in the right hand, and with the left supporting the robe on his hip, Sir Robert Ladbroke. The figure is relieved by dark marble, and the monument terminates in a pediment. To examine this performance minutely, it will be found to possess much merit: the drapery is correct, the face well executed, the hands the same, and the ornaments prettily formed; but Mr. Flaxman has excluded grace and motion.

“ Sacred to the memory of Sir Robert Ladbroke, knt. and alderman; president of Christ's Hospital, and of the anniversary of the charity schools in London and Westminster; lord mayor in 1747; which high office he executed so much to his credit, and to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens, that they fixed upon him at the next general election for one of their representatives in parliament; in which important trust they continued him till his death. He was a man of a most mild disposition, disinterested in his views, open and generous in his conduct, and so indefatigable in promoting the true interests of the city, that he very justly merited his title of Father of the City. As he lived greatly esteemed by all who
knew

knew him, so he died much lamented, Oct. 31, 1773, aged 61 years, and lies buried in a vault under this church; with his amiable lady, Elizabeth, daughter of John Brown, esq. and granddaughter of John Peck, esq. late of this parish, whose property she chiefly inherited, and died universally regretted, Oct. 1, 1768, aged 53 years.

“Richard Ladbroke, late of Frenches, in the county of Surrey, esq. by his will ordered this monument to be erected, as a tribute of respect and gratitude due to so worthy a man, so good an uncle, and so faithful a guardian, 1794.”

The second or South monument has a pedestal of variegated marble, with a white tablet for the inscription.

“In a vault at the South-west end of this church is deposited the body of Edward Peck, esq. who departed this life the 19th of June, 1736, in the 75th year of his age.

“He was one of the Commissioners for building the fifty new churches; and in this corner laid the first stone of this stately fabrick, *anno* 1715. In the same vault is deposited the body of Elizabeth, wife of the said Edward Peck, who departed this life the 25th of July, 1730, in the 62d year of her age. Likewise the body of Mrs. Deborah, late wife of John Peck, esq. who departed this life the 26th of Nov. 1739, in the 36th year of her age. Also the body of John Peck, esq. who departed this life on the 14th of March 1748, in the 48th year of his age. He was the last male issue of Edward Peck, esq. whose excellent virtues he imitated, and was both the Christian and the gentleman.

“To whose memories this monument is erected by their only surviving son, John Peck, esq. *anno* 1737.”

On the pedestal is a Corinthian pediment, supported by two pillars, with an Attick and urns; under it a small sarcophagus, on which stands the bust of Edward Peck, under a canopy; two boys lean against the sarcophagus. This monument was executed by Thomas Dunn.

The West end of the church has a screen, like the East; but it is divided, to admit a large and superb organ, elevated on two majestic Corinthian pillars. The nave has four pillars in length, two of which are semi-pillars, with pilasters interposing. They each support a cornice and frieze, which rest on pilasters on the walls. The vaults between them are chaste, and elegantly ornamented, and

the key-stones richly varied. Those five arched cielings on each side aisle are superlatively magnificent; but that of the nave seems to be the work of another hand. It is flat, and divided into 31 clumsy squares, the ribs of which rest on an Attick of the Tuscan order, elevated on the most enriched Composite.

The windows are diminutive and ungraceful.

The reading desk is on the North side of the nave; a richly carved Composite pedestal.

The pulpit, facing it, is not handsome, though carved and inlaid. The sounding-board is supported by two pillars.

On the door is *Pasce oves meas*.

There are heavy side galleries.

The church possesses a large flagon, two silver dishes, and a chalice, given by Mrs. Rebecca Gallwith, 1729. This lady left 50l. by will, to apprentice five poor boys of the parish.

The trustees of the Tabernacle gave the large silver dish, and the two branches at the West end of the church.

Henry Weatly, esq. of Staines, gave, towards procuring the bells, 600l. Those are very musical, were ten in number, but have lately had two small ones added.

Mrs. Prisca Coborn, of Bow, left the manor of Covell-hall, in White Roding, in Essex, for seamen's widows in the eight hamlets.

1741. Mr. Thomas Hardy gave the set of chimes, &c. &c.

On the North side of the street, near Paternoster-row, is Spitalfields-market, where every article may be found usually sold in those public and most useful receptacles. The appearance of the stalls, and the spaces between, might possibly be improved.

This parish contains 1876 inhabited houses, 4205 families, 6894 males, 8197 females, 15091.

ST. CLEMENT DANES.

THE parish is situated within the liberty of the Dutchy of Lancaster, and without the City bounds, from which it is separated only by Temple-bar.

The origin of the addition of *Danes* has never been clearly ascertained. One way of accounting for it is related in a curious story of the head of Harold, brother to Hardycanute; which is, that as soon as the latter ascended the throne, after his brother's decease and burial, he ordered the body to be disinterred, and the head severed and thrown into the Thames. This was no sooner accomplished, than certain unfortunate fishermen caught it in their nets; and buried it immediately, with honour, in the church-yard of St. Clement; whence a second mandate from the Monarch precipitated it, a second time, to the bottom of the same river, from which it was again almost miraculously recovered, and buried at Westminster, 1039*.

It would be ridiculous to enter into a confutation of this story; it is far more probable that, a great battle having been fought near this church, the Danes might have been interred *near* it, and hence the name.

The parish was but partially covered with buildings for many centuries after the notice of it in records; and it may be supposed they generally bounded the road, now *The Strand*.

When the new sewers were constructing in this street, 1802, Eastward of St. Clement's church, the workmen discovered an antient stone bridge of one arch, about eleven feet in length. It was covered several feet in depth by rubbish and soil, and found to be of great strength in the construction. A doubt arises whether this was the *Pons Novi Templi*, or Bridge of the New Temple, passed by the lords and others who attended parliament at Westminster, after going out of the City to this place by water; which wanting repair, Edward III. called upon the Knights Templars to effect, or an arch turned over a gully or ditch, when the road, now the street termed the Strand, was a continued scene of filth.

“ 27 Ed. III. De pavagio viæ quæ se ducit a portâ vocat. Temple Bar Lond. usque ad Port' Abbathix West†.” This extract proves that a pavement of some kind was made here in very antient times; but it must have been in a most lamentable state previous to the above date, if the petition of the inhabitants in the vicinity of the King's palace at Westminster may be relied on, 1315, 8 Ed. II. which represented that the foot-way at the entrance of Temple Bar, and from thence to the Palace, was so bad, that the feet of horses, and rich and poor men,

* British Chronicles, vol. I. p. 20.

† Cal. Rot. Patentium.

received constant damage, particularly in the rainy season; at the same time the foot-way was interrupted by thickets and bushes; concluding with praying it might be amended. The consequence of this petition was an order appointing William de Leyre, of London, and Richard Abbot, assessors for levying a tax on the inhabitants between Temple Bar and the Palace-gate; and the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, with the Bailiff of Westminster, overseers of the repair.

But the Statute of the 34th and 35th of Henry VIII. exhibits this road as being "full of pits and sloughs, very perilous and noisome."

A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXII. p. 968, describes the state of the earth, as it appeared in digging the sewers, as follows: "The top of this stratum, for about two feet and a half deep, is of a reddish yellow colour, and contains here and there the *Ludus Helmontia*, or fossils called Clay Balls. In the remaining depth of five feet the clay is of a dark-lead colour, and contains a few *Martial Pyrites*, or heavy irregular black lumps, composed of iron and sulphur, having a shining silver-like appearance when broken.

The gradual increase of population may be imagined from the following particulars, extracted from the Records of Parliament and the Augmentation-office; but, previous to their insertion, observe the situation in the reign of Henry VIII. "Of the way leading, without Temple Bar, Westward, and unto Clement's Inn-gates and New Inn-gates, to Drewry-place, in the county of Middlesex, and also one little lane stretching from the said way to the sign of the Bell, at Drewry-lane end, &c. which were very foul, and full of pits and sloughs."

A messuage called the Bell, parcel of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and a field called Fickett's-field, situated in the parishes of St. Dunstan's West and St. Clement Danes, were granted, April 8, 34 Henry VIII. to Anthony Stringer, Rent to the Crown 17s. 4d.

1643, Sept. 12. Many of the inhabitants of the parishes of St. Clement and St. Giles in the Fields represented to Parliament, that those of the new buildings in Lincoln's Inn-fields kept the way impassable.

Charles I. in the 15th year of his reign, granted licence to Thomas York, his executors and assigns, to erect as many buildings as they thought proper upon St. Clement's Inn field, in this parish, the inheritance of the then Earl of Clare, "to be built on each side of the causeway leading from Gibbon's Bowling-alley, at the coming out of Lincoln's Inn-fields, to the Rein-deer yard, that leadeth unto Drury-lane, not to exceed on either side the number of 120 feet in length or front, and 60 feet in breadth, to be of stone or brick."

The same Monarch issued another licence, dated in the 17th year of his reign, which permitted Gervas Hollis, esq. to erect 15 houses, ten of 19 feet front, and five of 21, with a chapel of ease, 76 feet by 40, for the parish, on the above field; and to make several streets 30, 34, and 40 feet in width.

In the year 1657 a bill was passed, for "preventing the multiplicity of buildings." A clause in this permitted the Earl of Clare to erect the market which now bears his title in Clement's Inn fields, to be held on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. According to Bagford, this nobleman appears to have erected a chapel about the above period, which was afterwards converted into dwelling houses. He adds, "I find by Mr. Smith's Memorials, on the day of the death of several eminent men, a MS. (Sept. 13, 1657), old Mr. Thomas Tuke, once minister of St. Lawrence Old Jury, was buried at the new chapel by the new market-place in Lincoln's Inn-fields." Q. whether it was not Hollis Chapel?

1689, 13 and 14 Car. II. limited the number of Hackney coaches to 400. In this year the inhabitants of the Strand, Fleet-street, &c. petitioned against an increase of their numbers, as people were prevented by them from getting to their shops.

The parish of St. Clement contained, in 1710, one chapel, one Presbyterian meeting-house, 1834 families, and 11,004 persons, according to the statement delivered to the House of Commons. The Parish Clerks, 1732, gave the number of houses as 1750. In 1800 there were 660 inhabited houses, 927 families, 1939 males, 2205 females, total 4144 persons.

THE CHURCH.

One of the first notices of St. Clement's by our Historians is the gift of it by Henry II. to the Knights Templars. After the dissolution of that order, the advowson was conveyed to the canons regular of the church of the Holy Sepulchre, Warwick, who had other possessions in this parish, part of which Newcourt supposes to have been the site of Effex-house. Those exchanged it with Stapleton, bishop of Exeter; in the gift of whose successors it continued till Edward VI. thought proper to grant it to Edward Duke of Somerset; after whose death the Crown, having a second possession, granted it to Sir Thomas Palmer.

The Earl of Exeter possessed the patronage at the commencement of the last century; and his successors still hold it.

A composition is mentioned by Newcourt to have been made, in 1517, between the Master and Fellows of the Hospital of the Savoy and James Fitzjames, rector; in which it was agreed the Hospital should receive all the tithes, and other emoluments.

emoluments due from the inhabitants residing within its limits, for an annual payment to the rector of St. Clement's of 26s. 8d.; the Master and successors taking upon themselves the administration of all sacraments, &c. to their inmates.

Tonstall mentions Mr. Robert Dyker rector; benefice 40l. goods *nulla*, fined 10l.

“Roger Bowle, clerk, gave, by will, two tenements in the parish, that, with the rents, the morrow-mass-priest should be sustained, 4l. 13s. 4d.

The priest and churchwardens are possessed (to the use of the church and the morrow-mass-priest's wages) of two tenements, of the rent by year 1l. 6s. 8d.

The Parish Clerks in 1732 estimate the value at 600l. *per annum*; but that not more than 400l. was received; which appears to have been repeated from the New View of London 1708.

Thirty-six rectors enjoyed this living * from 1325 to 1678.

Gregory Hascard, D. D. *circa* 1708. He was dean of Windfor, and chaplain in ordinary to the King; and published an assize sermon, 1668; one on Nov. 5, 1672; one before the Lord Mayor, 1680; a spital sermon, 1685; one before the King, 1696; and one before the House of Commons, 1696.

William Smith, *preacher* of St. Clement's Danes, published a sermon at a school-feast, 1708. Q. was he the *lecturer*?

William Forster, published a sermon for the propagation of the Gospel, and on the royal funeral, 1714; and died Dec. 1719.

Mr. Bloomer, Jan. 1720.

Thomas Blackwell, D. D. (rector 50 years †) died Feb. 9, 1773.

John Burrows ‡, D. D. Sept. 1773; died July 1, 1786.

George Berkeley, LL D. Nov. 1786; died Jan. 6, 1795 §.

— Vernon, 1795; the present rector.

Previous to 1669 the church of St. Clement had felt the effects of time so severely, that the inhabitants were compelled to re-build the steeple, which was finished in that year. The church underwent the same operation, and was completed 1682. The architect, Edward Pierce, received the directions of Sir Christopher Wren, and probably might have had part of the design from him. He generously gave his assistance to the parish, who furnished the money expended, with some benefactions excepted.

* About the year 1590 this parish enjoyed the benefit of the pastoral labours of that “silver-tongued preacher,” as he is styled by Dr. Fuller, Mr. Henry Smith; who in his day was very generally esteemed “the prime preacher of the nation.” He was a native of Withcote in Leicestershire; under which parish a copious account of him may be seen, with an engraved portrait, in Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire; vol. II. p. 390.

† He published a sermon after the Rebellion, 1746.

‡ Rector also of Christ Church, Surrey.

§ Of whom see a full account in Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. pp. 85. 92. 235. 436. 739.

The architecture of St. Clement's is a deranged collection of handsome and ridiculous parts. The East end, swelling into a semicircle, has a good effect, and the South portico, of the Ionic order, is much admired. The North and South walls are rather plain; but the West end, or base of the tower, exhibits a black, decayed, and most absurd foundation, to a tall and very beautiful steeple judiciously lessening to the summit.

In this church there are twelve Composite pillars, extending from East to West, which form a semicircle before the altar, that arise from galleries supported by square Tuscan pillars. The intercolumniations are all arched, and the greatest faces the altar. Those are most extravagantly overloaded with festoons and drops. The cielings of the aisles are crossed by enriched bands, and the arches are intersected. The vault of the nave is very large, and shews the disproportion of the pillars, which are much too small. There are five rows of pannels on it, of unequal size, the *smallest* full of ornaments, and the remainder blanks. A large semicircle at the East end contains the arms of England in the centre, and the sides are filled by monstrous thistles and branches of rose-trees.

The *sacrarium* is a semicircle, with a centre and two side windows. The arch is filled by small pannels, in which are gilt flowers, as are all the capitals throughout the church. The centre window is inclosed by two pilasters, and the key-stone of the arch has a shield with an anchor on it.

The altar-piece * consists of four Corinthian pilasters, with entablature and urns, and festoons over the Creed and Lord's Prayer. The Commandments are under an arch, which supports five candlesticks. In the tympanum a pelican. This is the intercolumniation of four isolated pillars, whose entablature has Attic pedestals, and good statues of Moses and Aaron.

The table is of porphyry, as are two steps for candlesticks on it; the frame is of wrought iron gilt, the rails the same, the pavement marble.

The pulpit and desk are on the North side of the nave. The former, a sexagon, is most magnificent. It stands against a square pillar, which supports the founding-board. The carving on both cannot well be described, but is elegant, graceful, and admirably pierced and relieved.

* In 1725, much ferment was occasioned in this parish, by an order from Dr. Gibson, bishop of London, for the removal of an altar-piece painted by Kent, which had been placed in the church at no small expence, and which was supposed to contain the portraits of the Pretender's wife and children. Of this famous painting Hogarth engraved an exact *fac-simile*. See Mr. Nichols's Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth, 1785, pp. 136. 492. The original, after being removed from the church, was for some years one of the ornaments of the coffee-room at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand from which place it was removed to the vestry-room over the old alms-houses in the church-yard, where it remained in 1803; and has most probably been since removed into the new vestry-room on the North side of the church-yard.

The organ may be a good instrument, but the case has little to recommend it. The dial of the clock forms one of the upper ornaments.

The font in the South-west corner is of white marble, and has a rich carved cover.

MONUMENTS.

On the stair-case, at the West end :

P
✱

Catharinæ Mackintosh	MDCXCXVII.
feminæ . pudicæ . frugi . piæ	Jacobus Mackintosh
matrifamilias	H . M . con . B . M . P
viri . trium . que . filiarum	sperans . haud . longinquum
quos . superstites . fui . reliquit	inter . se . et . Catharinam . suam
amantissimæ .	digressum . fore
Vixit . ann . xxxii . mens . xi . dieb . xxi	liquidem . vitam . nobis . commorandi
fecit . cum . marito . ann . viii . mens . i	diversorium
dies . xxi .	non . habitandi
Decessit . sexto . id . April . anno . sacro	Deus . immortalis . dedit .

Another, to the memory of Elizabeth Nurse, 1761, aged 33.

Jane Nurse, 1793, aged 71; wives to William Nurse, who died 1796, aged 66.

Two monuments near the altar are too high to read the inscriptions.

South aisle, on pillars, Samuel Tatham, surgeon, 1691. 69.

One perfectly plain, sacred to the memory of John Pyle, esq. many years surgeon of the Westminster infirmary, and a liberal contributor also during his life to that institution, who died Jan. 31, 1793, aged 80; and whose remains lie interred in the nave of this church.

Another, to Mrs. Ann Mary, wife of James Stewart, of Kingston in Jamaica, merchant, 1794, 33.

North aisle, Letitia Durnford, wife of Charles Durnford, esq. barrister at law, who died Aug. 6, 1799, aged 29.

Constance Faulkner, 1727, 64.

Jacob Hemmet, 1790, 63.

“ While social converse shall our cares beguile,

The vivid eye, the animated smile,

He will not be forgot by Friendship's few;

The world's ingratitude full well he knew.

A sanguine friend himself, too often he

Mistook profession for sincerity.

Amicus posuit.”

Isabella

Isabella Fytche, daughter of William Fytche, of Danbury Place, in Essex, esq. ob. June 1, 1755.

Nicholas Byer, a *Dane*, is said to have been the first person interred in the new church.

When the improvements intended in the vicinity of St. Clement's are completed, the neighbourhood will be highly respectable, and the houses remarkably large and handsome. A stranger who had visited London in 1790 would on his return in 1804 be astonished to find a spacious area (with the church nearly in the centre) on the site of Butcher-row and some other passages undeserving of the name of streets, which were composed of those wretched fabricks, overhanging their foundations, the receptacles of dirt in every corner of their projecting stories, the bane of antient London, where the plague, with all its attendant horrors, frowned destruction on the miserable inhabitants, reserving its forces for the attacks of each returning summer. I never passed through the filth of those places without fancying the dreadful Crosses on the doors, where it undoubtedly had often really appeared. He that now passes St. Clement's area, and is not grateful to the men who planned, and the Parliament who permitted, the removal of such streets and habitations, deserves to reside in a Lazaretto.

The church will be surrounded by an oval railing. The North side of the street already forms a semicircle, with the commencement of a grand street, to extend Northward; and at the entrance of Clement's Inn the Corporation of London are about to erect a gate-way of stupendous architecture, to which may be added the new alms-houses, and vestry-room of the parish; all rebuilt at the expence of the City. This is but one half of what is intended. When the South side of the Strand shall be rebuilt, St. Clement's, notwithstanding the unlucky *twist* of the site, will have a situation superior to any other church in London.

St. Clement's parish certainly contained the residences of many of our most antient noble families; nay, tradition will have it, that the great Duke de Sully, minister to Henry IV. of France, was an inhabitant of Butcher-row. I cannot contradict the story; but, if it rests on no better foundation than that a house there had roses and fleurs-de-lis impressed on the plaster in front, we might many years past have found mansions enough of that description to have accommodated half the French nobility. The rose and the fleur-de-lis is an evident compliment to our Henry V. and his successor, conquerors of France. Let the triumphant entries of the latter Monarch be recollected, and it may readily be conceived that the loyal citizens of London would be proud of exhibiting those badges of national triumph. They serve to point out almost the precise date of their erection. The houses in question, for there were *two* adjoining thus ornamented, were five stories in height, terminating in two angular gables. The three upper stories projected

beyond each other (with a window in each) to that extravagant degree that an elevation of them reversed represents a complete flight of steps.

The sites of the houses inhabited by the nobility alluded to are known now only by the names of the streets leading to the Thames from the Strand. Effex-house is pointed out at the bottom of the street of that name by two large pilasters. They are generally spacious and pleasant places of residence. Penn, the celebrated Quaker, and Dr. Birch that eminent antiquary and biographer, have resided at the South-west corner of Norfolk-street.

The reader will excuse the omission of extracts from registers, &c. in order to give room for a complete and excellent history of the Savoy, for which I am indebted to the liberal and worthy Mr. Richardson, printseller in the Strand, who, on hearing of my pursuits, spontaneously offered it, together with several other useful papers. The reader will readily perceive such a mass of evidences could not have been procured in any other way than from the official account compiled by the proper Officers of the Crown.

THE SAVOY HOSPITAL.

The Hospital of the Savoy * was founded by King Henry VII. who by his will, dated at Canterbury, the 10th of April, in the 24th year of his reign, *anno Domini* 1509, declared, that he had begun to erect a common hospital at the Savoy, and had endowed it with lands and tenements to the value of 500 marks *per annum*, above reprises, to maintain therewith 100 beds garnished, to receive 100 poor folks, and keep them with meat, drink, and other necessaries, according to such statutes and ordinances as he should make; and that, if this was not perfected in his life-time, he willed that the same should be done by his executors as soon as might be after his decease; the King dying before the Hospital was finished, Henry VIII. by letters patent, under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, bearing date the 3d of April, in the 2d year of his reign, gave to Richard Bishop of Winchester, and others, the said late King's executors, the site of the manor of the Savoy, within the parishes of Saint Clement Danes and St. Mary Le Strand, and in the county of Middlesex, whereon to erect and build an hospital, to be governed by such statutes as they the said executors should make and appoint. And by a subsequent grant, under the Great Seal, dated the 5th of July, in the 4th year of the reign of the said King Henry VIII. licence was given to the said executors to erect the said Hospital on a piece of ground there described, called the Savoy, late parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, for five secular chaplains, and to be called the Hospital of King Henry the Seventh; and the master and chaplains to be a corporation; and might purchase, to them and their successors, lands to the yearly value of 500 marks, *ultra* reprises.

In pursuance of this grant and licence, the said Executors, by their deed of foundation, dated the 14th of March, 8th of Henry VIII. erected the Hospital, and appointed a master, and four chaplains. And in the 15th year of the same King they signed the statutes for the government thereof; wherein it is declared, that the use and intent of the said Hospital was to pray for the then King and Queen,

* Peter, earl of Savoy, coming to England to visit his niece, queen of Henry III. an house was built or appointed for him on the Thames, called *The Savoy*, which afterwards became the possession of the dukes of Leicester, and fell to the Earl of Richmond, afterwards King Henry VII. Hence the name. See some curious papers relative to this Hospital in the "History of Hinckley, 1790," pp. 237—239.

and for the souls of Henry VII. and his Queen Elizabeth, and their son Prince Arthur; and likewise for the charitable reception of poor people into beds provided for that purpose, and for other acts of piety and mercy; to give bread to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, cloaths to the naked, visits to the sick, and burial to the dead, as is declared in the preamble to the said statutes. And the Master and Chaplains were to take and subscribe an oath, therein mentioned, at the time of their admission, wherein they were obliged to reside within the said Hospital. And directs in what manner the sick and lame were to be taken in, and provided with diet, physick, and other necessaries, under the penalty of losing their offices, and other judgements denounced against them.

The said Hospital being given to the Crown, by statute passed the 37th of Henry VIII. the same was surrendered by the Master and Chaplains, by deed dated the 10th June 1553, to King Edward VI. and his heirs, *in cancellariâ suâ*; the greatest part of the revenues thereof (to the amount of 450*l.* *per annum*) was afterwards given to the then new-erected hospital of Bridewell, by letters patent, dated the 26th June, the 7th of Edward VI.

After Queen Mary's accession to the throne, an act passed, in the 2d and 3d years of Philip and Mary, for reinstating the Dutchy, and annexing several lands in lieu of others that had been separated from it since the 28th of January, 1st Edward VI. And several lands were annexed accordingly.

And on the 3d of November, in the 3d and 4th years of those Princes, the Savoy Hospital was re-established by letters patent under their Great Seal, whereby they gave to the Master and Chaplains, and their successors (amongst other things), the site of the Savoy Hospital, in the Strand, to hold of the King and Queen, and the heirs and successors of the said Queen, to the said Masters and Chaplains for ever; *and the same was to pass the Great Seal*, without any fees to be paid by them in the Hanaper-office, or elsewhere. And the said Queen, by other letters patent, dated the 9th of May, 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, gave several other estates to the said Hospital, amounting to 148*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* *per annum*; and many of these were reversions, to commence from the end of former grants made by the monasteries before the Dissolution, and by Henry VIII. and Edward VI. since the Dissolution, for terms still ending at the time the said letters patent were granted. This also passed under the Great Seal, to hold of the said Queen, her heirs and successors, to the Master and Chaplains, for ever.

In the 12th year of Queen Elizabeth, on a discovery of several corruptions and embezzlements of the estates of the Savoy Hospital, it was visited by commission appointed under the Great Seal; and Thomas Thurland, then Master, deprived, by sentence passed on him by those Commissioners, the 29th of July 1570.

His late Majesty King William III. by commission under the Great Seal, dated March 4, in the 13th year of his reign, appointed certain Lords to visit the said Hospital. But the visitors who acted under this commission, being chiefly bishops, reported to his said Majesty, that the statutes relating to the relief of the poor were wholly violated and neglected; and that it was their opinion that, by reason of the smallness of the bishoprick of Gloucester, the Mastership of the Hospital, with the revenues thereto belonging, should be annexed to that bishoprick, for ever; he paying to the four chaplains the usual salaries; and to ten poor women, five of whom to be widows of clergymen, and the other five widows of officers dying in the service at land and sea, 5*l.* *per annum* each. But this, instead of preventing the misapplication complained of, gave perpetuity to it, by annexing the revenues to the bishoprick of Gloucester for ever, which was never intended; so the report of the Lords Visitors was not carried into execution, nor any further proceedings had thereupon.

Sir Nathan Wrighte, in the first year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, being then Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and by virtue thereof visitor of all the charities established upon royal foundation, visited the said Hospital, and finding the statute relating to the relieving the poor, subscribing the oaths of admittance, and for residence, entirely neglected, he deprived the chaplains of their respective offices; and, by decree dated the 31st of July 1702, declared the Hospital dissolved; and immediately certified the same to the then Lord High Treasurer and the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, that such proceedings might be had in relation to her Majesty's interest in the premises as to their respective offices appertained. Whereupon an account of the rents and revenues of the said late Hospital was taken for the Queen's use, and the same were put in charge in the Court of Exchequer, as lands forfeited to the Queen in right of her Crown, and in which the officers of the Duchy of Lancaster had no jurisdiction.

The estates found to be reverted to the Crown by this Dissolution were as follows; viz.

	Rents reserved.	Improved value.
In the county of Middlesex.		
The site of the Savoy Hospital, consisting of several lodgings and houses, under several reserved rents, amounting to	£. s. d. 95 1 0	worth £. 1000 at least.
Lands at Mile End - - - - -	10 0 0	unknown
County of York.		£. s. d.
Sutton Grange - - - - -	3 2 8	unknown.
Cudworth - - - - -	5 5 9	unknown.
Coal-mines to Lord Westmoreland, in 1635 - - - - -	0 10 0	unknown.
Lands in Galtres - - - - -	4 0 0	unknown.
Kirkstall Ings - - - - -	4 0 0	16 0 0
Heworth Grange - - - - -	21 0 0	40 0 0
Skelton Coates - - - - -	2 0 0	16 0 0
Other lands in Skelton Coate - - - - -	2 0 0	18 0 0
Rythill - - - - -	2 4 4	12 0 0
Hodrood - - - - -	9 3 2	80 0 0
Manor of Hooton - - - - -	30 0 0	170 0 0
Woodhouse Grange - - - - -	13 6 8	31 13 4
Manor of Acklome - - - - -	7 18 5	67 6 5
Lands called Sutton - - - - -	2 8 4	14 8 4
Houses and lands in Sharlston - - - - -	2 13 8	17 3 8
County of Northampton.		
Lands in West Haddon - - - - -	1 13 4	20 0 0
Abingdon Mills - - - - -	3 6 8	unknown.
East Haddon - - - - -	1 13 4	20 0 0
St. Dewes Hospital - - - - -	15 8 8	64 12 0
Boughton Mills - - - - -	5 12 0	42 2 0
Harpole Mills - - - - -	1 6 8	10 0 0

County

County of Lancaster.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Lands at Garstang and Agberth	-	-	-	4	1	0
Manor of Garstang	-	-	-	10	8	0
Poulton and Cailton	-	-	-	2	0	0
Rent out of the manor of Ramworth	-	-	-	6	13	4

unknown.

300 0 0

unknown.

a dry rent.

County of Leiceſter.

Stanton under Bardon	-	-	-	6	15	6
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143 0 0

County of Lincoln.

Denton Gowerby	-	-	-	8	11	0
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21 11 11

County of Durham.

Lands in Haſwell	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manor of Hallatreholm	-	-	-	1	0	0

7 5 0

One-third of Dengey manor	-	-	-	14	6	8
One third of ditto	} a very long lease {	-	-	14	6	8
One half of ditto		-	-	14	6	8
Rent of the manor of Sow	-	-	-	10	0	0

a very long term in
being, and the im-
proved value un-
known

a dry rent.

County of Bucks.

Rent out of the manor of Shabbington	-	-	-	33	6	8
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a dry rent.

Total 376 2 10 2121 2 8

Reserved rents - - - 376 2 10

Total - - - 2497 5 6

Of theſe lands the leaſes that have been granted ſince the Diſſolution have all paſſed under the Great or Exchequer Seal, as of lands forfeited to the King in right of his Crown, without any diſtinction.

But ſome of the lands ſo reverted to the Crown at length, particularly the ſite of the Savoy Hoſpital, in the Strand, in the County of Middleſex, and the manor and demefnes of Dengey, in Eſſex, were antiently parcel of the Dutchy of Lancaſter; and other parcels, particularly the manor and demefnes of Garſtang; and elſewhere other lands, within the pariſhes of Garſtang, Agberth, and Poulton, were not parcel of the Dutchy, but lie within the County Palatine; and other parcels, &c. are within the Survey of the Exchequer, and never were either parcel of the Dutchy or within the County Palatine.

The ſite of the Savoy Hoſpital was antiently the feat of Peter Earl of Savoy, uncle to Elenor, Queen to Henry III. on whoſe death it devolved on the ſaid Queen, who, by her letters patent, dated 24 January, anno regni Reg^s Edw^{di} primi 12^o, gave it to her ſecond ſon, Edmund, afterwards Earl of Lancaſter, and his heirs. This grant was confirmed to him by his elder brother, King Edward I. by letters patent, dated the 21^{ſt} of June, in the 21^{ſt} year of his reign. From that time the Savoy was reputed and taken as parcel of the earldom and honour of Lancaſter, and was uſed as their palace

palace during their attendance on the court or in parliament; and descended with the honour to his son, Thomas Earl of Lancaster, who was beheaded for rebelling against Edward II. and the estate devolved on Henry, his younger brother, in the 15th year of the reign of the same King.

This Henry was Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, and Lincoln. He became possessed of the Earl of Lincoln's estate, his brother having married the Earl of Lincoln's daughter; in consequence of which marriage the Lincoln estate was settled on him and his heirs, after the death of Henry de Lacèy, Earl of Lincoln, and his wife Margery, Countess of Salisbury.

On the death of this Henry Earl of Lancaster, his son, of the same name, succeeded to these titles and estates, and was created Earl of Derby 12th Edward III. and first Duke of Lancaster, in the 25th of the same King, by authority of parliament. At which time the Duchy was erected, and the Jura Regalia and County Palatine vested in him in a more full and ample manner. He had power given him during life to appoint his own chancellor, as also his justices for pleas of the Crown, and other common pleas within the county. He had also all fines and forfeitures, and pardons of life and members, with all other liberties and *jura regalia* belonging to a county palatine, as fully and entirely as the Earl of Chester had, and held within the county palatine of Chester.

On the 23d March, 25th Edward III. the said Duke died, and left his estate to his two daughters, Matilda and Blanch, as coheirs. Blanch was married to John of Gaunt (fourth son of Edward III.) Earl of Richmond, and afterwards created Duke of Lancaster; and Matilda married to the Duke of Bavaria, who dying without issue, John Duke of Lancaster, in right of his wife, became entitled to all these estates.

From John Duke of Lancaster they devolved on his eldest son Henry, created Earl of Derby in his father's life-time, and on his death Duke of Lancaster; who coming afterwards to be King of England, by the name and stile of King Henry the Fourth, these estates of which the Duchy of Lancaster consisted became merged in the Crown; and an act passed in the second year of his reign for separating the Duchy from the Crown of England. And the same year it was granted to his son Henry, with all its liberties and *jura regalia*, to hold to his said son and his heirs, dukes of Lancaster, dissevered from the Crown.

And, by an act passed in the 2d year of Henry V. whensoever any lands should come to the hands of the said King or his heirs, by reason of his Duchy of Lancaster, by any escheat or forfeiture, in any future time, the same should in like manner be annexed and incorporated to the said Duchy of Lancaster. And it further appears, by an act passed in the third year of the reign of King Henry V. that no gifts, grants, &c. which concerned his said Duchy of Lancaster, or the lands and profits of the same, or any parcel thereof, or which concern any lands that in future time should emerge or arise thereto, should pass under any seal, save only the Seal of the Duchy of Lancaster; and that all others should be deemed and reputed to be void, and of no force or effect.

Upon the union of the two houses of York and Lancaster, by Henry VII. an act passed, in the first year of his reign, by which the Duchy was to be governed by like officers, and passed by such seals as accustomed, separate from the Crown of England, and possessions of the same, as Henry IV. Henry V. Henry VI. or Edward IV. held the same.

By the statute 1st Edward VI. cap. xiv. all colleges, free chapels, and chantries, all land given for finding or maintaining a priest for ever, are given to the King, with a proviso, that all such lands as formerly were within the Duchy should be under the survey, order, and government, of the officers of the Duchy.

And

And lastly, by the statute of the 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary, reciting that the King and Queen, regarding the Dutchy of Lancaster as one of the stateliest pieces of the Queen's antient inheritance, and that fundry lands, parcel of the Dutchy, had been exchanged, and the lands taken in exchange had not been annexed to the Dutchy, enacted, that all lands then parcel of the Dutchy, or which, on the 28th of January, 1st Edward VI. were united thereto, by parliament, letters patent, or otherwise, and which have been since sold off, granted, or otherwise severed from the Dutchy, and which are or shall be returned again to the hands of the said King and Queen, or to the heirs and successors of the said Queen, in possession or reversion, by attainder, escheat, forfeitures, or otherwise, and which now be in the hands of the said King and Queen, shall, from the time the estates so reverted to King Edward VI. or to the Queen, be united and annexed for ever to the Dutchy of Lancaster; with a clause for annexing lands not exceeding 2000l. *per annum*.

By the statute of 1 Henry IV. the Parliament declared very plainly their sense of the matter as to the King's taking the Dutchy of Lancaster in his royal capacity, and not in his natural and private capacity. The preamble to the statute is in these words.

"The King, considering that God having of his great grace admitted him to the honourable estate of King, so that he could not for certain causes take the name of Duke of Lancaster in his file, and being desirous that the name of Duke of Lancaster should continue in honour as it had been during the time it was held and enjoyed by his ancestors by consent of parliament, ordains, that Henry, his eldest son, should be Duke of Lancaster; and the revenues thereto belonging were limited to be and remain to his said son and his heirs, Dukes of Lancaster, dissevered from the Crown."

It appears by the statute for dissolving the lesser monasteries, 27 Henry VIII. that all the lands and revenues thereunto belonging were directed to be under the rule, government, and survey, of the Court of Augmentations (afterwards, by the statute of the 1st of Queen Mary, annexed to the Exchequer), with a proviso that all such lands as should come to the King by virtue of this act, laying within the county palatine, or elsewhere, parcel of the said monasteries, and which were of the foundation of any Duke of Lancaster, might at the pleasure of the King be appointed and assigned unto the order and survey of the Dutchy officers. And accordingly the said King, by letters patent, dated the 11th of July, in the 29th year of his reign, did appoint and assign several lands; namely, the lands of the late dissolved monasteries of Cartmell, Corninghead, Burstow, and Holland, to be under the survey of the Dutchy; and divers other lands were added, by consent of Parliament, by Henry VIII. Edward VI. and also by Philip and Mary.

By the statute 37 Henry VIII. all colleges, chantries, and hospitals, having continuance for ever, and being chargeable to the first fruits and tenths, are given to the King; and are directed by the act to be under the rule and government of the Court of Augmentations without the clause in favour of the Dutchy, with a clause directing the method of a commission or visitation. And for entering into such chantries and hospitals, and the lands belonging to them, where the governor, master, or incumbent, do not employ the profits according to the intention of the donors. And not only all lands given by virtue of this act, but all lands which shall hereafter accrue to the King's hands, by any such commission or visitation as is directed by the act, shall be within the survey of the Court of Augmentations.

The Hospital was accordingly visited in Edward the Sixth's reign; and the then master and chaplains, by deed under their common seal, dated the 10th day of June 1553, surrendered the revenues thereof.

thereof, and among the rest the site of the Savoy, to the said King, *in cancellariâ suâ*, conformable to the directions in the act.

The statute 3d and 4th Philip and Mary, on which the Dutchy officers lay so much stress, declares that all lands which on the 28th of January 1 Edward VI. were parcel of the Dutchy, and since separated, and which are or shall be returned to the Queen, her heirs and successors, in possession or reversion, all lands thus qualified, and coming to the Crown, by escheat, forfeiture, or otherwise, are directed to be in the survey of the Dutchy. But there is no general clause to give back to the Dutchy lands thencefore separated by King Henry VIII. or any former kings, which would be endless, and might be carried so far as to create the greatest confusion in the titles of the King's lands, and in the grants and letters patents that had been made thereof.

And, as it is plain from the tenor of that act that it only comprehended such lands as had been separated since the accession of Edward VI. (28 January, 1 Edward VI.), so the practice of the law immediately after passing this act, when it must be supposed to be best understood, was conformable thereto. This act passed 3d and 4th Philip and Mary; and the next year, *viz.* 9 May, 4th and 5th of those princes, the Savoy was refounded, and the site of the Savoy Hospital in the Strand is granted them, under the Great Seal; and the same is there called nup' parcell' Ducat' Lanc'; as it is also called in the Charter of Foundation of the 5th July, in the 4th of Henry VIII. The words of the tenendum of both these grants are as follows: "Tenendum de Nobis heredibz et successoribus n'ris in liberam &c. elemosinam, pro omnibus servitiis quibzcuq'"; and not "Tenendum de Nobis hered' et successoribus n'ris ut de Ducatu n'ro Lancastric," as it would have been expressed if it had been intended to have been held of the Dutchy.

And all proceedings since that time have passed constantly and regularly by authority of the Great or Exchequer Seal. All visitations and dissolutions of the Hospital, all constitutions and deprivations of the masters from time to time, passed under the same Seal. After the last dissolution by the late Lord Keeper Wrighte, a particular Receiver was appointed by the late Lord Treasurer Godolphin; and that Receiver's accounts were passed and declared by the present Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Upon that Receiver's death, the same Chancellor appointed the present Receiver, Mr. Howarth, by constitution dated 18th June 1724; and has since passed and declared his accounts. Also the Minister of the Savoy is appointed by the Lords of the Treasury. Several leases of particular parcels have passed to private persons under the Exchequer Seal, and Rents paid and accounted for in consequence thereof. In other cases his Majesty has been pleased, by his royal sign manual, countersigned by the Lords of the Treasury, to grant the possession of several places during pleasure, under certain rents therein reserved. And in general all public acts and instruments relating thereto, since they were first severed from the Dutchy, have passed as of lands within the survey of the Court of Exchequer, and not of the Dutchy.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

We underwritten, by your Majesty's Letters Patents appointed Commissioners to visit the Royal Hospital of the Savoy, in the Strand, and having several times met within the said Hospital to enquire into the state thereof, do find,

That the Hospital was founded and endowed by the Executors of King Henry VII. pursuant to his last will and testament; and that they did compile a body of statutes, to be observed by the several members thereof.

That

That the design of this foundation was for performance of divine offices, and to have prayers said for the souls of King Henry VII. his consort, father, mother, and son Prince Arthur. And likewise for the charitable reception of poor people into beds provided for that purpose; distribution of alms; giving bread to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, cloaths to the naked, visits to the sick, burial to the dead; and other acts of piety and mercy, as we find it expressed in the preamble to the afore-mentioned statutes.

That King Edward VI. did take away the greatest part of the revenues of this Hospital, and settle the same on his new-erected Hospital of Bridewell.

That Queen Mary did refound the Hospital of the Savoy, and endow it with some lands and tenements, constituting therein (agreeable to the original foundation) a master, four chaplains, officers, and servants; and did oblige them to observe the afore-mentioned statutes, made by the Executors of King Henry VII.

That several of these statutes are now wholly obsolete; that many of them which might have been observed have been wholly violated and neglected, particularly those relating to the relief of the poor; those relating to the duty, and admission, and residence of the chaplains; those relating to the performance of divine offices; and those relating to the management and application of the revenues belonging to the Hospital.

1. We do humbly report as our opinion, that your Majesty should be pleased to refound the said Hospital; and to incorporate it by the name of the Master and Chaplains of the Savoy; and to order a new body of statutes to be compiled for the better government thereof.

2. That the place of Master, being void by the death of Dr. Killigrew, should be given to the Right Rev. Father in God Edward Lord Bishop of Gloucester, of which, as we are informed, he had her late Majesty's most gracious promise, by your Majesty's patent under the Broad Seal of England, to be held during his continuance in that see. And that all the perquisites and revenues of the Hospital should accrue and remain to the said Master, over and above the usual salaries and incomes of the Chaplains and others belonging to the Hospital. And that the Chaplains, and all others to be hereafter nominated, elected, and admitted into the Hospital, should be nominated, elected, and admitted, by the Master for the time being.

3. That, by reason of the smallness of the revenues of the bishoprick of Gloucester, the Bishops thereof for the time being should enjoy the Master's place, with all the perquisites, revenues, and powers, as aforesaid.

4. That the Master for the time being should be obliged to preach and administer the Holy Sacrament in the chapel of the said Hospital; or to provide one to preach and administer the Holy Sacrament on the mornings of Easter-day, Whitsun-day, and Christmas-day, every year.

5. That, in as much as the present Chaplains did not begin the abuses and violations of their statutes, but only pursued the erroneous practices of their predecessors, they, and all others belonging to the Hospital should be continued in their respective places, with the usual salaries and income; except Mr. Hooke, one of the chaplains, who is a non-conformist, and incapacitated by the Act of Uniformity; and except the lecturer, physician, surgeon, and plumber, who are unnecessary members.

6. That Dr. Pratt, the curate of the parishioners of St. Mary le Strand (whose church is demolished), be admitted into the place of the said John Hooke, to be held whilst he should continue curate there. And that his successors, curates there, shall from time to time succeed in that chaplainship; provided

that, after they be chosen by the parishioners, they be presented to the Master for his approbation of such their choice, as hath been heretofore used. And that Dr. Pratt, his successors, and their predecessors, should be permitted to have and enjoy the use and benefit of the chapel belonging to the Hospital, as they have heretofore enjoyed the same, and at present do enjoy it, provided they take upon themselves the repairs of the body of the said chapel.

7. That the four chaplains should in their turns (to be fixed by the Master) preach a sermon in the chapel of the Hospital in the afternoon of every Lord's-day yearly; or, upon some reasonable cause, should provide a sufficient preacher to supply their respective turns.

8. That prayers be duly read in the said chapel twice every day, at certain times to be appointed by the Master. And that the Master do forthwith provide a sufficient person for that purpose; and allow him a stipend of 33*l. per annum*, by quarterly payments; and that the person so to be provided should be admitted into the first chaplain's place which shall hereafter happen to be void. And that the junior chaplain, by admission, shall always officiate in reading prayers, so as aforesaid; and shall receive for such his service the aforesaid sum of 33*l. per annum*, from the Master for the time being, over and above his full income and salary as one of the chaplains. And, if he doth not officiate in person, that he should provide a sufficient substitute, to be approved of by the Master, and allow such his substitute the full stipend of 33*l. per annum*.

9. That, whereas there are at present only four poor women belonging to the Hospital, who receive the yearly pension of 4*l. 10s.* only, there may be ten poor women who should continually receive from the Master the yearly pensions of 5*l.* each for ever, by quarterly payments; five of which widows should be the widows of clergymen, and the other five widows of officers dying in the service, at land or sea. That the five clergymen's widows, and one of the other widows, should be forthwith admitted; and that the other four officers widows should be severally admitted as the aforesaid poor women shall happen to die.

10. That, whereas we have hereby proportioned the charities to the present revenues of the Hospital; yet, in as much as there is a prospect that the revenues thereof may be hereafter much improved, and especially by building on the site thereof, we are of opinion that a proportionable addition ought to be made, either by increasing the number of the poor pensioners or their pensions, or both, at the discretion of the Visitor or Visitors of the said chapel.

THO. CANTUAR.	GI. SARUM.	J. HOLT.
H. LONDON.	J. NORWICH.	ED. NEVILL.

STAMFORD.

W. WORCESTER. J. CHICHESTER. THO. BURY.

Articles of Enquiry at the Visitation of the Hospital of the Savoy in the Strand, in the County of Middlesex, commonly called the Hospital of the Savoy of Henry the Seventh late of England King, by the Right Hon. Sir Nathan Wrighte, Knt. Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and as such Visitor of all Hospitals of Royal Foundations throughout the Kingdom of England, held on Tuesday the 28th of July, 1702.

1st. Imprimis inter'. After what manner is your Hospital governed, and how many chaplains are there, and what are their names, and what other ministers, officers, and servants, are there now belonging

belonging to the said Hospital? What are the respective names of the said officers, and by whom now enjoyed? Did they at their respective admissions, and before whom, swear faithfully to perform their several offices, or what other oath did they take at their several admissions, and what was the particular form of such oath?

2. Item interr'. By whom are the present chaplains and other officers and servants therein chosen, and when were they so chosen? What age were they of at the time of their respective elections?

3. Item interr'. Did the present chaplains at their respective admissions set their hands and seals to the said oaths by them taken; and where do such papers, subscribed and sealed, remain?

4. Item interr'. Where have the present chaplains resided since their respective admissions; and more particularly where have they lived for this twelve months last; have they within a year, and what part thereof, resided in the said Hospital?

5. Item interr'. Do the present chaplains, and which of them, possess any, and what, benefices, with the cure of souls? What are the names of their respective benefices, and in what country or diocese do the same respectively lye?

6. Item interr'. Do the masters, chaplains, and other officers, or any, and which of them, dine in publick, in the hall in the said Hospital, in commons together?

7. Item interr'. What are the yearly salaries, stipend, or wages, belonging to the master and chaplains of the said Hospital, and of the several other officers, ministers, and servants, belonging to the same? And by whom are the same usually paid?

8. Item interr'. Are the statutes of the said Hospital relating to the reception of poor distressed persons duly observed?

9. Item interr'. What divine offices are performed in the said Hospital; by whom and how often are the same performed? Do the master and chaplains, and other officers and servants, frequent the same?

10. Item interr'. What are the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, belonging to the said Hospital; where do the same lye; what is the yearly value thereof? Is the yearly value increased or diminished, and in what proportion?

11. Item interr'. What part of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, belonging to the said Hospital, now are in lease, and what in possession; for what terms or estates are the said leases respectively granted; by whom and to whom were the said leases granted, and when; what fines are paid upon granting thereof; among whom were the said fines distributed, or how were the same disposed of; what rents are reserved upon the said leases; is there any registry or entry kept of the said leases and fines, and in whose custody are the same now? Is any part of the estate belonging to the said Hospital alienated; and when and by whom, as you know, believe, or have heard? Are any of the writings belonging to the said Hospital mislaid, concealed, or defaced; and by whose means or neglect?

12. Item interr'. Are the several buildings within the said Hospital kept in good repair? Are the estates belonging to the said Hospital well looked after? What waste, destruction, dilapidation, or spoil, do you know to have been committed or suffered within the said Hospital, or upon any the possessions belonging to the said Hospital? Or is any, and what part of the said Hospital, and within the same, let to lease, by whom, and at what rent; and for what term of years is the same, consonant to the statutes of the Hospital?"

13. Item interr'. Who receives the rents and profits of the tenements and grounds within the site and precincts of the said Hospital, and other the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and premises, before interrogated, in any wise appertaining to the said Hospital? Whether any and which of you, or any other person, and who by name, have or hath received any, and what sums of money, upon any and what manner of account, relating to the said Hospital, or incomes thereof, since the death of the late Master thereof, and by what authority? What are become of the said manors? And when did the said Master depart this life? What rents are there now due and unreceived? In whose hands do they now lye?

14. Item interr'. What ornaments, vestments, books, plate, or other goods, are there belonging to the said Hospital; or to the chapel or chapels thereof? Hath any person, and who by name, the care and custody thereof; and where are the same kept?

15. Item interr'. Do you know, or have heard, of any other matters and things, proper to be presented, enquired of, redressed, or reformed, in this visitation?

The joint and severall answers of John Hooke, the Rev. John Lamb, doctor in divinity, the Rev. Nicholas Onely, doctor in divinity, and Lionel Coles, clerk, the four chaplains of the Hospital of the Savoy, and John Nedham, gent. agent and solicitor for the said Hospital, for and on behalf of themselves, and other the officers and servants belonging to the said Hospital, to certain articles of enquiry given in and exhibited at a visitation of the said Hospital of the Savoy, in the Strand, in the county of Middlesex, commonly called the Hospital of the Savoy of Henry the Seventh, late of England King, held by the Right Hon. Sir Nathan Wrighte, lord keeper of the Great Seal of England, and as such Visitor of all hospitals of royal foundations throughout the kingdom of England, on Tuesday the 28th day of July, 1702.

1. To the first article these respondents do jointly and severally answer and say, that the late Hospital, till the death of the last Master thereof, the Rev. Henry Killegrew, doctor in divinity, was governed by a master and four chaplains. The said John Hooke, John Lamb, Nicholas Onely, and Lionel Coles, are the present four chaplains; the said John Nedham is agent and solicitor; Charles Batterley, esq. is register and counsellor; Richard Hukeley is physician and surgeon; Thomas Fines is subfacrist; Jacob Baleston is porter; Thomas Newn (now deceased) was plumber. There are four poor women, called sisters; viz. Mary Bringhurst, Anne Younge, Margaret Meres, and Ann Balderstone. The chaplains at the time of their admissions did take an oath, before the then Master, to observe the statutes of the said Hospital, so far as they were agreeable to the word of God, the laws of this land, and the customs approved of in the said Hospital, or to that effect. And they do believe that the paper marked (D) does contain the form of the said oath. And none other of the said officers, or servants, took or had any oath tendered to them at the times of their admissions, to the said respondent's knowledge.

2. To the second articles the said respondents do jointly and severally answer and say, that they, the said present chaplains, were chosen, as they believe, by the master and chaplains, according to the usual manner that the former chaplains of the said Hospital had been elected, from the foundation or restauration thereof by King Philip and Queen Mary. The said John Hooke was chosen and admitted the 30th day of July, 1663; the said John Lamb was chosen the 24th day of November, 1677; the said Nicholas Onely was chosen and admitted the 12th day of July, 1679; and the said Lionel Coles was chosen and admitted the 25th day of October, 1689. And they were, at the time of their election

election and admission of the following ages; *viz.* the said John Hooke, at the time of his admission and election, at the age of 29 years and upwards; and the said John Lamb, at the time of his election and admission, of the age of 27 years and upwards; the said Nicholas Onely, at the time of his election and admission, of the age of 38 years and upwards; and the said Lionel Coles, at the time of his election and admission, of the age of 29 years and upwards. All the other officers and servants were put into their places by the said Dr. Henry Killegrew, by and with the consent, as these respondents verily believe, of the then chaplains.

3. To the third article the said respondents do jointly and severally answer and say, that the said chaplains did not set their hands and seals to the oaths upon their admission; but were admitted according as their predecessors had been; and refer themselves to an antient book in paper, containing the entries of their and the preceding chaplains' admissions, now in the hands of Mr. Robert Wilmer, deputy register of his and the late visitation, and, as they suppose, ready to be produced by him.

4. To the fourth article the said respondents do jointly and severally answer and say, that none of the said chaplains have resided within the said Hospital since their admissions; their lodgings having been burnt down; and the ground and soil whereon the same stood being, by virtue of an act of parliament, let out by lease to tenants for a long term of years yet to come; but have most usually resided and been at their respective houses and benefices elsewhere.

5. To the fifth article the said respondents do severally answer and say, that John Hooke, one of the said chaplains, lives at Basingstoke, in the county of Southampton; and has, or does, teach or preach to a separate congregation from the Church of England. The said Lamb is dean of Ely and rector of Wheatthorpe, in the county of Hertford, and diocese of Lincoln. The said Nicholas Onely is one of the prebendaries of St. Peter Westminster, and curate of the parish of St. Margaret's there, and rector of the parish church of Cottesham, in the county of Rutland. And the said Lionel Coles is vicar of Basingborn, in the county of Cambridge, and diocese of Ely.

6. To the sixth article the said respondents do jointly and severally answer and say, that the master and chaplains, and other officers, never did, within the memory of these respondents, dine together in commons in the public hall; and, if any such usage of dining or eating in commons hath been in the said Hospital, none of them can tell the time when the same was discontinued.

7. To the seventh article the said respondents do jointly and severally answer and say, that the stipends are as followeth; *viz.*

	£.	s.	d.
To the four chaplains, each of them 26l. yearly, which comes to, in all, - - - - -	104	0	0
To the four sisters, each of them yearly 4l. 10s. in all, - - - - -	18	0	0
To the physician and surgeon, yearly, - - - - -	8	0	0
To the counsel of the Hospital, yearly, - - - - -	4	0	0
To him as register, yearly, - - - - -	4	0	0
To the solicitor, yearly, - - - - -	10	0	0
To the plumber, yearly, - - - - -	5	0	0
To the subsacrist, yearly, - - - - -	6	0	0
To the parson of St. Clement Danes, on a composition for tythes of the precincts of the Savoy, yearly, - - - - -	1	6	0
To the petty canons of St. Paul's, as annually paid to them, - - - - -	2	0	0
To the porter, yearly, - - - - -	9	5	0

To

To the porter more, yearly, for shovels and brooms, - - - - -	1 0 0
To the brothers, being the four chaplains, the yearly rent of certain houses reserved for their use, - - - - -	48 0 0
To the porter, as a yearly rent reserved, by lease, for his use, - - - - -	10 0 0
To the minister of the Savoy chapel, yearly, - - - - -	20 0 0
Total	251 0 0

Which sums are payable at Lady-day and Michaelmas, and were, at the direction of the late Master, paid by the said Jacob Balderston to the persons above mentioned. All the rest of the rents, fines, issues, and profits, of the said Hospital, have been taken and received to the sole use and benefit of the Master.

8th. To the eighth article the said respondents do jointly and severally answer and say, that the statutes relating to the reception of the poor have not been observed within the memory of man; the reasons whereof these respondents have more particularly set forth in a schedule hereunto annexed, marked No. 73, which these respondents most humbly pray may be received, and taken as part of their answer.

9. To the ninth article the said respondents do jointly and severally answer and say, that there is a fair chapel belonging to, and within the site of, the said Hospital; which said chapel, by the consent of the said master and chaplains, and at the request of the inhabitants of the late parish of St. Mary at Strond, whose parish church was demolished in the time of Edward VI. as they have heard, with permission of the master, have been allotted to the use of the people living within the precinct of the said late parish, ever since their church was demolished. And in the said chapel divine offices are performed on Sunday and week-days; and Samuel Pratt, doctor in divinity, is minister thereof, and has an allowance of 20*l. per annum* by the Master of the Savoy. And Ann Bolderston, one of the sisters who resides in the said Hospital, doth only frequent the same. And these respondents further say, that they believe and suppose that the parishioners at St. Mary at Strond, the said parish being rated in the Queen's books (as they are informed) as a rectory, having since the demolishing of their said parish church resorted to the said chapel of the Hospital, without paying any tythes, or other considerations, more than voluntary contribution (as these respondents are likewise informed), have been and are rather a burthen than a benefit to this Hospital, unless some settlement in certainty be agreed and consented to be paid by the said parishioners at this visitation, in respect of the benefit they have by the use of the said Hospital.

10. To the tenth article the said respondents do jointly and severally answer and say, that the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, of the said Hospital, and the places where the same do lye, and the yearly value thereof, do appear in a schedule hereunto annexed (A), which these respondents also most humbly pray may be received and taken as part of their answer. The revenue of the said Hospital has been since increased from time to time; it appearing to these respondents, that in the 11th year of Queen Elizabeth the whole revenue was but 28*l. 18s. 3d. ob. per annum*, and at the day Dr. Neal came to be master it was about 33*l. per annum*; that about the year 1608 it was, by the same Dr. Neale, raised to 347*l. per annum*; and the present revenue is 386*l. 13s. 7d. per annum*; besides 48*l. per annum* reserved for the use of the chaplains, for the rent of their houses; and 10*l.*

per

per annum reserved for the use of the porter, for an encroachment made on his lodge. And the said respondents do not know of any leases made within their memory to the prejudice of the said Hospital.

11. To the 11th article the said respondents do jointly and severally answer and say, that all the possessions of the said hospital (except the master's house), with the yards thereto belonging, and the two cross barracks, are in lease; the several terms, estates, and rents, and to whom the same were granted, and when, appear by the aforementioned schedule marked (A). The said respondents know not what fines were paid at the granting thereof, but believe the same do amount to upwards of 100*l.* yearly; but the master always took the same to his own use, except some small gratuity, not usually exceeding two guineas, to each chaplain present, which was given in recompence of riding, and other charges, and for their attendance when the leases were sealed, at his pleasure. There is no registry or entry kept of the leases, of fines, nor were there ever any such, to these respondents knowledge; but the counterparts of the leases are now in the custody of the aforesaid Mr. Wilmer. The said respondents do believe, and have heard, that part of the estate belonging to the said Hospital hath been alienated; but by whom, and at what times, they cannot tell (except as to one Shurland, about the 3d and 4th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth); but must refer themselves to the original charters of King Philip and Queen Mary, and the said schedule marked (A), of the present estate of the said Hospital, to shew the same. And they do not know, believe, or have heard, that any part of the estate or revenue of the said Hospital hath been alienated since the Restoration of King Charles II. nor in the memory of man. They know of no writings of the said Hospital that are mislaid, concealed, or defaced, except the counterparts of some leases mentioned in the schedule marked (A), to be wanting.

12. To the twelfth article these respondents do jointly and severally answer and say, that the several buildings within the said Hospital which were in the last master's possession (except such as have been taken from the same, and were employed for a garrison) were, as these respondents believe; at the time of the late master's death, in good repair. There has not been, within the memories or the memory of any of them, any general or other visitation of the estates belonging to the said Hospital, the same lying dispersed in divers places and counties, and at great distance from this city; so that these respondents cannot say in what condition the same are now in. They do not know, or have heard, of any dilapidation, waste, or destruction or spoil, committed in the same. The leases, terms, and rents, and to whom the same are granted, are mentioned in the said schedule, marked (A); but whether they are consonant to the statutes they humbly refer themselves to the Lord Visitor.

13. To the thirteenth article the said respondents do jointly and severally answer and say, that the receiver's place is in the appointment of the master, and that Jacob Balderstone was employed by the late master to be receiver of the said rents and revenues of the said Hospital, which he accordingly did receive till the time of the late master's death; and the said Jacob Balderstone has, since the said late master's death, gone on the receipt of the said rents of the said Hospital, of and from such tenants as were willing to, and did pay the same, an account whereof is more particularly mentioned and expressed in another schedule hereto annexed, which these respondents humbly pray may be also taken as part of their answer, marked (C), which these respondents believe to be true. And that the said Jacob Balderstone, from the time of the said master's death, did, by virtue of being and continuing receiver as aforesaid, receive and take all the rents tendered him by any person or persons liable to pay the same, till the late visitation, held the 21st day of March, 1700, by the Lord Archbishop

bishop of Canterbury, and other visitors constituted under the Great Seal of England, bearing date the 4th day of March, in the 13th year of the late King's reign; from whence he has gone on, and received such other rents as he could get, by virtue of a certain order made by the said Lord Visitors, dated the 19th of June, 1701, and ready to be produced, the monies remaining on the foot of the said account is in the hands of the said Jacob Balderstone and Mr. Needham. As to the other rents now due, and unreceived, they remain in the several tenants hands. And the said respondents do refer themselves to several leaves now in the custody of the said Mr. Willmer, to shew in whose hands the same do now lye, and what they do amount to. The late Master Dr. Killigrew died on or about the 14th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1699.

14. To the fourteenth article the said respondents do jointly and severally answer and say, that they know of no ornaments, vestments, plate, books, or other goods, that do belong to the said Hospital or chapel, other than what are produced, and herein mentioned; viz. three old pictures, and some old tapestry hangings, remaining in the master's house. The communion plate belonging to the chapel of the Savoy is in the custody of Robert Bampton, warden, and are as follows; viz.

	oz.	qurs.
One great flaggon, weight - - -	75	0
Two lesser flaggons - - -	105	3
One greater basin, weight - - -	62	0
Four patens, weight - - -	54	0
Two cups, weight - - -	38	0

And three pewter plates, also in the custody of the said chapel-warden.

There is a large velvet pall, a lesser velvet pall, a black cloth pall.

And in the custody of Edmund Taylor, chapel clerk, there is a new velvet pulpit cloth, and altar and table cloth of the same velvet, and one old velvet pulpit cloth and cushion.

The greatest part of the said plate, ornaments, and vestments, were (as they have heard and believe) given and procured by the late master, Dr. Killigrew, the same being before the said Dr. Killigrew was made master very inconsiderable.

15. To the fifteenth article the said respondents do jointly and severally answer and say, they refer themselves to the Lord Visitor.

And the said respondents, so far as the said articles or interrogatories may lead thereto, do most humbly offer the said schedule, hereto annexed, marked (B); and by virtue of their oaths by them severally taken, do severally declare and say, that the said schedule doth contain a true state of the said Hospital, according to the best of their knowledge and belief. And these respondents do again most humbly pray, that the same may be received and taken as part of their answers.

JOHN HOOKE.

J. LAMB.

NI. ONELY.

LIONEL COLES.

JOHN NEDHAM.

Schedule

Schedule (A) in Responsis precedentibus mentionat'.

The Annual Rents due to the Master and Chaplains perpetual of the Hospital of the Savoy.

Rents within the Precinct of the Savoy.

1. William Thursby, esq. for his lodgings in the Savoy, Dec. 8, 1698, for 40 years	£. s. d.
- - - - -	6 0 0
2. Thomas Addison, esq. for his lodgings in the Savoy, lease dated 4th of March, 1699, late Philip	5 0 0
3. Mr. Scotton and his wife, assignee of Jane Woodcole, for several tenements in the Savoy, lease dated 27th March, 1673, for 60 years, to commence from Midsummer 1671	8 5 0
4. Richard Morley, esq. and Thomas Henshaw, for their lodgings in the Savoy, dated the 10th March, 1695, 40 years	5 0 0
5. John Pulleington, esq. for his lodgings in the Savoy, lease dated 4th July, 1683, for 40 years	10 0 0
6. John Kirk, esq. and Ann his wife, for their lodgings in the Savoy, lease dated 28th April, 1674, for 40 years	5 0 0
7. James Lapley, for a kitchen in the Savoy, lease dated 19th Sept. 1666, for 40 years	0 7 0
8. Caleb Hoole, for his lodgings in the Savoy, lease dated 12th March, 1685, for 40 years	0 6 0
9. Frances Vanacre, assignee of Mary Parker, for his lodgings in the Savoy, lease dated 27th March, 1673, for 60 years, to commence from Christmas 1671	1 6 0
10. Henry Killigrew, esq. for his lodgings in the Savoy, lease dated May 30, 1699, for 40 years	1 0 0
11. Ann Pace, assignee of Mary West, for her lodgings in the Savoy, lease dated 19th June 16, for 40 years	- - -
12. Dr. Calladen and others, officers of the French church, for the chapel-ward and a house in the Savoy, lease dated 19th Dec. 1695, for 40 years	13 13 0
13. Hannah Goodyear, assignee of Samuel Jackson, for her lodgings in the Savoy, lease dated 10th Jan. 1686, for 40 years	5 0 0
14. John Jennings, esq. and Joseph Hope, for a plot of ground in the Savoy	10 0 0
15. John Jennings, esq. and Joseph Hope, for two houses in the Dutchy-lane, and a backhouse, called Hungerford House, in the Savoy, lease dated 21 July, 1696, for 40 years	0 15 0
16. John Jennings, esq. and Joseph Hope, esq. for houses in the Savoy, lease dated 21st July, 1696, for 40 years	0 3 4
17. The same persons, for a plot of ground, and buildings, in the Savoy, lease of the same date, for 40 years	0 6 8
18. The same persons, for the 13th tenement in the Savoy, lease of the same date and term	4 0 0
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19. The same persons, for the 12th tenement in the Savoy, lease of the same date and term	2	13	4
20. John Nicholls, esq. late Goddard, for the 11th tenement in the Savoy, dated 14th April, 1699, for 40 years	2	13	4
21. Joyce Sewell, assignee of Mary Webb, for the 10th tenement in the Savoy, lease dated 15th April, 1693, for 40 years	2	13	4
22. Mary Hills, widow, for the 9th tenement in the Savoy, lease dated 24 March, 1699, for 40 years			
23. Robert Thornehill, esq. for the 7th and 8th tenements in the Savoy, lease dated 4th March, 1699, for forty years	6	6	8
24. Mr. Brown, assignee of Thomas Holt, esq. for the 6th tenement in the Savoy, lease dated 4th July, 1683, for 40 years	2	13	4
25. John Goldsmith, esq. for the 5th tenement in the Savoy, lease dated 3d Dec. 1690, for 40 years	3	3	4
26. Mrs. Mary Baldwin, for the 4th tenement in the Savoy, lease dated 22d Nov. 1699, for 40 years	2	13	4
27. Sarah Dubois, for the 3d tenement in the Savoy, lease dated May 30th, 1699, for 40 years	3	0	0
28. Mr. Rogers, assignee of Lucyns Smith, for the 2d tenement in the Savoy, lease dated May the 29th, 1694, for 40 years	2	13	4
29. Ann Pace, assignee of Christopher Hills, for the 1st tenement in the Savoy, lease dated 13th April, 1674, for 60 years, to commence from Christmas 1671	2	13	4

Sum is 105 4 0

Rents reserved upon Leaves for Three Lives.

1. Mrs. Mary Johnson, for houses and lands at Mile End, in Middlesex, lease dated 29th March, 1692	10	0	0
2. William Dawson, gent. and Henry Jacques, for Howreth Grange, in Yorkshire, lease dated 10th July, 1679	21	0	0
3. Richard Harding, for Sutton Grange, in the county of York, lease dated 15 May, 1694	3	2	8
4. Robert Nicholls, for Skelton Coate, in the County of York, lease dated 30 May, 1677	2	0	0
6. Robert Earl of Londonderry, assignee of the Lady Lucy Jackson, for two messuages and lands in Cadworth, in the county of York, lease dated 11 March, 1680	5	5	9
5. Robert Croisfield, assignee of Edward Wyvill, for lands called Skelton Coate, in the county of York, lease dated 18th June, 1696	2	0	0
7. Thomas Ellis, gent. for lands in Ryehill, in the county of York, lease dated 23d July, 1661	2	4	4
8. Mrs. Elizabeth South, and Mrs. Butler, for the manor of Hodroid, in the county of York, lease dated 8th Feb. 1693	9	3	2
9. Ralph			

9. Ralph Howard, esq. for the manor of Hooton, in the county of York, lease dated the 25th Nov. 1682	30	0	0
10. Catharine Stringer, assignee of Thomas Stringer, for certain coal-mines in Sharlton, in the county of York, lease dated 19 June, 1635	0	10	0
11. William Welby, esq. for divers lands in Dalton and Gowerby, and elsewhere, in the county of Lincoln, lease dated Dec. 30, 1697	9	3	2
Francis Morgan, esq. for the site of St. Dew's hospital, in the county of Northampton, by lease dated 30th May, 1681	15	8	0
Henry Cosby, for lands in West Haddon, in the county of Northampton, by lease dated 7th June, 1691	1	13	4
Sir John Briscoe, assignee of the late Earl of Banbury, for mills and lands in Barkton, alias Boughton, in the county of Northampton, by lease dated 8th May, 1684	5	12	0
Thomas Norris, esq. for lands in Garftang and Agberth, in the county of Lancaster, by lease dated the 30th of April, 1690	4	1	0
Mr. Samuel Heather, for houses and lands in Sharleston, in the county of York, by lease, the counterpart whereof cannot be found, dated 27th April, 1661	2	13	8
Total	123	12	5

Rents received upon old Leases granted in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, the Terms wherein to come are not particularly known.

Hugh Bethell, esq. for the manor of Hallahed Holm, in the county of York	6	13	4
William Spencer, esq. for the manors of Garftang in Lancashire	10	8	0
Charles Lord Fanshaw, and others, for the manor of Dengy, in Essex, 3 Elizabeth, for 600 years	43	0	0
Mr. Rigby and Mr. Veale, for certain lands in Poulton and Carlton, in Lancashire	2	0	0
	62	1	4

Rent-Charges reserved to the Use of the Savoy.

Mr. George Purefoy, for a rent-charge payable out of the manor of Serve, in Warwickshire	10	0	0
Sir William Clark, for a rent-charge out of the manor of Shabington, in Bucks	33	6	8
Sir Charles Anderton, bart. for a rent-charge, payable out of the manor of Rainworth, in Lancashire	6	13	4
	50	0	0

Rents reserved on Leases for 21 Years.

Thomas Beckwith, gent. for Woodhouse Grange, in the county of York, by lease dated the 4th March, 1699	13 6 8
William Heath, esq. for the manor of Aclam, in the county of York, by lease dated the 5th April, 1693	7 17 4
Robert Carlisle, gent. for lands called Greenthwayte, in the forest of Galtrees, in the county of York, by lease, the counterpart whereof is not returned	4 0 0
Thomas Kirk, for lands called Sutton, in the county of York, by lease dated the 20th February, 1693	2 8 4
Mary Ibbetson, assignee of Richard Beane, for lands called Kirkfall Inge, <i>alias</i> Folly Foot Inges, in the county of York, by lease, the counterpart whereof is not to be found	2 0 0
Thomas Hills, for other lands, called the Kirkfall Inge, <i>alias</i> Folly Foot Inges, in the county of York, by lease dated 10th July, 1688	2 0 0
Thomas Earl of Stamford, for the manor of Stanton under Bardon, in the county of Leicestershire, by lease dated 12th March 1685, for 18½ years, to commence from the 14th January then last past	6 15 6
William Thurfby, for Abingdon Mills, in the county of Northampton, by lease dated the 28th Dec. 1698	3 6 8
Robert Latimer and John Tomkins, for lands in East Haddon, in the county of Northampton, by lease dated the 8th day of Dec. 1698	1 13 4
Mrs. Frances Towers, for Harpole Mills, in the county of Northampton, by lease dated the 20th day of March, 1692	1 6 8
William Swallowell, for lands in Hasewell, in the bishoprick of Durham, by lease dated the 10th day of Feb. 1690	1 0 0
	45 14 10

Total of the annual rents payable to master and chaplains is 386 13 7

And there is reserved for the use of the four chaplains, in lieu of their houses, by leasehold, by Frances Vonatree, assignee of Mary Parker, dated 27th March, 1673, for 40 years, to commence from the 6th June, 1671, the yearly rent of 48l. being 12l. to each chaplain yearly 48 0 0

And there is reserved for the use of the porter of the said Hospital, in recompence of an encroachment made on his lodge, by leasehold, by John Hearne, gent. and others, dated the 8th day of May 1684, for 40 years, the yearly rent of 10 0 0

Schedule (B) in Responsis precedentibus mentionat.

King Henry VIII. by letters patent, dated 5th July, *anno regni sui quarto*, reciting that, whereas by letters patent under the seal of the Dutchy of Lancaster, dated the 3d of April, in the 2d year of his reign, he had given and granted to Richard Bishop of Winchester, and others, executors of
King

King Henry VII. his father, the site of the manor of the Savoy, or a certain place, or piece of land, called the Savoy, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes and St. Mary at Strand, to the intent that the said executors, or some of them, might, by his license, found and establish an hospital there, to be governed by such statutes and ordinances as they should make and appoint; and the said King Henry VIII. did ratify the same, and further gave license to the said executors, that they, or the survivors of them, might build an hospital for five secular chaplains, one of which was to be master, upon the said site, to the honour of Jesus Christ, the blessed Virgin Mary, and St. John the Baptist. Which chaplains were to pray for the good estate of the said King Henry VIII. and Queen Catharine, during their lives, and for their souls after their deaths; and more especially for the soul of King Henry VII. Elizabeth his Queen, and Prince Arthur, their son. And that the said hospital, when erected, should be called "The Hospital of King Henry VII.;" and the master and chaplains should be called "The Master and Chaplains of the Hospital of the Savoy of King Henry VII." And that the said master and chaplains should be a corporation, and might purchase or take possession, to them or their successors, to the yearly value of 500 marks, *ultra reprizas*.

In pursuance of this grant and license from King Henry VIII. the said executors erected the Hospital, and appointed a master and four chaplains (naming them), to be governed by such statutes as should be appointed by the said executors; this appearing by a writing under the hands and seals of ten of the Executors of Henry VII. dated the 14th year of Henry VIII.

In the 15th year of Henry VIII. Jan. 20, six of the said Executors signed the statutes by which the Hospital was to be governed, so that how the Master and Chaplains governed the same till that time is not known. Neither is it known what estate was settled upon the said Hospital by the Executors of Henry VII. or any other, nor at what time and times, or by whom, the estate, or any part thereof, belonging to the said Hospital, which came afterwards to Edward VI. was given to the same.

Note, there were no other writings relating to the statutes, possessions, or government, of this place, besides those mentioned before, until the same was resigned and given up by King Edward VI. so that whether the statutes signed as before were observed in all things, or in any part, till that time, can no where be discovered or made out.

The writers that have taken notice of this place * say, that before it was given up to Edward VI. it was become a harbour, or receiving-place, for loiterers, vagabonds, and strumpets, and was rather a maintenance of beggary than a relief for the poor.

After the Master and Chaplains had surrendered the house to Edward VI. he, by letters patent, dated June 26, in the 7th year of his reign, gave as many of the possessions thereof as amounted to 450*l.* per annum to the City of London; together with all the beds, implements, &c. belonging to the said Hospital; which were to be carried to Bridewell, which he gave at the same time to the said City.

Here was an end of the Hospital as it was founded and endowed by Henry VII.; and, though a due search hath been made, yet it is not to be found to what use the said Hospital was put till it was restored by Philip and Mary.

Who, by letters patent, dated Nov. 3, 3d and 4th of their reign, gave the said Hospital, and site thereof, with the manor of Dengy, and the advowson of Dengy church, and ordained therein a master and four chaplains, to be governed according to the statutes of Henry the Seventh's Executors.

* Heylin's History of Edward VI. p. 129; Queen Mary, p. 67. Stowe's Survey, p. 344.

By others letters patent of the said King and Queen, dated May 9, 4th and 5th of their reign, they gave several lands and tenements to the Hospital, the certain yearly value of which amounted to 148l. 10s. 8d. *per annum*. And many of the lands contained in those letters patent were reversions of estates granted by King Henry VIII. and Edward VI. for terms in being at the time the said letters patent were passed.

When the Hospital of the Savoy was surrendered to King Edward VI. Stowe and Speed say, that the yearly revenue amounted to 529l. 15s. od. *per annum*; but Queen Mary only endowed the same with 148l. 10s. 8d. *per annum*, with the site of the Hospital, and the manors and advowsons of Dengy, *cum pertin'*, &c. so that the revenue was diminished very much, and it cannot be expected that the Hospital would be maintained in the same state that it was when it was surrendered, or that so many as were appointed by the statute of King Henry VII. executors could be entertained therein, and the same provision for the poor continued as had been before.

Moreover, at the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, one Thurland, being master of the said Hospital, alienated as much of the estate given by Queen Mary to the Hospital as amounted to 60l. 4s. 4d. *per annum*; for which, and other miscarriages, he was deprived of his mastership, as is believed, and we have heard.

There is but one antient account of the revenue of the Hospital, and that is for the year ending at Michaelmas, the 11th Elizabeth, by which it appeared that the whole possessions of the said Hospital amounted then to 81l. 18s. 3½d. *per annum*; which being more in value than what is mentioned in Queen Mary's last patent, might happen by increasing the rents of those estates which were in lease at the time of the grant, the leases being at this time expired, or by the profits made of the buildings within the said Hospital.

It does not appear by any registers, or other evidences, that, after it was refounded by Queen Mary, the master and chaplains did fill up all the places appointed by the statutes with such officers as are appointed by the first statutes; nor that there have been, since that time, any more or other officers, in the said Hospital, than are mentioned in the answer to the first article. And if it be considered that the whole revenue given by Queen Mary, being about 148l. 10s. 8d. *per annum*, and that the very stipends of the chaplains and officers, besides their liveries, amount to above 130l. *per annum*; it cannot be imagined, that, ever since the establishment in that Queen's reign, the statutes of the Hospital could be observed, or have been the certain rule by which the same was governed. And indeed it is very evident that they were not regarded in many things from that time; for instance, we find no such officers as the * *d'no presbiteri conductitij*, the gardener, the butcher, the cook.

Also the statutes concerning the putting in the master and chaplains seem never to have been complied with since that time; so that it must be presumed either that some of the statutes were annulled, or that some alteration must be made in the master and chaplains oath; or that no one of them hath kept the same, which would be no charitable supposition. Nay, there are some instances which, supposing no alteration to have been made in the statutes, and that the master and chaplains took the oath in those statutes, must prove them perjured. For example, some of the chaplains have been dispensed with by the master to be non-resident for longer time than the statutes allowed; which dispensation neither would be granted by the Master, nor accepted by the Chaplains, without breach of their oath. Also, in the last chapter, which, about visiting the place (had these statutes been received upon Queen Mary's refounding the house) the Master and Chaplains would never have

• Sic.

departed

departed from them without being perjured. No, nor if the Visitor should have made any new statute, could they have received it.

Many other instances might be given which shew that those statutes made by the Executors of Henry VII. were never observed after the new foundation. And there is not one single proof that any one of all the number, being 43, was strictly observed at any time since.

But whether any new statutes were ever made, or whether any dispensation with the old ones was obtained, excepting in one single instance, to wit, for letting leases for longer time than is allowed by the statutes, obtained by Montague (master in King James's time) can no way be made out by any evidences or writings now belonging to the Hospital.

Concerning the Manner how the Hospital has been governed since Queen Mary's Time.

1st. There has been a master and four chaplains, and such other officers as are mentioned in the answer to the 1st article, and no other that we know of.

The master, by tradition, and as we believe, has been always put in by the King; and has always, or for the most part, been first chosen a chaplain, then master; and, that election certified to the King, he has usually approved the election, by confirming the same under the Great Seal; but it doth not appear how the masters have been recommended to be chosen chaplains, whether by letter or by verbal message.

The chaplains, we conceive, have been usually proposed by the Master, and chosen by him and the other chaplains; but what oath the master or chaplains did use to take in former times cannot be made out, but was probably the same which was administered to the present chaplains; viz

That, to the utmost of his power, to observe and keep the statutes and ordinances of the said Hospital, so far as they are agreeable to the word of God, the laws of the land, and the customs approved of in the said Hospital, or to that effect. The rest of the offices and places in the said Hospital, have (as is said) been always in the disposal of the Master.

In Queen Elizabeth's reign, we suppose, something like commons was kept up in the said Hospital; but who had them, or what they were, we know not, our conjecture being made upon some orders in the registers for staying them, first to one time, then another; and, in anno 1609, we find it ordered that the chaplains should have the stipends, which was 6*l. per annum*, which was in lieu of wages, diet, and liveries. The same allowance they have at this day.

The chapel of the said Hospital has, by tradition, been used ever since Edward the Sixth's time as a parish church for the parishioners of St. Mary le Strand, whose church was demolished at the building of Somerset-house. Dr. Pratt is minister there. Had and has a stipend of 20*l.* from the Master, yearly, for officiating there.

As for the poor that have been received or entertained, very little account is to be given more than what follows. About the 11th of Queen Elizabeth it appears, that in one whole year there was expended for the poor 42*l.* 9*s.* 11½*d.*

About the 37th of Queen Elizabeth, Dr. Montague promised to provide 60 pair of sheets, 40 straw beds, and 40 coverlets, for the poor. In the year 1698 it was agreed by the master and chaplains, that 100*l. per annum* should be separated for the use of the poor; but then, in the year 1608, Dr. Neile, being then master, wrote out at the end of the register an account of all the annual stipends

and

and expences of the Hospital, as he found them, among which there is this item: "To the Hospital, for the relief of the poor, and bedding, 6ol."

What allowances were made to the poor from that time, to the year 1674 Dr. Killigrew was master, no account can be found; but, by tradition, the Hospital became a place for reception of such of them as came to sue *in formâ pauperis*. One Mrs. Young, now a sister of the said Hospital, remembers three such sent thither, about 22 or 23 years since, by order of Dr. Killigrew, master, who were relieved, and had lodgings provided for them, and staid about a month; and at their departure the said Master gave them money, to bear their charges home. And, about a year after, another such like person came, staid about a fortnight, and received the like accommodations.

After the last Dutch war, to wit, about the year 1674 or 1675, King Charles II. took the dormitory, and beds allotted to the poor, from the then master, Dr. Killigrew; and therein were put sick and wounded seamen and foldiers, promising to restore the same when those seamen and foldiers were recovered. And, the ward not being large enough, he took the sisters' and the porter's lodgings, at 6l. *per annum* apiece.

Dr. Killigrew made application from time to time to have the same restored; but so it is, that, when the maimed seamen and foldiers had left the same, a regiment of foot-foldiers were put therein; and the same has been ever since out of the possession of the Hospital; the beds, and all other things therein, when King Charles II. took the same, being taken away and embezzled; and it is now made use of for the reception of foldiers and prisoners.

Dr. Killigrew, the late master, not being able to retrieve the dormitory and beds, and being satisfied that it was incumbent upon him, nevertheless, to bestow in charity some part of the revenues of the said Hospital, did, in constant pensions to divers distressed people, and in other occasional charities, during all the time he was master, give, as the now chaplains verily believe, a very considerable sum of money yearly; and, that he was a man of a generous and a public spirit, his expences in the chapel of the said Hospital, and of King Henry VII. at Westminster, who was the founder of the said Hospital, do sufficiently testify.

There have been two visitations before the said late* of this Hospital within memory: the former in King Charles the Second's reign, and the other in the late King James's reign. At the first of which the Master and Chaplains appeared; and, having given in their answers, were dismissed, without any manner of reflections for not observing the statutes, or any thing else done by them. Neither did the visitors, by the commission of either of those Kings, leave them any orders or injunctions to amend or reform the said Hospital, or alter the usages and customs of those time observed therein, but left them to do as they then did.

And as concerning the present chaplains, they are not conscious of any thing they have done that may turn to their disadvantage,

At their admissions they were wholly strangers to the statutes of the said House; and, being called by the Master to the several employments, and having first read over the oath, the form of which is heretofore declared, they took the same in the chapel of the said Hospital, together with the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and did such other acts as the law required; but they were not examined either what benefices they had, or what ages they were of. Neither were they told of any residence required. After they were sworn, it was left to the register to enter their admissions; which they think is done in the same form used from the refoundation of Queen Mary.

As to the duties of their places; they conceive that nobody will object to them, that they ought to reside, considering the present state of the place, become ever since the three last chaplains were admitted, the houses allotted to them having been burnt down, were granted out in leases for a term yet enduring, and that by authority of Parliament.

And, by the said leases, no room or rooms, or place of residence, is reserved to them. And that, by reason of their non-residence, divine offices are omitted in the chapel, because there is a minister constantly to officiate there; who, besides what he receives from the parishioners of St. Mary le Strand, who have the present use of the chapel, and have had the same ever since Edward the Sixth's time, has from the Master of the said Hospital 20*l. per annum*; and there was never any complaint that the person put into the said chapel by the master has neglected his duty.

Lastly, as to their stipends, they say that 26*l. per annum*, which has been paid them and their predecessors near 100 years, is all they have for their livery, diet, and wages, and is the whole they receive as chaplains, except 12*l. per annum* reserved to each of them as a ground-rent for their houses.

And therefore we humbly hope, that if the Right Honourable the Lord Visitor shall, notwithstanding what has been said in relation to the said Hospital, be of opinion that there has not been expended in charity so much as should have been, that will not be imputed as a fault in them, who never received one farthing of the money that should have been employed to that use. And, if his Lordship shall think fit in this visitation to redress or reform for the future any thing in the statutes of the said Hospital, they further hope that all neglects and omissions hitherto shall not be imputed to them, considering that they have been led into them by custom and usage, which had prevailed long before their several admissions; and also the impossibility of performing those duties which seem to be required of them, as the present state of the said Hospital now stands.

Schedule (C) in Responsis precedentibz mentionata.

An Account of the Rents of the Hospital of the Savoy that have accrued due since the Death of the late Master, Dr. Killigrew, which happened on the 14th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1699, and have been paid to and received by Mr. Balderton and Mr. Needham, is as follows.

For Tenements in the Savoy of Mary Hills.

	£.	s.	d.
For the 9th tenement in the Savoy one quarter of a year's rent, due at Lady-day 1700	0	13	4
Of John Vanacre, a year's rent due at Michaelmas 1700, for his lodging in the Savoy	1	6	0
More of him, for a year's rent then due, and paid to the four chaplains for their lodgings in the Savoy	48	0	0
Of the assignees of John Herne for 2½ years, due at Lady-day 1702, and paid to the porter, for his lodgings in the Savoy	25	0	0
	74	19	4

ST. CLEMENT DANES.

Rents received upon Leases for 3 Lives.

Mrs. Mary Johnson, for lands at Mile End, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years due at Lady-day 1702	-	-	25	0	0
Robert Nickolls, for Skelton Coat, in Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years then due	-	-	5	0	0
Thomas Ellis, for lands in Rychill, in Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years then due	-	-	5	10	10
Elizabeth South, for the manor of Hodroid, in Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years then due	-	-	22	17	11
Katherine Stringer, $1\frac{1}{2}$ year due at Lady-day 1701, for certain coal-mines in Yorkshire	-	-	0	15	0
Robert Crossfield, assignee of Edward Wyvill, for lands called Skelton Coate, in Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ due at Lady-day 1702	-	-	5	0	0
William Welby, esq. for lands in Denton, in the county of Lincoln, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years due at Lady-day 1702	-	-	21	7	6
Francis Morgan, for the site of St. Dewe's Hospital, in the county of Northampton, half year due at Lady-day 1700	-	-	7	14	0
Henry Corby, for lands in West Haddon, in the county of Northampton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years due at Lady-day 1702	-	-	4	3	4
Sir John Briscoe, assignee of the Earl of Banbury, for mills and lands in Barkfon, in the county of Northampton, 2 years at Michaelmas 1701	-	-	11	4	0
			108	12	7

Rents received on Leases for 21 Years.

Thomas Beckwith, for 2 years, due at Christmases 1701, for Woodhouse Grange, in Yorkshire	-	-	26	13	4
William Heath, esq. for the manor of Arklom, in the county of York, 2 years due at Michaelmas 1701	-	-	15	15	4
Mary Ibbetson, for lands called Kirkfall Inges, in Yorkshire, 2 years due at Michaelmas 1701	-	-	4	0	0
Thomas Hill, for other lands called Kirkfall Inges, 2 years then due	-	-	4	0	0
Robert Lattimore, for lands in East Haddon, in the county of Northampton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years due at Lady-day 1702	-	-	4	3	4
Frances Towers, for Harpole Mills, a year's rent due at Michaelmas 1700	-	-	1	6	8
			55	18	8

Rent-charges received for the Use of the said Hospital.

The Lady Catherine Clarke, a rent-charge out of the manor of Shabbington, in the county of Bucks, 2 years due at Michaelmas 1701	-	-	66	13	4
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Total received is 324 15 11

Befides

Besides which, there has been received for funerals, since the Master's death, by Edward Taylor, chapel clerk, the sum of * which remains in his hands, the particulars whereof the respondents know not.

JOHN HOOKE.

J. LAMB.

NI. ONELY.

LION' COLES.

JOHN NEDHAM.

E Reg^{to} Supreme Curie Delegator' Regior' extract'. Die Veneris, tricesimo primo die mensis Julii, anno D'ni mill'imo sexcentesimo sec'do, cor' prehonorando viro D'no Nathan Wright, milite, D'no Custode Magni Sigilli Anglie, eoq' intuitu Hospitalium Regie Fundac'onis p' totum regnum Anglie Visitatore; in Visitatione hac suâ Hospitalis de le Savoy, propè le Strand, in comitatu Middlesexie, vocat' Hospitale Henrici Regis Anglie Septimi de Savoy, seu quocunque alio nomine idem Hospitale nuncupatur, tento in Aula publicâ dicti Hospitalis, presente Rob'to Wilmer, Notario Publico, Richardi Crawley, Armig', Registrarij Regij hac in Visitatione deputato.

Negotium Visitationis tam Magistri si quis sit, quam Joh'is Hooke, cl'ici, Johannis Lamb, S.T.P. Nicholai Only, S.T.P. et Lyonelli Coles, cl'ici, capellanor', necnon officiariorum, servientium, et quorumcunq' aliorum ejusdem Hospital' aut infra idem Hospitale vel alibi hujusmodi Visitation' subjector'. } Moniti sunt iidem Joh'es Hooke, Joh'es Lamb, Nich'us Only, et Lyonellus Coles, necnon Joh'es Needham, ad danda responsa sua; et prorogata est visitac'o ad hunc diem.

Quo die, factâ primo proclamac'one uti moris est, comparuerunt iidem Joh'es Hooke, Joh'es Lamb, Nich'us Only, et Lyonellus Coles, necnon Joh'es Nedeham, et juxta assignation' pred' exhibuerunt responsa sua personalia, in vim eorum respectivè jurament' alias prestiti, articulis aliis contra eos vicesimo octavo die instantis mensis, datis, qu' respectivè pro veris cognoverunt. Deinde, ex mandato D'ni Visitatoris, eadem responsa per me publicè p'lecta fuerunt; quib' p'lectis, Dominus Visitator detulit juramentum cuidam Jacobo Balderston, janitori ejusdem Hospitalis, presenti in judicio, de fidel' respondendo quib'cunq' questionib' p' domination' suam interrogandis. Qui quidem Balderston interrogatus vigore juramenti sui deposuit, That the profits of the burying-place belonging to the said Hospital do, one year with another, amount to about 15l. per annum. His ita gestis, D'nus Visitator anted'c'us, p'lectis responsis pred', et inspectis statutis dicti Hospitalis, ac auditis Joh'e Cooke, milite, LL.D. Advocato Regio, necnon Nathan'le Lloyd, LL.D. Advocato Membror' assertor' d'cti Hospital', habitâq' maturâ considerac'o'e totius negotij, finalit' interloquend', declaravit, quod per responsa predicta sibi manifestè liquet, ipsos eosdem Joh'em Hooke, Joh'em Lamb, Nich'um Only, et Lyonell' Coles, de facto tantum, et non de jure, capellanos p'petuos ejusdem Hospitalis fuisse, et esse; ex eo quod ipsi tempore admission' suar' respectivè ad officium capellanor' pepetuo'r Hospital' pred' jurament' p' statuta ejusd'm Hospital' suâ parte requisit' non pr'stiterunt nec subscripserunt, nec eorum aliquis pr'stitit nec subscripsit; sui ipsi iidem Joh'es Hooke, Joh'es Lamb, Nich'us Only, et Lyonell' Coles, in officium capellanor' p'petuo'r ejusdem Hospitalis debito modo jurati et admissi nunquam fuerunt. Ipsos tamen Joh'em Hooke, Joh'em Lamb, Nich'um Only, et Lyonell' Coles, et

* Sic.

H h h 2

quemlibet

quemlibet eorundem, penam amissionis officij sui capellani perpetui Hospitalis pr'd'ci incurrisse id'm D'nus Visitator declaravit, ex eo quod ipsi ordinationes et statuta ejusdem hospitalis non observaverunt nec perimpleverunt, nec eor' aliquis observavit nec perimplevit, sed eadem observationes et statuta, et debitum officij sui, juxta eorundem exigentiam, penitus neglexerunt et omiserunt; et precipue in hoc, quod ipsi in Hospitale pr'd'co non vixerunt et residerunt, nec eor' aliquis vixit et residit, juxta exigent' statutor' p'd'cor'; sed continuè à tempore admission' respectiv' ad officium capellanor' perpetuor' Hospital' pr'd' hucusq' extra Hospital' pr'd' tunc vixerunt et residerunt, et eor' quilibet vixit, et moram suam traxit.

Item igitur D'nus Visitator, r'one pr'missor', eosdem Joh'em Hooke, Joh'em Lamb, Nich'um Only, et Lyonellum Coles, et eorum quemlibet, ab officio capellanor' perpetuor' sive capellani p'petui ejusdem Hospitalis amovendos et deprivandos fore, secundum ordinationes et statuta ejusdem Hospitalis, p'nunciavit, ipsosque et quemlibet eor' ab officio capellani perpetui Hospital' pr'd' amovit et deprivavit. Et quia modò nec magister nec capellanus p'petuus ejusdem Hospital' existit, id'm D'nus Visitator Hospitale pr'd'cum dissolutum esse declaravit. Et Domine Reginæ in Curia sua Scaccarij, et Domino Thesaurar' Anglie desuper certificand' fore decrevit. Interim verò in mandatis dedit dictis Joh'i Nedeham & Jacob Balderston, ut curam agant de o'ib' ad Hospitale pr'd' p'tin't'; ac quibus modo cura est capelle, et eidem quoquomodo p'tin', eis eandem adhibere cur' de eisdem mandavit; et omnia et singula munimenta, &c. penes registrum modo remanentia ibidem donec aliter p' Dominam Reginam ordinat' fuerit, custodiri jussit.

Ita testor;

R^s Willmer, Notarius Publicus. Concordateum cum Originali; quod attestor R^s Willmer, Notarius Publicus Regii hac in Visitatione dep'tus.

Nos Nathan Wright mil', custos magni sigilli Angl', eoq' intuitu Hospitalium regie fundac'onis in et per totum Regni Anglie Visitator, Cancellario prehonorabili Sidney Domino Godolphin, sum'o Thesaurario Anglie, necnon Baronibus Sc'rii Serenissime D'ne n're Anne, Dei gratiâ, Anglie, Scotie, Fran', et Hib'nie Regine, Fidei Defensoris, &c. Salutem. Vobis certificamus et innotescimus quod dies datus presentium, in Visitatione n'râ Hospitalis de la Savoy, prope le Strand, in comitatu Middlesexie, vocati Hospitale Henrici Regis Anglie Septimi de Savoy, eodem Hospitale Regis fundacionis existente, pr'd'at' return' n'rum finale unit' sive definitive, haben', quidam Joh'es Hooke, clericus, Joh'es Lamb, S. T. P. Nicholas Onely, etiam S. T. P. ac Lyonellus Coles, capellani perpetui ejusdem Hospitalis pr'd', debito modo amoti, deprivati sunt, et quilibet eorum ab officio capellani perpetui Hospital' pr'd' debite amotus et deprivatus existit. Et quia modò nec magister nec capellanus perpetuus ejusdem Hospitalis existit, idem Hospitale dissolutum est. Que omnia vobis certificandum duximus. Et vos eaque ad Dominam Reginam, ratione premissorum spectant', juxta officium vestri debitum, curetis et fieri faciatis. In cujus rei testimon', hiis presentibus manum et sigillum meum apposui. Dat' tricesimo primo die Julii, anno Regni Serenissime, &c. annoq' D'ni 1702.

Clause in the Will of King Henry VII. relating to the Savoy Hospital, from the original Will in the Chapter-house, Westminster. In Cur' recept' Scacar' five in Thesaurar' Dom' Reg'.

L. P. R.

In the Name of the Almighty God and Merciful Trinity, the Fader, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; Three Persons and Von God, We, Henry, by the Grace of God, King of England, and of France, and

and Lord of Ireland, of this Name the Seventh, at Our Mannor of Richemount, the last Day of the Month of March, the Year of our Lord God a Thousand Five Hundred and Nyne, of Our Reign the 24th, being entire of Mynde and hool of Body, the Laud and Praise to Our Lord God, make this our last Will and Testament, in the Manner and Forme hereafter ensuing, &c.

Inter alia sic continetur.

And, for as much as we inwardly consider, that the seven works of charity and mercy be most profitable, due, and necessary, for the salvation of man's soul, and that the same seven works stand most commonly in six of them, that is, to say, in visiting the sick, ministring mete and drink and cloathing to the nedy, logging of the miserable poor, and burying of the dede bodys of Christen people; we therefore, greatly tendring the same, and considering that the next way to do and execute the six works of pity and mercy is by means of keeping, sustaining, and maintaining, of commune hospitalls, wherein, if they be duly kept, the said needy pour people be lodged, visited in their sicknesses, refreshed with mete and drink, and if nede be with cloth, and also buried, if their fortune to dye within the same; and understand also that there be few or noon such com'ne hospitalls within this our reame, and that for lack of them infinite number of poor nedy people miserably daily dye, no man putting hand of help or remedy: We therefore, of our great pity and compassion, desiring inwardly the remedy of the prem'es, have begonne to erect, build, and establish, a com'ne hospital in our place called the Savoye, besides Charing Crosse, nigh to our City of London; and the same we intend, with God's grace, to finish, after the manner, forme, and fashion, of a plat which is devised for the same, and signed with our hand; and have endowed it with lands and tenements, to the yearly value of eight marks, above all reprizes, to bere, maintain, and sustain therewth, as well one hundreth bedds, garnished to receive and lodge nightly oon hundreth pour ffolks, as also a certain number of priests and other ministers, and servitors, men and women, as such a matter shall require, to have the keeping, ruling, and guiding, of y^e sa^d Hospital and pour ffolks, and ministring unto them metes, drinks, and other necessaries; and also to do, execute, and perform, diverse other things within our s^d Hospital, to the laud of God, the weal of our soul, and the refreshing the s^d pour people in daily, nightly, and hourly, exploiting the s^d six works of mercy, pity, and charity, after such statutes and ordinances as we intent to make for the better ordering and directing the s^d Hospital. And, if this be not fully and perfetely finished, and performed, and doon, or that the s^d statutes be not entirely made by our selve in our life, we well that then all the prem'es, and every of them, be doon by our ex'tors, as soon as goodly may be doon after our decease. And, for the building of the s^d Hospital, and first provision of 200 bedds, fully garnished for the s^d 100 poor men, books, chalices, and vestments, aultre-cloths, aultre-tables, and other implem^t necessary for our s^d Hospital, the chappell of the same, and other houses of offices to the same Hospital belonging. And, for y^e more ready payment of the money that shall be requisite for the furnishing of the same, we have delivered, in ready money, before the hand, the sum of 10,000 marks, to the Dean and Chapter of our cathedral church of Paulis, within our city of London, as by writing, indented betwixt us and them, testifying the same paym^t and receipt, and bearing dat at the day of the month the 24th year our reign, it doth more plainly appear; the same ten thousand marks, and every parcell thereof, to be truly employed and bestowed by such a person or persons as we in our life shall deputed and appoint to be master of our works, by our letters in forme of a plabarde, signed with our hand, and sealed with our signette. Or, if the s^d worke

worke be not done and finished in our life, as our ex'tors, after our decease, by their writing, shall depute and assign to be maistre of the f^d works, about and upon the finishing and performing of the f^d works, and for provision of the f^d bedds, books, chalices, vestm^s, altre-cloths, altre-tables, and implem^s, as need shall require, by the devise, comptrollm^t, and oversight, of such p'son as we, or our f^d ex'tors, in manner befor^s, shall depute and design, without discontinuing the f^d works, or any part of them, till they be fully performed, finished, and accomplished, the said 10,000 marks to be delivered by the f^d Dean and Chapter, by bill and bills indented, to the f^d Master of our said works, in our life and after, in manner aforesaid, by such parcells and particular sums, from time to time, as the necessity of the f^d works shall require, and as shall be required and desired by the f^d Master of our f^d works, with such persons as shall have the comptrollm^t and oversight of the same, to the intent above releas^d, by ind'res to be made betwixt the said Dean and Chapter and the f^d Maistre of the Works, testifying the delivery and receipt of the f^d particular sums of money. And that, as well the f^d Dean and his successors, for the delivery of the f^d particular sums to the f^d Maistre of our works, by the desire and request befor^s, as also the f^d Maistre, for the employing and bestowing of the f^d som of tenn thousand marks, and every part thereof, of and upon the prem'es, be accountable to us in our life, and to our ex'tors after our decease, for such parcell thereof as then shall rest not employed nor bestowed upon the said prem'es and provisions after our decease, as often and when soever we and they shall call them thereunto, as it is more largely expressed in the said indentures. And in case the f^d xiii li marks shall not suffice for the hool performance and accomplishment of the premises, and every parcell of them, and that they be not perfectly finished by us in our days, we then wol that our ex'tors, from time to time, as necessity shall require, by like indentures, and upon lik account, deliver to the f^d Dean and Chapter for the time being as such, money above the said xiii marks, as shall suffice for the perf^t finishing and performing of the prem'es, and every part of them, the same money to be employed and bestowed upon the perf^t finishing and performing of the f^d prem'es by the said Maistre of our works, by the said oversight, comptrollment, and accompts, without dist^{ing} or discounting of the same works in any wise, till this and every parcel of them, as before is said, be full and perf^tly accomplished and performed, in manner and forme afores^d rehearsed.

Q. more semblable com'une hospitalls, as well in fourme as value, one of them to be in the suburbs of York and the other of Coventry, and that our ex'tors take, for p'forming the same, of our money, plate, jewells, and revenues, twenty thousand marcs for each, which is 40,000 marcs in the hool.

A ffeoffment of the Dutchy of Lancaster, to answer the uses of the King's will in the seventh, and another in the 19th year of his reign.

In testimony, &c. dated at Canterbury, the 10th day of April, in the 24th year of our reign.

L. P. R.

Examined and compared the clause
above mentioned relating to y^e
Savoy Hospitall with the original
Will of Henry VII. remaining in
the Chapter-houfe, Westm^r Abby,
27th Jan'y, 1738.

Z. CHAMBERS.

In a certain Book, containing the Entries of the Compositions of divers Ecclesiasticall Benefices, remaining in the Custody of the Remembrancer of the First Fruits and Tenths in the Exchequer of our Lord the King, at Westminster, amongst other things there is contained as follows; to wit,

xxiii^o die Decembr', An'o Regni Regis Edw⁴i Sexto, An'o D'ni 1549.

Middlesex. Joh'es Ellis, clicus, magister Hospitalis vocat' le Savoye, ac capellani Hospitalis predicti, concesserunt solvere d'no regi ducentas ac quadraginta libras legalis monet' Anglie p' primitijs ejusdem Hospitalis; ac p' melior satisfac' deb' pr'd', dimiserunt Will'o Peter militi, thesaurar' hujus curie, ac certis officiar' et ministris ejusdem curie, totum illud maner' messuag' terras et ten'ta sua de Dungey, quocunque no'is vel quibzunque no'bz vocantur vel acceptantur, scituat' et existen' in com' Essex, ac om'ibz suis membr' & p'tin' quibuscunq'. Habend' eisdem officiar' et ministris a Fest' Nativit' D'ni prox' futur' usque ad termin' quinq' annor' tunc p'x' sequen': Reddend' inde singulis annis unam rosam rubeam ad Fest' Nativit' ac S'e'i Joh'is Baptiste, si petatur, pro o'ibz reddit' servicijs & demand', prout p' indentur dimissionis pr'd' plenius liquet.

ccx l. Solvit inde Thome Argall' xl li. pro resid'.

Primo Julii, p' x',
ultimo Decr, 1550,
primo Julii, 1551,
ult' Decr, 1551.

Primo Julii, 1552,
ult' Decr, 1552,
primo Julii, 1553,
ult' Decr, 1553,
primo Jul', 1554,
ult' Decr, 1554.

L.
cc.

This is a true copy from the original
record, 15th May, 1739.

JOHN HETHERINGTON.
Z. CHAMBERS.

Savoy Hospital Revenues.

Samuel Burton, gent. appointed Receiver by Lord Godolphin, 18th Sept', 1702,

Recites that S^r Nathan' Wright, lord keeper, as visitor of all hospitalls of royal foundation, had certified, under his hand and seal, the 31st July, 1702, that the Hospital was dissolved.

Now, the end that rents may be collected for the pious and charitable uses of the ffounder, Know yee, &c.

Deliv^d before S^r
R. W. and signed by him.

Henry Howard, esq^r, on the death of Burton, appointed Receiver
18th June, 1724.

R. WALPOLE,

Declared before
S. R. W.

Chancell' and under Treasur' of y^e Excheq^r.

Examined with the Books of
Enrollm^t in y^e Auditor's office
for y^e co. of Midd'x, 13 Oct^r,
1739.

Z. CHAMBERS.

Rents

Rents belonging to the late dissolved Hospital of the Savoy in arrear and unpaid at Mich'as 1736.

No.	Tenants names and premises.	Annual rents.	No. of years.	In arrear at Mich', 1739.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1.	The Ex'tors of William Thurstby, esq. for lodgings in the Savoy Mrs. Hannah Howson, who keeps a stationer's shop, pays 3l. 5s. <i>per annum</i> for several tenements in the Savoy, being the old reserved rent, the lease expired at Midsummer 1731; from which time she hath received the mesne profits from the respective tenements, which must amount to a considerable sum, the house being worth about 50l. <i>per annum</i> ; but will not pay any improved rent due thereon; Mr. Hartmore and Mr. King are tenants adjoining to Mrs Howson under the same, and refuseth to pay the improved rent, the houses being worth 40l. or 50l. a year.	6 0 0	9.	54 0 0
5.	Mrs. Killigrew, for lodgings in the Savoy - - -	1 0 0	5½	5 10 0
8.	Richard Crofs, lodgings in the Savoy - - -	0 5 0	5½	1 7 6
19.	Brome, the 6th tenement in the Savoy. Mr. Griginon, a barber, lives in this house, and not only refuseth to pay the improved rent the house is worth, 30l. <i>per annum</i> - - -	3 13 4	13	34 13 4
20.	Paul Garway, esq. the 5th tenement in the Savoy - - -	3 3 4	8	25 6 8
25.	John Henrick, esq. an encroachment on the porter's lodge. Mr. Collins, a distiller, Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Dickenson, are in possession, and refuse to pay any rent, either reserved or improved. The lease expired at Mich'as 1724, and the tenements are worth 30l. 40l. or 60l. <i>per annum</i> - - -	10 0 0	7½	75 0 0
26.	Mary Johnson, tenements at Mile End - - -	10 0 0	10	100 0 0
27.	John Mallison, the porter's lodge - - -	3 0 0	8	24 0 0
	Tenements late of Sir John Vanacre,			
28.	The White Lyon - - -		13	
29.	Mrs. Greenwood, late Mary Sexton, the Crown and Fann - -	30 0 0	13	390 0 0
30.	Mrs. Brown, the Boot - - -		13	
31.	Mrs. Emes, late Scott, the Peacock - - -	30 0 0	13	390 0 0
32.	Mrs. Atherfley, late Mr. Greenwood, the corner house, next the Savoy-gate - - -	26 0 0	13	338 0 0
33.	James Debrary, the Blue Anchor - - -	22 0 0	13	286 0 0
34.	Mrs. Fortescue, a house next the Blue Anchor - - -	10 0 0	13	130 0 0
35.	A house, formerly Jenning Tenements, formerly Mr. Addison's - - -		13	
36.	A little house, next Mr. Jennings - - -		13	
37.	Mr. Pranks and Belham. This house is now part of the barracks			
38.	The Dutch minister, a house - - -	16 0 0	13	208 0 0
39.	Mr. Morfee, a house - - -	14 0 0	13	182 0 0
40.	Thomas Morphew, late Peter Mills, now in possession of a person called the Queen of the Savoy - - -	16 0 0	7½	120 0 0
41.	The Persian minister, a house and church - - -			
42.	Dr. Pratt, now John Wilkinfon, for the master's house in the Savoy The Chappell-wardens of the Savoy, for the burying ground, and the bell of the church of Saint John Baptist, in the Savoy	4 13 4	9	42 0 0
				2405 17 6

Sir, I have here sent you the best account I can give you of the respective tenants of the Savoy, who are in arrear to Mich'as 1736.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

21 Jan. 1736.

WILL, SOLELY, jun. Deputy Reg.

There are few places in London which have undergone a more complete alteration and ruin than the Savoy Hospital. According to the plates published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1750 it was a most respectable and excellent building, erected on the South side literally in the Thames. This front contained several projections, and two rows of angular mullioned windows. Northward of this was the Friery: a court formed by the walls of the body of the Hospital, whose ground-plan was the shape of the cross. This was more ornamented than the South front; and had large pointed windows; and embattled parapets, lozenged with flints. At the West end of the Hospital is the present guard-house, used as a receptacle for deserters; and the quarters for 30 men, and non-commissioned officers. This is secured by a strong buttress, and has a gate-way, embellished with Henry the Seventh's arms, and the badges of the rose and portcullis; above which are two windows, projecting into a semi-hexagon. The West front of the chapel adjoining has nothing particular to recommend it, the windows and doors partaking of that wretched style into which the florid enrichments of our ancestors had degenerated in the reign of Henry VIII. On the East side is the burial-ground, raised 15 steps higher than the floor of the chapel; at the South end a small tower, perfectly plain, on the East side of which a sentinel mounts guard. A few diminutive trees over-shadow the mouldering walls, and give a rather picturesque character to the place.

The inside of the chapel is an odd mixture of simplicity and decoration; the original altar-piece of which must have been extremely rich and beautiful. If the executors of Henry VII. adopted the plans of their deceased monarch, this altar *may* have been designed by Sir Reginald Bray. The very name of this distinguished architect stamps grace and elegance on the broken remnants left on the East side of the great window, now filled by a most glaring crimson and gold-fringed curtain, painted, as if thrown carelessly over a pedestal, fronted by the tablet of the Decalogue, on which is the royal arms. The precious fragment alluded to consists of a double pannel, on each side of a niche, which terminated *originally* in delicate pinnacles. The niches are separated by quatrefoils, each leaf of which is filled by trefoils, and the centres by the rose in one, and portcullis in the other. The canopy of the niche has six sides in the lower, and three in the upper divisions, separated by the pinnacles of the cinquefoil arches. Each side is pierced into beautiful little windows, and the whole terminates in a dome of quatrefoils, surmounted by a pinnacle. This was repeated on the West side. The

pitiful brass plate of William Chaworth, 1582, and the kneeling effigies of Lady Dalhousy, 1663, have contributed to the ruin of the East niche; but the huge monumental sarcophagus, and effigies (with an inscription illegible), have utterly demolished the Western. Four staples, for lamp-hooks, still remain above the canopies. The present plain mahogany table is inclosed by rails of the same materials; and an oval above is inscribed with the 6th verse of the xxvith Psalm, and the 23d and 24th verses of the vth chapter of St. Matthew.

The roof is singular and elegant, and slightly coved over the windows. This part is covered by a number of arched pannels. The space between them, the whole length of the chapel, is divided into several hundreds of quatrefoils, whose leaves are circular, and inclose crowns of thorns. Those contain carved emblems, on shields, endless in variety. Many are immediately understood as figurative of the Passion, and other parts of Scripture; but others are not so readily comprehended by Protestants. To particularise them would require pages. Four quatrefoils joined make an irregular figure. Those throughout the roof are formed into lesser quatrefoils, with *pointed* leaves, terminating in foliage. A gallery at the South end contains a very small organ; and the pulpit is against the West wall.

On the above wall, near the North end, is an altar-tomb, fronted with three quatrefoils, and an ornamented niche; on the back of which have been effigies, engraved on brass. There is no inscription.

Between it and the North wall a small tablet to Anne Killigrew, 1685; and still higher a kneeling effigy of a lady. But the inscription is too diminutive to read.

Another, perfectly plain, to Elizabeth Jenyns, 1684.

A very neat tablet to Sir Richard Blake, knt. 1683.

And two others, plain, to Robert Brown, 1709, and John Hewett, 1705.

At the South end of this wall are the remains of a niche and broken canopy.

On the East wall are the tablets of Stephen Payce, &c.; and Sir John Jacob; Robert Burch, 1789; and Captain Thomas Browne.

A kneeling female, with a scull, without any inscription.

And a large monument of the time of Queen Elizabeth, enriched with pillars, a niche, and other ornaments. The effigies of a lady is extended on the pedestal or base of the tomb.

ST. CLEMENT EASTCHEAP, CANDLEWICK WARD.

THE Parish of St. Clements, as Newcourt invariably calls it, is very small, containing but 54 houses, 190 male and 162 female inhabitants, total 352.

There is nothing remarkable in this parish; or in that of St. Martin Orgar, annexed to it since the great fire of 1666. The streets, courts, lanes, and alleys, are inhabited by many opulent persons; whose houses, as must ever be the case in a free country, are surrounded by others filled by valuable, but less fortunate citizens. These parishes suffer all the inconveniences entailed on them by the publick in the reign of Charles II. in narrow streets, and foot-ways of three or four feet in breadth; it cannot therefore be wondered that damps should prevail in them three-fourths of the year.

When I would have presented my credentials for obtaining a view of the parish records, I found that the last incumbent was deceased, and a gentleman appointed who then resided in the country, and had not taken possession, on account of the repairs making in the church.

The church of St. Clement belonged to the abbot and convent of St. Peter Westminster. Queen Mary presented it to the see of London.

Tonstall mentions Sir William Meffe chanter, 7l. 13s. 4d. goods 40l. fined 4l.

Sir John Kingston chanter 6l. goods 7l. 16s. fined 1l. 6s. 8d.

The official book mentions the following chantries.

John Cartveney (called by Newcourt Chardeney) founded a perpetual chantry, and gave for the maintenance thereof 11l. 3s. 4d.

William Ivorne (called Ivory by Newcourt) gave, for the support of two priests, lands and tenements, *per annum*, 20l. 2s. 4d.

Robert Haliday gave to the church, "for to be prayed for by the morrow-mass-priest, unto whom should be given 8s.; and, to keep an obit, lands amounting to 14l. 10s. *per annum*."

The church of St. Martin Orgar was a rectory. The word Orgar is derived from Odgarus, or Ordgarus, who gave it to the Dean and Canons of St. Paul's, whose successors still possess it.

Mr. Henry Morton, rector, 12l. goods *nulla*, fined 3l.

Sir Thomas Marshal, curate, 14l. 13s. 4d. goods 7l. 4s. fined 50s.

Sir Stephen Mytton, stipend 8l. goods 7l. 6s. 8d. fined 30s. *

Chantries :

“ William Gromar gave all his lands in the parish of St. Swithin, &c. to support a chantry and priest, 30l. 15s. 4d.

John Weston gave, towards the augmentation of our Lady, mass to be sung by note, all his lands and tenements in the parish of St. Martin, *per annum* 12l. 18s. 8d.

William Creswyke gave, to find two priests, all his lands and tenements, amounting to, *per annum*, 13l. 5s.

Subsequent to the destruction of London, the two livings have been made 140l.

Newcourt mentions 22 rectors of St. Clement's from the reign of Edward III. to his time, and but seven of St. Martin's.

1707, Aug. 18. John Pulleyn, M. A.

Dr. Sankey, *circa* 1708.

Dr. Thomas Gooch, *circa* 1714 — 1732.

William Sedgewick, D. D. master of Queen's-college, Cambridge, died Nov. 4, 1760.

Walter Kerrich, M. A. Nov. 29, 1760. He held this rectory, with that of Chigwell, Essex †; and died July 20, 1803.

John Farrer, M. A. 1804.

This church is without regularity in the arrangement: the North wall has four Composite pilasters, which support plain arches in the gentle cove of the cieling; with blank arches, originally windows, between some of the pilasters. The South side has an unequal-sided triangular recess, bounded by pilasters, and fronted with two pillars of the Composite order, and an architrave. This forms a gallery, whose front is particularly elegant. The West end is like the North side; against which is a large organ, in a clumsy case. The East end has a large arched window over the altar, and two others on each side. The pilasters are painted in imitation of veined marble, and the capitals are gilt. The space round the window is painted to represent a curtain, with gilded ornaments, a glory over the window, and angels on the arches.

The altar-piece consists of three compartments, each formed by two Composite pillars, with pediments; the centre circular, with urns. This contains the Commandments, with pretty carving above and below them; the others the Creed and Lord's Prayer. The table is supported by Caryatide boys, and the rails are very richly carved.

* Tonstall. † He was also a canon-residentiary of Salisbury; and published a Fast Sermon in 1781.

The pulpit is most extravagantly loaded with carvings; particularly the sounding board; but, however fanciful, the heaviness of the outline deprives the whole of a good effect.

There are but two tablets in the church. One, on the South wall, is thus inscribed:

“ In this vault reposes the body of Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. John Cater, of this parish, merchant; who had by her one daughter, named Ann, yet living; and one son, named John, who died at 19 days old, and is here buried by his mother. She was third daughter of Mr. Abraham Wessell, a late eminent merchant of this city. She departed this life, at Carshalton, in Surrey, the 2d day of March 1694-5, in the 25th year of her age, much lamented by her husband, and all that knew her piety and other exemplary virtues. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord. The said Ann, in a constant dutiful behaviour to God and her father, died Nov. 6, 1714, ætatis 21, and is here interred.”

On the North wall, a neat little tablet,

“ Near this place are deposited the remains of the Rev. Thomas Green, M. A. who died Jan. 1, 1783, aged 52. In approbation of his faithful services as curate of this church, for more than 27 years, the inhabitants of St. Clement Eastcheap and St. Martin Orgar's have caused this memorial to be erected, as a just testimony of their gratitude and esteem.”

The external appearance of the church has nothing to recommend it. Brick walls are seldom composed of any particular order. They possessed indeed one recommendation, of which they have *lately* been deprived, a number of windows.

ST. DIONIS, OR DIONYSIUS, LANGBOURN WARD.

THE inside of this church consists of a nave and two ailes, formed by four pillars, and an equal number of semi-pillars, of the Ionic order; which have a wretched incorrect entablature, and support the great arch of the nave, with semicircles for circular clerestory windows.

The cieling of the ailes are horizontal and plain.

The altar-piece has four Composite pillars, with gilt capitals and bases, and elegant carvings, under a correct entablature and circular pediment. The great intercolumniation contains the Decalogue, the others the Creed and Lord's Prayer. Over the first are the arms of England.

The organ stands in a recess, and is a large plain instrument.

The pulpit and founding-board are supported by the North-east pillar.

MONUMENTS.

In the chancel a large tablet, painted black, has the following inscription:

“Near this place lies the body of Sir Arthur Ingram, knt. Spanish merchant, and citizen of London, descended from a family in Lincolnshire. He died Sept. 12, an. Dom. 1681, et suæ 64, leaving behind him a mournful widow, Dame Anne Ingram, daughter of William Lowfield, citizen of London, and four young children; viz. Robert, Arthur, Hannah, and Anne. Also the body of the above-said Hannah, who married Arthur Champneys, of Raliegh, in Devon, esq. and leaving one daughter, died May 1, A. D. 1693, ætat. suæ 20. Also the body of the above-said Dame Anne Ingram; who, continuing a widow, and performing all other acts of love and tenderness to her children, died truly and heartily lamented by them, March 29, A. D. 1702, æt. suæ 59; to whose memory her two sons, Robert and Arthur, have erected this monument. Also, the body of the above-said Robert Ingram, esq. who died June 11, 1745, ætat. 76. Also the body of the above-said Arthur Ingram, esq. who died May 29, 1749, æt. 77. *Durum sed levius fit patientiâ quicquid corrigere est nefas.*—Thy will be done!”

Another tablet, in the chancel, is dedicated to the memory of Anne and Maria, wives of Lionel Gatford, S. T. P. rector of this parish 35 years.

A small

A small and neat tablet, furrounded by drapery, to the memory of Eliz. Craven, 1782, aged 71. And her husband, John Craven, 1785, aged 71.

On the South wall, a large Corinthian monument, to Eliz. Woods, 1690.

James Woods, 1700. And his second wife, Dame Mary Ruffell, who married Sir William Ruffell, knt. She died 1723, aged 73.

Another, very neat, to Nathaniel Letten, merchant, 1682, aged 63.

One, on the West wall, adorned with flowers, to D'Oyly Michel, esq. descended from the Michels in Dorsetshire, 1727. Anne, his widow, 1743. And four of their grandchildren, three sons and one daughter of Richard Edwards, esq. by his wife Dorothy, their only daughter and heir.

Another, near it, sacred to the memory of William Martin, of Shadwell, esq. 1770, aged 65. Anna, his second wife, 1768, aged 60. And Anna Davis, granddaughter to William Martin, 1792, aged 28.

On the last West pillar of the nave, an oval tablet, which has a female mourning on a broken pillar, inscribed,

“Near this monument rests the body of Thomas Hankey, esq. who departed this life Sept. 13, in the year of our Lord 1793, aged 53. He was an affectionate husband, a most tender father, and a sincere friend in time of real need.”

A large monument of two Corinthian pilasters and an arch, with boys suspending a canopy, inscribed,

“Juxta columnam, (cui adhæret avorum monumentum) requiescit pars magna
Gentis Rawlinsonianæ; viz.

Thomas Rawlinson,
ab antiquâ et honestâ stirpe apud Brigantes ortus:
virtute suâ illustris:

Principi suo Jacobo II° P. O. M. fidelis:
Inter equestris ordinis viros cooptatus, et ex ejusdem
Regis mandato Consul Londinensis renunciatus, anno
1687.

Postea legionis civicæ Albæ chiliarcha nominatus, et Præses
Hospitiorum de Bridewell et Bethlehem uno ferè curatorum
animo electus 1705.

Anno demum mirabili 1706, arbitrio popularis auræ in
præturam hujusce urbis evectus.

In omnibus vitæ officiis civis boni et parentis amantissimi partes
auspicio fati felici adimplevit:

Probus,

Probus, innocuus, malarum artium expers, in exequendâ justitiâ et dirimendis popularium litibus nec prece nec pretio ad alterutram partem inclinatus :

æris alieni non appetens, nec fui profusus, sine omni dedecore tenax :

De omnibus denique, quibus innotuit, benè meritus est.

In uxorem ascivit Mariam, filiam natu maximam Ricardi Tayler, armig. de Turnham Green in com. Middlesex ; quâcum 27 annos degebat placidos, et 15 liberorum pater evasit.

In hac parochiâ natus fuit ille Thomas mense Martii 1647 ; et è vivis excedens 11 Novembris 1708, ad paternos pedes inhumatus.

In eodem cum patre conquiescunt sepulchro quinque Thomæ et Mariæ liberi ; viz.

Anna Maria, nata 26 Martii, 1682 ; denata 28 Martii, 1687.

Daniel, natus 30 Decemb. 1683, denatus 14 Maii 1686.

Maria, nata 14 Julii, et denata 16 ejusdem mensis, 1685.

Margaretta, nata 14 Julii, et denata 13 Septembr. 1686.

Sufanna Maria, nata 8 Septemb. 1688, non minus corporis quam animi formâ conspicua, flagranti in Deum zelo, religioso in parentes studio, et animi viribus, ultra ætatem, ab omni parte illustris. Raptim, licet matura cœlo, ad cœlestem properavit chorum duodecennis, 10 Septemb. 1700.

Daniel alter ab Indis Orientalibus rediens, febre et dysenteriâ correptus, ætatis suæ anno 18 obiit 27 Decemb. 1708 Callacutæ, et in Sanctæ Helenæ Insulâ sepultus.

Hanc officii, beneficiorum memores, et amoris tesseram qualemcunque marito, patri, et familiæ optimis, M. P.

Maria uxor, Thomas Rawlinson, armig. Ricardus, LL. D.

Maria, Gulielmus, Anna, Honor, Johannes, Constantinus, et Tempest, liberi superstites ;

qui, ad sublevandos hujus parochiæ pauperiores, annuos quosdam proventus erogavere, eâ lege, ut familiæ memoria perennetur, quantum in illis est, et nitor hujus marmoris, curantibus ecclesiæ guardianis, à squaloribus vindicetur.

Maria vidua Thomæ equitis obiit Chelsegæ com. Midd. 21 Feb. 1724-5, ætat. 63.

Thomas filius natu maximus Tho. et Mariæ obiit 6 Aug. 1725,

et in ecclesiâ D. Botulphi prope Aldersgate sepultus, ætat 44.

Gulielmus ex filiis Thomæ eq. aur. natus 8 Maii, 1693,

Obiit 7 April, N. S. 1732, et Antverpiæ sepultus.

Of this monument there is a copper-plate, as well as of the person it commemorates; the latter by Vertue, from a portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller, at Bridewell hospital, of which he was president. Thomas, his eldest son, collected a library, which was sold by auction, in nine parts, during 16 days. The amount of the first five parts was 2409l. The other parts were 145 days in selling; in the successive years 1721, 1723, 1726, 1727-8, 1729, 1730, by Thomas Ballard and Charles Davis, in all 25 weeks. No wonder then that it required four rooms in Grays-inn to contain it, and that its owner's bed was turned into the passage.

Sir Thomas's fourth son was not less eminent as an antiquary and collector. His library was 50 days in selling after his death, 1756, and produced 1164l. He was buried in the chapel of St. John's-college, Oxford, of which he was a member, and a great support. His foundation of a Saxon lecture in that university was only carried into effect about seven years ago, and has had three professors; of which only the first, the rev. Charles Mayo, read lectures. The second, Thomas Hardcastle, M. A. vacated it by marrying. The third has very recently been appointed.

On the North wall a tablet, between Corinthian pilasters, with Fames on the cornice.

“ Near this place lies interred the body of Thomas Lewis, son of John Lewis, of Jamaica, esq. who departed this life Sept. 16, 1714, aged 13 years. Near this place lies also the body of George Lewis, son of John Lewis, jun. of Jamaica, esq. who died Oct. 25, 1722, aged 6 years and 7 months.

Ὁν φιλεῖ Θεός, ἀνίσταται νεός.

E superis juvenes, rapiunt fera numina pueros,

Et superis miscet motus amore Deus.

A large monument, consisting of a pedestal, a canopy, bust, and boys, inscribed,

“ M. S. Edvardi Tyson, M. D. ab antiquâ stirpe, in agro Cumbriæ, oriundi; viri omni eruditione atque doctrinâ, in illis imprimis studiis quæ medi-

cum aut instruunt, aut ornant, præstantissimi; in arte anatomicâ planè singularis; qui, Coll. Medicorum Londin. et Societ. Regiæ socius fuit; in aulâ chirurgorum prælector anatomicus; in hospitio mente captorum medicus fidelissimus; omni vitæ munere cum laude defunctus, pietate erga Deum, amore in consanguineos, fide in amicos, liberalitate erga egenos, animi candore, morumque suavitate inter universos, sempiternæ gloriæ commendatus, morte obiit repentinâ, calend. Aug. A. D. 1708, annos natus 58."

A neat and richly ornamented tablet.

"In the chancel is interred the body of Sir Robert Geffery, knt. and alderman, some time since lord mayor of this city of London, president of the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem, an excellent magistrate, and of exemplary charity, virtue, and goodness; who departed this life Feb. 26, 1723; and in the 91st year of his age. And also the body of Dame Percilla, his wife, daughter of Luke Cropley, esq. who deceased Oct. 26, 1676; and in the 43d year of her age."

A monument on a pillar for Daniel Rawlinson, wine-merchant, father of Sir Thomas Rawlinson before mentioned, descended from the antient family of that name at Graisdale, in the county of Lancaster, and born in this parish, 1647. Died 1679.

"H. S. E.

Sub marmore propè posito,
in expectationem beatæ resurrectionis,

Corpus Danielis Rawlinson,
civis et ænopolæ Londinensis,
honestâ et antiquâ familiâ Graisdaliæ
agro Lancastriensis oriundi.

Si annos spectes, satis diu vixit;

si beneficia, premunt annos;

si animo agitata

præmaturâ morte abreptus est.

Obiit anno ætatis 65,

idibus Quintil. 1679.

Jacent juxta sepulti

Margareta uxor,

Daniel filius natu maximus,

Elizabetha

Elizabetha filia,
 Maria filia, quæ fuit
 uxor Johannis Mazine, armigeri
 et Rawlinson Mazine
 infans, nepos,
 et unica Mariæ proles."

Gifts since 1700: John Lee, esq. Joseph Salvador, esq. and Dr. Smith, rector, 20l. each; William Minet, esq. 25l.; Edward Tyson, M.D. Arthur Ingram, esq. Lewis Mendes, esq. 30l. each; Thomas Turgis, esq. Mr. Rothwell, Mrs. Slaney, Lady Ruffell, and Sarah Nicholls, 10l. each; Dr. Gatford, rector, Henry Westerman, 50l. each; Mr. George Cope, 100l.; and Thomas Blackburn 5l.; Frances Say, daughter of Miles Wisken, clerk of this parish, gave two silver cups for the altar.

St Dionysius very properly received the addition of *Back* church, for never was sacred fane more completely inclosed, or more completely concealed. After mentioning this fact, the reader will not expect a description of its external walls.

This living is one of the thirteen peculiars (in London) belonging to the see of Canterbury, to which it was conveyed by the Prior and Chapter of Christ Church. The Dean and Chapter of that cathedral have the presentation.

RECTORS.

27 rectors from 1228 to 1680.

Dr. Lionel Gatford, May 22, 1680 died 1715*.

Joseph Smith, D.D. Presented 1730 to the donative of Paddington. He was a prebendary of St. Paul's.

Thomas Curteis, Dec. 24, 1756. Died 1775.

* His epitaph is:

"Vir prisca fide, pietate, amicitia, animo eccl. Anglicanæ devotissimo. Quem pauperes, dum in vivis, experti sunt egregiè largum, fato functum, præsertim vero Coll. Jesu apud Cantab. (quo quondam alumnus gaudebat) et filii clericorum, ecclesiæque Anglicanæ benefactorem, nunquam non laudabant, munificentissimum. Obiit spe beatæ resurrectionis fretus xvi. cal. Oct. A.D. 1715, ætatis 62."

William Tatton, D. D. Sept. 1775. Died 1782.

John Lynch, D. C. L. July 23, 1782; archdeacon and prebendary of Canterbury; whose non-residence precluded my usual researches. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, A.M. 1760, LL.D. 1760; youngest of the two sons of the late Dean, whose eldest son, the late Sir William Lynch, was for many years his Majesty's envoy extraordinary at Turin. He died May 1803, aged 68.

William Gimingham, M. A. 1804.

St. Dionis is not mentioned in Tonstall's valuation. After 1666 the value of the living was raised to 120*l.* *per annum*.

CHANTRIES.

"John Derby, some time alderman, 20 Edward IV. gave, to find two priests, lands and tenements, *per annum* 13*l.*

Maud Bromeholme, 1 Henry IV. gave, to find a priest and one obit, lands and tenements, *per annum* 5*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

John Wrotham, 23 Edward III. gave, for finding two priests, *per annum*, 15*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*"

PEWTERERS-HALL.

On the West side of Lime-street is now let to one of the regiments of London volunteers. A neat court, and substantial building. The Company are indebted for the premises to William Smallwood, master in the second year of King Henry VII. who gave a garden, and nine tenements, by will, dated Aug. 23, 1487. A picture of him, standing, in his black furred gown, with his will in the left, and gloves in the right hand, is preserved in the Court-room. He wears a black hat; has a small ruff, and large beard; with benevolent good-natured, features.

There is an old carving above the door, representing a crown over a red rose; T. G. a ship on a globe, and the sun rising, inscribed, "*Si Deus pro nobis, quis contra nos?*"

And in a window a dial of painted glass, "*Sic vita*," with a spider and fly crawling on it; and the Company's arms, under a little pediment: Azure, on a chevron, between three cross-bars Argent; as many roses Gules: "*In God is all our trust*."

This hall used to be let to dancing masters, of whom the occupier about 1750 was Monf. Lally.

The

The Pewterers are the 16th Company, and were incorporated 1474*. The livery fine some years past was 20l. They are entrusted with the power of inspecting all pewter throughout the kingdom; but the freemen of the Society are prohibited, on pain of forfeiting their freedom, from exercising their art out of it.

The "Description of all Trades, 1747," represents, that the "Making of pewter consists chiefly of two parts, casting and turning, which is one person's business, and not so healthy; hammering or planishing, which is another's; one workman but seldom doing all the operations. It is an ancient useful trade. Most of them are large shop-keepers, and very considerable dealers; which, and the planishing part, is reckoned a very pretty employment for a smart youth, with whom must be given as an apprentice fee not less than 20l. whose working hours are from six to eight, at which a journeyman can get 15s. 18s. and 20s. a week; and it requires 500l. to set one up handsomely."

It should be remembered that the use of pewter is far less common now than when the above was written. China and Queen's-ware, glass and silver, have expelled it from our tables.

The number of houses in the parish of St. Dionysius appears to have increased since 1732: according to the tythe-roll there were then 120; the enumeration of 1800 mentions 130, occupied by 419 males and 449 females, total 868.

The streets, courts, and passages, may be ranked in the middle class in the scale of convenience, breadth, and dryness. Fenchurch is unquestionably the best street, and the houses of it contain the best shops. Opulent persons are scattered in the other parts, but the avenues to their residences are not very pleasant.

In the vestry-room of this parish are several brass syringes, about four or five feet in length, shaped exactly in the present form, which were used by our ancestors for extinguishing accidental fires. I should imagine those only in chimneys; for the idea seems too absurd to suppose the inhabitants of London could expect to master a considerable conflagration by means so obviously incompetent. I think the hint worth attending to, that they might now be adopted with great effect in sending water up a burning chimney.

Before I dismiss this article, the reader should be informed of a dreadful accident which happened within the church in November 1803, that may be received

* "Anno quarto Henrici octavi. These be the statutes established in divers parliaments, for the mistery of Pewterers of London, and concerning the searck of pewter, brasse, and untrue beames and weights; and for deceivable hawkers, with divers other orders and redresses to be had in the sayd mistery, with the renewing and confirming of the same statutes." 4to. Brit. Top. I. 600.

by the advocates for *particular destiny* as a proof of the truth of their doctrines: especially when added to another circumstance in the life of Josiah Dobson, sexton of St. Dionysius. And yet, although this poor man had, and deserved a good character, no occurrence of his life was sufficiently important to render him an object for more than usual human casualties or preservation. When a boy, he was one of the children admitted into Christ's Hospital; whence he was sent to Hertford; there, full of the activity and imprudence of youth, he wantoned away the intervals of school-hours with his thoughtless fellows; accident or *fatality* at last led them close to the base of one of the steeples in that town during a storm of lightning and rain, where they had not long remained before a stream of the dreadful fluid descended on the steeple, and instantaneously killed a boy who almost touched him. Some of the particles emanating from the passing stream burnt his blue gown, and scorched his back to that degree that the marks were never obliterated. He was otherwise uninjured.

At the period first mentioned some derangement had occurred in the Western branch for candles; which is, as usual, suspended by a chain passed through the cieling of the nave, and balanced by a large piece of lead, for the purpose of pulling it down with a hook within reach, and restoring it to its place when the force is removed. Several men were employed in holding the branch, and the unfortunate sexton assisted. At this moment the weight separated from the chain, broke through the cieling, and fell upon the pavement; the stones of which were shattered to pieces. A corner struck Dobson on the head, tore the skull, and threw part of his brains upon the adjoining pews and door. He was taken, speechless, to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he died within a few hours. Upon examination the thick iron hook of the weight was found to be literally reduced to a thread, by the corrosion of a century's damps; in which state that of the other branch remained, threatening destruction to the congregation below.

Mrs. Price, sister to Dobson, and now sextoness, fell, when six years of age, *from a window of a second floor, and broke her back*, and is now a tolerably healthy yet pitiable object.

In such cases we can only adopt a sentiment which Mr. Addison, in his tragedy of Cato, puts into the mouth of Portius,

“ The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with errors;
Our understanding traces them in vain,
Lost and bewilder'd in the fruitless search;
Nor sees with how much art the windings run,
Nor where the regular confusion ends.”

ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE EAST.

THE parish contains 155 houses, and the lower precinct 90, the parish 509, precinct 263 males, the former 544, and the latter 297 females, total 1613.

The parishioners are generally very opulent, and many of the mercantile houses are far superior to the town residences of most of our nobility; though it must be allowed that the streets are dirty, narrow, and dark, and the passages and courts leading to them inconvenient.

The church is situated on a declivity leading to the Thames, within a large burial-ground, in which are many large and flourishing trees, whose boughs support a complete rookery. St. Dunstan's rectory belonged to the Prior and Chapter of Canterbury; but they conveyed it to Simon Islip, archbishop of Canterbury, and his successors, for ever. Tonstall has not mentioned it in his Valuation. The Parish Clerks, 1732, say it is worth 200*l. per annum* to the rector.

CHANTRIES.

“ John Bottesham and Alice Potyn, widow, founded a chantry, by virtue of the King's licence; and granted a rent charge of 10 marks from their lower messuage in the said parish; and after gave the said messuage to the rector and churchwardens, to the intent they should pay the said 10 marks to the priest, and the residue of the profits to be received in a box, to be lent to the poor, *per annum*, 17*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Joan Maker and Alice Lynne gave unto the same, to find a priest and keep an obit, all their lands and tenements, *per annum* 20*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

Robert Colebroke, with others, gave to the same, to find a priest and divers obits there, all their lands and tenements, *per annum* 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

William Barrett gave, to find a priest, all his lands and tenements, *per annum* 12*l.*

The rector and wardens have two tenements; one in the parish of St. Dunstan, in the tenure of Thomas Bacon, *per annum* 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the other in the parish of St. Mary at Hill, in the tenure of Thomas Bradford, *per annum* 10*l.*; of whose gift they be they know not; but they have employed the same as followeth: To

John

John Hereford, priest, for his stipend, yearly, 7l. To the Hospital of Southwark, 2s. 8d. To the poor 3s. 4d. And for the obit, yearly, 16s. 6d.

The fraternity of our Lady founded, of devotion, within the same church; *viz.* John Toye, by his will, gave to the rector and wardens, and to the master and wardens, of the said brotherhood, one tenement, in Cosen-lane, in the parish of Allhallows the More, upon condition they should repair the same; and the residue of the profits should be towards the finding of a chaplain to pray for the souls of the brethren and sisters of the said fraternity, 20s.; which was bestowed upon the church and reparation of the tomb."

In the year 1417, and on the afternoon of Easter Sunday, a violent quarrel took place in this church between the ladies of the Lord Strange and Sir John Trussell, knt. which involved the husbands, and at length terminated in a general contest. Several persons were seriously wounded; and an unlucky fishmonger, named Thomas Petwarden, killed. The two great men, who chose a church for their field of battle, were seized, and committed to the Poultry Compter; and the Archbishop of Canterbury excommunicated them. On the 21st of April that Prelate heard the particulars at St. Magnus church; and, finding Lord Strange and his Lady the aggressors, he cited them to appear before him, the Lord Mayor, and others, on the first of May, at St. Paul's, and there submit to penance; which was inflicted by compelling all their servants to march before the Rector of St. Dunstan's in their shirts, followed by the Lord bareheaded, and the Lady barefooted; and Kentwood, archdeacon of London, to the church of St. Dunstan; where, at the hallowing of it, Lady Strange was compelled to fill all the sacred vessels with water, and offer an ornament value 10l. and her husband a piece of silver worth 5l.* We have things in better train now, when the civil power would have prevented all this pitiful farce, and referred the crime to the honour and conscience of 12 men, who are not to be purchased by 15l. worth of silver, *bare feet, bare heads, and white shirts.*

Newcourt names 34 rectors from 1312.

The following have had the living since his time.

RECTORS.

William Strengfellow. When lecturer of this church, and of St. Andrew Underhaft, he published a sermon, from Matthew xx. 22, on the election of a lord mayor 1693. He died June 19, 1731.

* Stowe's Chronicle, p. 598.

Edmund Bateman, presented 1731. Archdeacon of Lewes, published four sermons *, and died 1751.

John Jortin †, D.D. May 7, 1751. Died 1770.

Thomas Winstanley ‡, M.A. Jan. 28, 1771. Died Feb. 7, 1789.

Martin Benfon, M.A. April 19, 1789. Resigned 1791.

John Lloyd, LL.B. Dec. 1791. Resigned 1798.

Peter Coryton §, D.D. July 27, 1798.

A benevolent curate of this parish deserves to have his name recorded. According to the Universal Magazine, June 1751, the Rev. Canham Sparke, of Caius-college, Cambridge, A.M. 1737, gave and distributed the following sums: 10l. to Tower Ward school; 20l. to a religious society in Crooked-lane; 10l. to St. Catherine's school; 10l. towards administering the sacrament at Bow-church; 10l. to a new hospital for lunatics; 7l. 10s. to 50 prisoners in the Fleet; the same sum to 34 at Wood-freet Compter; 9l. 9s. to 33 at Whitechapel prison; released 7 debtors, and gave them money, at Ludgate; released 12 others at the Marshalsea, and 8 at Newgate; he expended 45l. in these three prisons for the above purpose; he gave between 40 and 50l. to poor housekeepers at Newington and in London; and, finally, appropriated 50l. for instructing and apprenticing poor children; and, Oct. 31, 1750, he gave to the London lying-in hospital 50l. ||

St. Dunstan's church was partly destroyed in 1666. The external walls do not deserve description. The internal are better worth notice. They contain five Tuf-

* A Spital sermon, 1 John iv. 7. 1738; before the Sons of the Clergy, 1740, 2 Kings iv. 1, 2; before the trustees of the colony of Georgia, 1741, Deut. xxxiii. 18, 29; on Trinity Sunday, Eccl. vii. 16.

† This excellent man was a native of Huntingdonshire; born about 1701; educated at the Charter-house; and admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, A.B. 1718, A.M. 1722; made a doctor at Lambeth; presented to Eastwell, Kent, by Lord Winchelsea; to St. Dunstan's, by archbishop Herring, 1751; to Kensington by Dr. Osbaldeston, bishop of London, who also appointed him prebendary of St. Paul's, and archdeacon of London. He was some time assistant preacher for Bishop Warburton at Lincoln's inn. His works are, 14 Sermons on the truth of the Christian Religion, 1730; Miscellaneous Observations on Authors antient and modern, 1731, 2 vols; Sermon at the consecration of Bishop Pearce, 1747; Remarks on Ecclesiastical History, 3 vols. 1751—4; six Dissertations on different subjects, 1755; Life of Erasmus, 2 vols. 1758, 1760, 4to. These are enumerated, Gent. Mag. XLVI. 495, LVII. 195. Seven volumes of Sermons were published by his son after his death, to which he intended to have prefixed his life by the late Dr. Heathcote of Southwell, published separately in 1787; but a fuller is prefixed to two octavo volumes of Tracts by the Doctor, 1792.

‡ Of Trinity-college, Cambridge; A.M. 1766.

§ Of All Souls, Oxford; A.B. 1770, A.M. 1772, D.D. 1781.

|| Gentleman's Magazine, vol. XX. p. 522.

can pillars and two semi-pillars in length, with plain arches and key-stones; over them, on each side, are clerestory windows, which are neither Gothic nor Grecian. Those of the side ailes have two mullions, forming two pointed divisions; and a centre circular, with a circle over it. A large one, at the East end of the South aisle, has four mullions and cinquefoil arches. That of the North is mutilated. The cielings of the nave and ailes are perfectly plain, excepting square divisions. The organ is in a handsome gallery, on Corinthian square pillars; but the case of the instrument has nothing remarkable to recommend it.

The altar-piece is particularly handsome. Six Corinthian pillars support an entablature, an arch, and an Attick, all highly enriched by carvings. On this are four Composite pillars, with entablatures, and a circular pediment, the tympanum of which is filled by ornamental carvings. The intercolumniation contains an inlaid nimbus; those of the lower pillars the Creed, &c. Seven grand gilt candlesticks are disposed on the cornices. Behind the altar-piece is a pointed arch, which has been a window, bounded by a painted crimson curtain; and to represent an Ionic recess, surmounted by cherubim. The arch over the Decalogue contains two remarkably well-painted boys, with a tablet between them, inscribed, "Glory to God in the highest." Under it very rich carvings of coronets, grapes, and wheat-ears. The altar is supported by four angels, and the rails are uncommonly rich, elevated on two steps.

The pulpit, against a North pillar, is plain.

MONUMENTS.

On the North wall of the chancel is a neat tablet:

"Here under lies interred the body of the Rev. William Strengfellow; who was successively curate, lecturer, and rector of this church and parish, for the space of 40 years; and departed this life June 19, in the year of our Lord 1731, aged 73 years. Also Frances Strengfellow, his widow, who was daughter of William Boddington, of this city, merchant. She died Aug. 25, 1747, aged 69 years.

Facing the above, a handsome tablet, to Bernard Hyde, 1630; Anna, his wife, 1640; Bernard Hyde, 1655; Hester, his wife, 1649; Sir Bernard Hyde, 1674; and an infant, 1662.

On the North wall, a pretty Composite monument, to Lady Mary Moore, wife of Sir John Moore, knt. and alderman, 1690, aged 58.

Under this is a monument, with a pedestal sculptured with emblems of mortality, spiral pillars, and divided pediment, to the memory of Sir John Moore, knt.
and

and lord mayor, a member of parliament, and president of Christ's Hospital, 1702, aged 82.

Another, to William Paggen, merchant, 1689-90, aged 45.

A Corinthian monument, over the vestry-door, is to the memory of Robert Ruffell, 1662, aged 63; Lady Elizabeth Waterman, the wife of the above gentleman, and Sir George Waterman, 1675, aged 63; and Kenrick Ruffell, fifth son of Robert, 1670, aged 22.

Another, to Richard Hale, esq. 1620.

A very neat monument, by Scheemakers, of veined marble.

“ Decefferunt ;

Petrus Joye arm^r, pius, probus, beneficus, die Jan. x. xⁱcicⁱoⁱcccxx, ætat. 85.
Et Elizabetha (Marescoe) uxor, pia, pudica, benevola, die Apr. 14, 1681, æt. 40.

Unà cum filiolo Petro humati.

In hac æde, 36 p. 2. u. ab Orient.

31 p. à Septentr.”

Adjoining is a neat sarcophagus, with inlaid tablets, a pyramid, and curtains.

“ To the memory of Samuel Turner, esq. late of Mincing-lane, merchant; who was 13 years alderman of Tower ward. During which time he served the offices of sheriff and mayor, with equal honour to himself and satisfaction to the publick. He was a man of unfulfilled integrity, of a most placid and benevolent temper, of strict virtue, and unaffected Christian piety. He died Feb. 23, 1777, aged 63.

“ And, on Sept. 26, 1787, died Elizabeth his wife, aged 83. Their bodies are both deposited in a vault in this church.”

A little tablet is to Susanna Gourney, 1675-6, aged 39; Edward Gourney, 1703, 75; Ann Rickards, 1714, aged 48.

Against the East wall, Richard Meynell, 1683, aged 53.

A plain tablet, on the same wall.

“ Near this place rest the remains of Mrs. Ann Prowting, wife of Mr. William Prowting, who died Jan. 4, 1780, aged 75 years; also of Mrs. Ann Jortin, wife of Rogers Jortin, of Lincoln's Inn, esq. and daughter of the above William and Ann Prowting, who died Dec. 9, 1774, aged 37 years; as likewise the remains of the above-said Mr. William Prowting, apothecary; who, after a liberal and successful practice in his profession during a residence in this parish of above 60 years, died in full possession of all his faculties, Sept. 20, 1794, and in the 86th year of his age. But his philanthropy and benevolence will be remembered while any of

his cotemporaries survive. Having been foremost in the designing and establishing St. Luke's hospital for lunatics, he was chosen treasurer to the charity, 1774, and filled that office with general approbation more than 20 years."

In the South-east window is a large monument, with the reclining effigies, in a full-bottomed wig, resting on a cushion, accompanied by weeping boys; and behind him a black pyramid, inscribed to Sir William Ruffel, knt. 1705, aged 62.

A large wreath, surrounded by drapery and scrolls, richly gilt, inscribed to Sir Peter Parravicin, knt. 1696, aged 59; and his daughter, Mary Parravicin, 1725, aged 56.

A small marble shield, dedicated to Hester Ewer, 1763, aged 30; Nathaniel Ewer, 1774, aged 71; Sarah Ewer, his widow, 1776, aged 67; and Miss Sarah Ewer, 1785, aged 40.

At the West end, one

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Turner, eldest son of Samuel Turner, of this parish, merchant, and alderman of Tower ward. He died at Strasburg, Sept. 1, 1771, aged 27 years, on his travels through Germany; from whence his remains were brought to England, and deposited in the family vault beneath.

He knew no joy but friendship might divide;

Or gave his parents grief, but when he died."

There are five tablets, on as many pillars.

One, remarkably neat, to James Burkin, esq.

Another, to Richard Cary, esq. who died Jan. 25, 1726, aged 78.

A third, to Edward Belitha, esq. 1717, aged 76.

The fourth, Jane King, 1746, aged 70.

And the fifth, John Garrett, M. D. 1683.

There are several coats of arms in stained glass.

The steeple of St. Dunstan's consists of a tower, in which are handsome Gothic windows; the spire is elevated on four arches, which terminate in a point under its base. This is considered handsome: it may be wonderful; but it certainly looks, though perhaps it is not, dangerous*.

Lady Dyonisia Williamson, of Hales Hall, Norfolk, contributed 4000l. towards rebuilding St. Dunstan's.

* The church of St. Nicholas, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has a steeple somewhat similar, engraved in Mr. Brand's History of that town, vol. I. p. 260. It was erroneously stated in the news-papers to have fallen down, March 28, 1801.

BAKERS-HALL

is situated at the East end of Harp-lane, one of whose sides has a large and excellent warehouse. The entrance is under a colonade of Ionic pillars; but the building is uncommonly plain, and therefore difficult to describe. The hall, or dining-room, has a screen of the Composite order; in which are two arches, with carvings of some taste above them. At the North end are three large paintings: the centre one the arms of the Company. That on the right, Justice, with her attributes; but the scale preponderates on one side, which is perhaps intended to convey an idea that the Company in their transactions give the baker's dozen. That on the left is the patron Saint, good bishop (Q. Dunstan?). The whole are unworthy attention.

The court is a large and rather elegant room, with two Corinthian pilasters on the sides of the chimneys. At the upper end are two others; under which is the Master's chair.

The Company (which is the nineteenth) certainly consists of the most important set of men in the community; without whose assistance this populous city would soon become a scene of misery and wretchedness. For this reason we find them to have been a brotherhood before 1155, whose master and wardens attend the lord mayor weekly, for the important purpose of assisting in the fixing of the affize or price of bread.

The bakers of white bread were incorporated 1307; the bakers of brown 1621*.

In 1747 about 100l. was sufficient to establish a master in business; when the labourers of the trade received 7s. and 8s. *per* week wages, with their board; and the livery fine was 10l.

I was refused permission to copy their benefactors' good deeds, and even the more insignificant pecuniary matters of fines, fees, &c. &c. Indeed, I have been very unlucky in this parish; through the late rector's non-residence, and the church-warden's fear of injury to the interests of the parish if I entered into a history of it. Strange! that an author should be condemned for following information already known to the publick, and yet be denied the means of obtaining other facts.

On the 9th of November, 1445, Richard earl of Salisbury demised to Andrew Tye, for the term of his life, an hostel, or inn, in the parish of St. Dunstan near the Tower, for the annual rent of a rose-flower; which, among other persons of consequence, was witnessed by Simon Eyre, mayor of London, John Derby and Geffery Felding, sheriffs, and Thomas Catworth, alderman of Tower ward†.

* Does this mean the distinction between *Wheaten* and *Household*?

† Madox, *Formulare Anglicanum*, CCXV. p. 126.

ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE WEST, FARRINGDON WITHOUT.

I FIND many particulars relating to this vicarage in a bill presented to the Lord Treasurer Danby by Sir Francis Pemberton, serjeant at law, and other parishioners, in consequence of an attempt on the part of the vicar, Joseph Thompson, and Nicholas Overby, to levy 2s. 9d. in the pound on their rack rents as tithes. This was in the 28th of Charles II.

Part of the parish is in London, and part in Middlesex. Several years before the 30th of Henry VIII. the rectory belonged to the Abbot and Convent of Alnwick, Northumberland, and was a vicarage endowed. This Monastery held many messuages, shops, and tenements, in Fleet-street, either as part of the glebe or otherwise.

A dispute arising between the Abbot and Vicar, it was agreed between them, that the Vicar should receive every due, on the consideration of the sum of 18l. *per annum* paid by him to the Abbot and Convent. Afterwards the Vicar, considering himself at great charge in providing a curate, &c. made application to the Abbot for a remission of 8l. *per annum*.

This was complied with, and 10l. *per annum* was paid till the Dissolution, when the sum was transferred to Henry VIII. and his successor Edward VI. About the fifth year of the latter reign, Richard List, vicar, presented a petition to the Court of Augmentations; saying, "That his predecessors had paid to the Abbot," &c. the yearly pension of 18l. And that "since y^e same time, the same vicaridge was (above y^e yearly value of 20l.) greatly in decay, by reason of several statutes made in the reign of Henry VIII."

Upon this petition there was a decree of court made, stating, that the King's surveyor for London and Middlesex found, "that since the decay of the said vicaridge there hath been paid only y^e 10l. *per annum* to y^e parson and patrons of y^e said vicarage, as did appear by y^e depositions of y^e most honest and credible inhabitants of the said parish;" and in the said decree it is further recited, "that the vicar hath the cure of above 1000 house-dwelling people, and but a small portion to live upon, his curate's wages, the said yearly pension, the tenthes, and charges, being deducted. In consideration wherefore of y^e said premises, for y^e the said

Richard

Richard Lift, &c. should not from henceforth claim certain messuages, lands, &c. which were given by Rob^t Hay, als Rob^t de la Hay, to the vicars for ever, that a priest should be perpetually kept within the church to pray for his and wife's souls, (which premises came to his Majesty by the Statute of Chauntreys, in the first year of his reign) he should be discharged of 8l. *per annum*, and all arrears, since the decay of the vicaridge."

There is a proviso in the decree, that if the vicar, or his successors, should molest the purchasers of the above lands and tenements given by Robert Hay, they should pay 18l. *per annum* to the King, and all arrears. "And the vicars since have ever quitted the purchasers of the above land and tenements." After the decease of Edward the Sixth, all the premises descended to Queen Mary. The pension was paid to her during her reign. Elizabeth granted the same to Edward Haughton and Thomas Smith; who passed it to the R^t Hon. Thomas Earl of Dorset, 1st high treasurer of Eng^d, and his heirs; by whom (as your orators believe) they were intrusted in y^e 1st grant; who, upon y^e avoydance of the said church, by the resignation of one Jennings, presented Tho. White, D.D. to the 1st vicarage; which Dr. White enjoyed during his life, all the messuages, &c. and paid only 10l. *per annum* to the Earl of Dorset, and no more, for 40 years he was vicar, and was all he ought to receive." The manuscript book from which the preceding circumstances were compiled affords a detached memorandum relating to Dr. White to the following purport. "Y^e said vicar (who is reader of y^e lecture in Paul's church) feareth y^t he should not be able to live of y^e vicaridge only, if any other, by lease or otherwise, should take over his head y^e said parsonage. Wherefore he will be at charges to take it by lease, if it may please your honors to grant it to him without fine.—The fine *nil*.—Make a lease of the premises to y^e sa^d Thomas White for soe-long time as he shall continue vicar of y^e pish church of St. Dunstan's in y^e West afore^d; yieldinge to the Queen's Majestie y^e yearly rente afore^d. The lease to take comencement from Mich^{'s} last past: y^e excep^{cons}, cov^{'ents}, and condi^{cons}, to be such as in like cases are appoynted. W^m. BURGHLEY 29 Jan. 1577."

St. Dunstan's church hath the care of the bones of this its worthy vicar, deposited in it in the month of March 1623. Shall I repeat the actions of his life, his gifts, his foundations?

His

His name shall never die, whose deeds are recorded by the hourly orisons of the poor and desolate.

“The rectory remained thus till 1662, when Richard Earl of Dorset granted it to Richard Cox, esq. (or to some others in trust for him), who presented Joseph Thompson to be vicar. And that there was a contrivance between the Vicar and Cox to lay very great impositions on the parishioners, particularly on the petitioners; for that they, time out of minde, p^d customary rates for all their houses, shops, &c. as the same appears by antient books in the hands of the Vicar and Nicholas Overbury, esq.; they pretending the sum of 2s. and 9d. to be due for every 20s. improved, and rack rents; and made a lease thereof to Roger Scudamore, in trust for their use, setting forth, that some small sum only is due to the vicar, not a tenth part of the value of the living; that all the glebe and tithes, which amounts to 300l. *per annum*, were due to Cox; whereas they are the right of Thompson, he paying the 10l. pension. Cox made over his right in the vicarage to Nicholas Overbury.”

Great part of the parish in the 37th year of Henry VIII. and many years since, consisted of pieces of void ground of little annual value; and at the same time many houses had large gardens, for which a sum of money, in place of all dues, &c. were payable to the vicar (not known for want of the parish books). Many houses had then been erected on the void ground and garden (28 Charles II.) and some in possession of the petitioners. And thus they combated the new levy.

In the answer to the above bill we find there was a vicarage-house in Fleet-street in very-antient times.

Dr. Marsh was sequestered: Perne was placed in the vicarage by the sequestrators. On his removal Dr. Bates succeeded, by the same authority; and continued till, by the Act of Nonconformity, he was deprived. Upon which Thompson was inducted, who adds, that there was an agreement between him and Cox, executed to Roger Scudamore, by which Thomson and Cox sold to Scudamore the rectory, and every thing belonging thereto, for 99 years, on condition that the house in Fleet-street, inhabited by Dr. Bates, should be held by Thompson; and 100l. by half-yearly payments; and that he should have the Easter dues, and those for marriages, baptisms, and burials; and that Cox should hold, to his own use, all other premises thereby demised, without rendering any account for the same. It appears he was threatened into the above lease. Sarah Jevon, widow,

widow, insisted on the rectory being her right, as she had bought it of Overbury.

It appeared from evidence that a house of 12l. *per annum* paid 5s. 4d. tithes; and one of 8ol. 16s. 4d.

On this trial Praise God Barebones *, of the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, aged 80 years, was examined; who said, he had been an inhabitant of St. Dunstan's parish 25 years, and that his house was burnt by the late dismal fire; and further, "that a house situate near Fetter-lane, in which all y^e aforesaid vicars dwelt, was always, during the time he lived in the parish, reputed as belonging to them; and the rent of the shop, that was the fore part of the house, fronting the street. The house inhabited by Barebones was in Fetter-lane; for which he paid 4ol. *per annum* (except during the war); and his tithes were 13s. 8d.

Mr Williamfon informs me, that the rectory had been in possession of Edward Gibbon, the South Sea director; who sold it to Joseph Taylor, clerk of Bridewell, from whom it came to Miss Charlotte Williamfon. There were intermediate possessors, previous to Gibbon: one of the name of Grant, noticed by Newcourt.

VICARS OF ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE WEST.

John Grant, M. A. prebendary of Rochester, published two sermons, 1704, 1707; and died 1736, after living to the advanced age of 80, and enjoying this vicarage 59 years.

William Gibbon, M. A.; preacher of Bridewell, published two sermons; died 1758.

Joseph Williamfon †, M. A. 1758; the present vicar, 1804.

On the 11th of May, 1624, Dr. John Donne leased the tithes of the parish for 20 years (except the vicarage house and his two houses adjoining), to ten of the parishioners, for 20ol. *per annum*, Donne paying all the King's dues.

Newcourt quotes a manuscript from Sion-college, which represents this vicarage as producing 24ol. 4s. 9½d. in Dr. Donne's time by tithes; and in 1693 the

* A well-known character, who contributed, by preaching and praying, and violence, to the anarchy of his times. Indeed his activity in mischief was so very predominant, that the Parliament was not unaptly called Barebones'. A secular preacher.

† Chaplain to Mr. Wikes, when lord mayor of London, in 1774. A sermon preached on whose election, 1775, he printed. One of his daughters married Sir John Seyer, one of the judges at Bengal, who died 180.; and she returned to England.

church-wardens presented a vicarage-house, not burnt, but rebuilt, and let to a vintner : but the present incumbent, through his predecessor's neglect, is ignorant of the site.

The rate-book of Philip and Mary informs us, that the Friars Carmelites possessed lands and tenements in this parish, situate in Fleet-street, of the annual value of 67l. 8s. which was rated for William Ridgely, May 6, 1557, at 16 years purchase (the tenure in focage).

CHANTRIES.

William Chapman gave unto the Master and Wardens there, to find a priest to sing an obit, all his lands and tenements, 11l. 10s. *per annum*.

William Marshall gave to the same, to find a priest, all his lands, &c. 22l. *per annum*.

John Westwoode gave to the Master and Wardens, to find a priest, one messuage in the said parish, in the tenure of Henry Eve, 53s. 4d.

John Ballarde, with others, gave unto the same all their lands in the parish of St. Dunstan's; but to what intent is not known; and the value of the same lands is 6l. 17s. 4d.

The same Master and Wardens have a lease to run 80 years of the Bishop of Chichester, for the yearly rent of 53s. 4d. of certain tenements and gardens; and a piece of ground whereupon they have set a new frame of 1111 tenements, not yet finished, which are valued to be worth 26l. 13s. 4d. whereof to Sir Edmond Elles, *pr* right of his stipend by year, 8l. To the Bishop of Chichester, for a quit-rent, 53s. 4d.

To the exhibition of a scholar, by year, 53s. 4d. To Sir John Cheetham, 8l.; and there remaineth clear, cl. vii s. 8d.

Robert Hay gave unto the Vicar and Wardens, to the finding of a priest forever, all his lands and tenements in the parish of St. Bride's. But the Church-wardens say, that with the revenues of the same there hath been no priest found by space of these 20 years; for that the same was employed upon the reparations of the church. The lands amount to 11l. 19s. 8d. *per annum*.

The same Master and Wardens have a lease for 80 years to come of the Bishop of Chichester, of certain lands; for which they pay 53s. 4d. *per annum*; and let the same over again, to divers persons, for the yearly rent of 19l. 6s. 8d.

In the year 1594 the Churchwardens granted a loft, near the belfry, to Evan Davyes, as a school-room (to be given up on any infection or sickness), for a rent of 10s. *per annum*.

1626. Upon Mr. Deane of Paules motion (Dr. Donne), being the vicar of the parish of St. Dunstan, to have the pulpit, then standing on the South side of the church, to be removed, and placed on the North side; it pleased the said Dean of Paules then to condescend and agree, that the parishioners should erect five pews in the chancell for fifteen antients of the parish, and two for the Dean.

The roof of the church was so much decayed in 1701, that it was declared to be in danger of falling; and the Churchwardens were ordered "to wait upon the Lord Bishop of London's Chancellor, and acquaint him, and desire him to come down and view the same." The repairs which soon after followed on the upper part of the church were two bricks and a half thick, and paid for at the rate of 6l. *per rod*.

1702. A vault was made under the quest-house at the West end of the church, and flues to carry off any infectious effluvia.

Disputes arose between the parish and the Master of the Rolls concerning the sacrament money at the commencement of the last century, which were renewed some years afterwards; but, as it is not my province to interfere in such cases, I think it sufficient merely to mention the fact.

The Liberty of the Rolls enjoys a portion of the benefactions made previous to 1601.

This church was adorned by a most magnificent hour-glass, with a silver-frame. The year 1723 witnessed its destruction; for it was then taken to pieces, and the metal used to make two heads for the parish staves.

In Oct. 1766 an elegant statue, which formerly stood over the great arch on the West side of Ludgate, was placed in a niche over the East end of St. Dunstan's church in Fleet-street, and elegantly painted, with this inscription:

"This statue of Queen Elizabeth formerly stood on the West side of Ludgate. That gate being taken down in 1760 to open the streets, it was given by the City to Sir Francis Golling, knight, and alderman of this ward, who caused it to be placed here."

The communion-plate, &c. in 1732.

Two long silver-flagons, gilt with gold.

Four silver cups and covers, gilt with gold.

Three broad salvers, of silver gilt, one with a wire foot.

M m m 2

A silver-

A silver-tipt mug, with a silver cover; being the gift of Mr. Gover, deceased; and two silver spoons.

A silver mace, gilt.

Two chalices, gilt, for collecting.

There is a cup for the private administration of the sacrament, which was lodged in the hands of the Vicar, by the donor, Frances Cooper.

1736. The old organ was ordered to be sold, as it had no variety in the stops. 1742. was subscribed towards a new one.

St. Dunstan's is an ancient church. Those parts within apparently of most remote erection are the Western end, where a pointed arch crosses the North aisle; and this springs from a large human head; and the South side of the church, which aisle is formed by slender clustered pillars, and pointed arches. The windows were originally very numerous towards Fleet-street. No less than eight have been closed with brick.

The chancel is extremely plain; and so is the altar-piece, which is Doric. The pillars on the North side are Grecian; and the ceiling totally incongruous with the ancient parts of the church.

Many of the monuments mentioned in other descriptions of this City are decayed and ruinous.

In the vestry-room, at the North-east corner of the church, are the arms of Queen Elizabeth, over the chimney; and in the window her portrait*, in painted glass. See the annexed plate.

This room contains an embroidered coat of the arms of Charles II.

A tablet, under the tower, informs us, that a true peal of 5184 double bob majors, two bobs in a lead, was rung on the 12th of March 1778, on the bells above, by the College Youths. "This is the first peal of double ever completed since the art was invented."

The chancel window contains a figure of St. Matthias, in painted glass; of no great antiquity, if we judge from the shape of the characters.

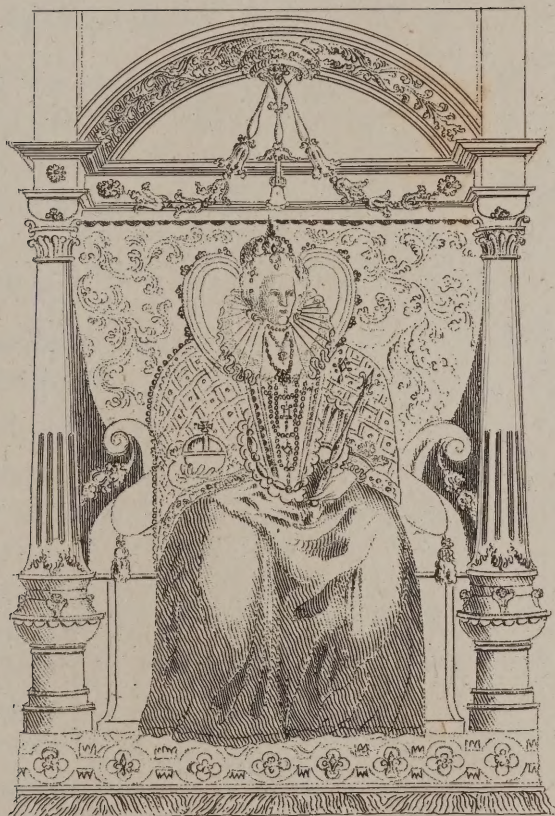
MONUMENTS.

Over the vestry door is a tablet:

"Sacred to the memory of Sir Richard Hoare, knt. who died Jan. 6, 1718, aged 70 years. And of his relict, Dame Susannah Hoare, who died Sept. 24,

* See an order about the Queen's picture in the *Archæologia*, vol. II. p. 169.

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1720, aged 67. Both exemplary in their piety and strict adherence to the Church of England, in their conjugal affection, and in their singular care of the religious education of a numerous issue (they had eleven sons and six daughters), three only of which are now surviving.

“He was eminent for his fidelity, humanity, diligence and circumspection, strict justice and charity, in the several trusts and offices of lord mayor, alderman, and sheriff of London, of member of parliament for this city, and of president of Christ's Hospital and the London Workhouse. This monument was gratefully erected by Henry Hoare, esq. their son and sole executor, 1723.”

To the right of the vestry door an old altar-tomb and recess, with quatre-foils, &c. and on it a tablet of white marble, inscribed,

“To the memory of Richard Pierfon, citizen and goldsmith, 1718, aged 70; and Ruth, his wife, 1720, aged 71. Also Edward Pierfon, their son, 1728, aged 41; and two of their grandchildren, Mary and Richard, 1713 and 1714; and Elizabeth Pierfon, wife of Edward, 1731, aged 52.”

On the East end of the chancel, a tablet, to the memory of Mr. Nathaniel Turner, 50 years an inhabitant of the parish, died 1737, aged 77.

On the same wall, one

“To the memory of James Chambers, esq. citizen and goldsmith, formerly an eminent banker of this parish, who died for sheriff of London *anno* 1730.

“A man courteous to his neighbours, hearty to his friends, and singularly just to every body; very beneficent to his relations, to whom he parted with upwards of 20,000*l.* in his life-time. Obiit Sept. 27, 1733, aged 68 years.

“In the same vault lyes also interred his nephew, Abraham Chambers, sen. citizen and goldsmith. A man every way valuable in life; a loving husband, a tender father, and a sincere friend. Obiit May 9, 1733, æt. 51.

“To the memory of whom, in a grateful acknowledgement, this monument was erected by their sole executor, Abraham Chambers.”

On the chancel South wall, the monument of Katharine Marshall, widow, who survived her husband 38 years. 1716, aged 66.

On the same side, over the door to Fleet-street, is a large monument, consisting of a sarcophagus, and a boy holding a medallion of the deceased in his official robes.

“To

“ To the memory of Sir Richard Hoare, knt. alderman, and lord mayor of this city in the memorable year 1745. In which alarming crisis he discharged the great trust reposed in him with honour and integrity, to the approbation of his Sovereign, and the universal satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He died Oct. 12, 1754, and lies, in the same vault of this church, together with the remains of his first and second wives; Sarah, the daughter of James Tully, esq. of Charterhouse-square; and Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward Rust, esq. of Crutched Friers; by each of whom he left one son, now living, to pay this last tribute of gratitude and respect to an affectionate parent.”

On the same wall, an oval tablet:

“ To the memory of Charles Powell Snell, esq. of the county of Gloucester, 1776, aged 36. Anne, his widow, died 1776, aged 29.”

There are many inscriptions in the pavement of the aisles, so worn as to render them illegible: the effect, in great measure, of the multitudes crowding to hear the late Mr. Romaine's lectures. I have seen the people standing quite in the street, endeavouring to catch a fleeting word from that enthusiast, whose voice was not overpowered by the passing carriages. I am told the pew-opener's place was worth 5*ol. per annum* during this p^{er}iod of enthusiasm.

Katharine Marsden, 177-, 38.

Rebecca Eyre, widow, 1782, 61.

Samuel Dunn, teacher of the mathematicks, 1794, aged 70.

Mrs. Anne Richardson, 1771, aged 60.

Also Mr. John Richardson, watchmaker, 1774, 67.

Mr. Story —

Elizabeth Brompton, 1776, aged 60.

Ann Dutton, 1787, 63.

William Dutton, 1794, 68.

The REGISTERS.

BURIALS.

1567-8, Jan. 6. Lady Margaret Nevill.

1570, April 2. The Lady Margaret that married Henry Earl of Westmoreland.

1574,

1574, July 12. Jobb Clearke, gent. out of the Middle Temple.

1593. A poor man that died in the *cloisters*.

1597, Oct. 28. Cymon Dolpht, esq. buried in Paull's church.

1623-4, Feb. 7. Sir Robert Laughton, knt. one of his Majesty's justices of y^e pleas before his highness.

1634, Aug. 8. The Lady Anne Harvey.

1648, July 18. Mr. Robert Martin, secretary to the M^r of the Rolls.

1649, May 18. Sir Nathaniel Finch, serjeant at lawe, buried in St. Anne's aile, from Serjeant's Inn.

1649, Aug. 18. Mr. Dawbeny Dysme, gent. of the Temple.

"He was hanged at Tyburne, for pistolling a man in Holborne; and, being brought from thence in a boate, he was interred by the way-side. Twenty-four hours after, he was buried, out of y^e Inner Temple, in y^e further church-yard."

1649, Dec. 4. Mr. Samuel Hull, gent. A poore knight of Windfor.

1651, Dec. 8. The bowells of the Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess of Kent was buried at the upper end of the chancel, who died y^e 7th of this month.

1559, 36 baptised. - - - - 83 buried.

1611, 122 - - - - - 134

1665 - - - - - 951

1700, 150 - - - - - 171

1799 - From January to July, - 65

DONATIONS AND GRANTS TO THE PARISH.

In the 4th year of Queen Elizabeth, 8 day of April, 1561 (Sir Nicholas Bacon and Sir William Cecil having petitioned her Majesty in behalf of the parishioners), she granted a patent to establish and erect a free grammar-school for the education and instruction of the youth of the parish of St. Dunstan for ever.

Sixteen governors were to preside over this institution, and there was a master and one usher. Three Masters of Chancery at that period, the Clerk of the Petty Bag of the same court, and the register, with James Good, M. D. and ten parishioners, were the first governors. The above is all the information I can obtain on the subject. Where the school was held, what endowments it had, and how lost, is, I believe, not known in the parish. As the last date relating to it is 1648 no doubt the confusion of the times was fatal to the institution.

William:

William West, lord de la Warre, for good reasons (as it is expressed in the deed), granted to the parishioners leave to erect one bridge, or stairs, at his water-stairs in the precincts of the late White Friars, commonly called White Friars-bridge, or stairs, in the 5th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

He reserved to his family full liberty in using them; and appoints two men to receive the tolls, for the use of the parish.

The parish schools were established in 1708, and are at the North-west end of the church. The most important gifts to those schools follow.

- 1711. Lady Child, at different times, 112l. 2s.
- 1718, Mrs. Martha Sirode; 1719, Mrs. Ann Cook; 1725, Henry Hoare, esq.; 1727, Mrs. Oglethorpe's three daughters; were benefactors each of 100l.
- 1728. From this date to 1799 the Ironmongers' Company have given 278l.
- 1729. A legacy from Mrs. Sirode, 240l. 6s. 8d.
- 1740. Samuel Child, esq. 200l.
- 1741. The Right Rev. Dr. Launcelot Andrewes, formerly Bishop of Winchester, 25l. Mrs. Christiana Bowden, 200l. William Turner, esq. 100l.
- 1776. Richard Hoare, esq. as trustee of Mr. Newman's charity, 105l.
- 1790. Henry Hugh Hoare, esq. as representative of Mrs. Cole's charity, 3 *per cent.* Consols, 164l. 8s. From 1796 to 1799, from the same gentleman, as trustee of Mr. Newman's charity, 95l.

A manuscript of John Saunders, in the Harleian Catalogue, contains a list of the communicants in the church of St. Dunstan, by virtue of the act of the 25th of Charles II. April 20, 1673, afterwards called the *Test Act*; who were,

Sir Harbottle Grimston, M. R. Sir Mathew Hale, lord chief justice, Sir Thomas Twifden, Sir Richard Rainsford, Sir William Wildeons, Sir John Vaughan, Sir Hugh Windham, Sir William Ellys, Sir Robert Atkins, Sir Edward Turner, Sir Christopher Turner, Sir Thomas Littleton, Sir Edward Morland, Baron Spilman, Serjeant Maynard, Sir Heneage Finch, Sir Francis North, and thirty others, gentlemen in various offices.

On the 27th of April upwards of seventy gentlemen received the sacrament.

OUTSIDE OF THE CHURCH.

The North side has a small yard, bounded by the back parts of the houses in Clifford's Inn. This wall is in some degree as it was originally built. A shop blockades the lower half of the East end; but the upper supports the statue of Queen Elizabeth, from which she views her antient City of London.

If the antient inhabitants of this street had their musical conduit, the modern may boast of their clock and savages, whose fascinating movements attract twenty pair of eyes every quarter of an hour. The repair of this piece of mechanism cost 110l. in the year 1738. The South side of the church projecting, narrows the street considerably thence to Temple Bar. The Corporation of London, seizing every opportunity to widen and improve the passages of streets, have removed the old over-hanging houses of timber which darkened and obstructed the corner of Chancery-lane, where Mrs. Salmon had for many years exhibited her models in wax; and erected a magnificent front in their place, leaving many feet of additional foot-way.

There are many very antient buildings in this neighbourhood, particularly opposite to Chancery-lane, in Fleet-street; and East of the church a few doors stands one, which has Ionic pilasters on its front, ornamented in the old-fashioned stile, with scrolls, &c. where the fire of 1666 terminated. Several others, of the same description, may be found in the various courts North of Fleet-street.

Near Fetter-lane, between Holborn and Fleet-street, the parish have a burial-ground; and near it a workhouse; which building was contracted to be erected in the year 1725, for 610l.

In the same lane is a meeting-house of the Moravians, or *Unitas Fratrum*.

Those structures, like most of the Dissenting places of worship, are very plain.

The Society of Serjeant's Inn pay a portion of parochial taxes, in consequence of the extension of their buildings in Ram-alley.

Fleur-de-lis-court has a representation of it, in stone, with naked boys and scrolls, sculptured with some taste, over the entrance from Fetter-lane.

TEMPLE BAR.

A manuscript, dated 1638, in the Museum, has preserved the following particulars. It is 54 feet in length; and 17 feet, 3 inches, in depth. The length is divided into eight parts: the gate in the midst is two; the posterns one each. The great arch is 13 feet, 6 inches; height, two squares and one half-circle. The side arches 6 feet, 9 inches; two squares in height, and the key-stone. The columns 24 feet, with base and capital. The diameters one-tenth part of their height (2 feet, 4 inches). Come-out from the wall one-sixth part of the diameter. The pedestal 7 feet high. The base one-fifth part of the columns. The architrave, frieze, and cornice, are in height one fifth part of the columns, with base and capitals; viz. 4 feet, 9 inches, by the architrave.

The present gate was erected from 1670 to 1672. The pilasters are Corinthian, the pediment arched, and the statues those of James I. his Queen, and Charles I. and II.

Praised be Heaven, many years have elapsed since the appendages of Rebellion fell from it; and may it never again be necessary to exhibit to view the heads of traitors on any public place, should this shortly be removed! and that it may be removed, has ever been the wish of the trading part of the City. It has witnessed many triumphant entries by our Monarchs; but what triumph surpassed the naval entry of December 1797, when those Heroes who have rendered us the envy of Europe passed (headed by their King) to St. Paul's, in a procession of thanksgiving and praise?

The celebrity and solidity of the reputable banking-houses near Temple Bar (Child's, Hoare's, and Gosling's and Sharp's) have long been proverbial.

It is said in the Universal Spectator, Nov. 25, 1732, that Mr. Pinchbeck, who has rendered his name as lasting as the metal he invented, and who was an eminent watchmaker, died, at his house in Fleet-street, Nov. 18, 1732, and was buried at St. Dunstan's. He communicated the secret to his son Edward, and constituted him sole executor. Mr. Pinchbeck was one of those persons to whom the community are indebted for advancing the honour of the Nation by their useful discoveries.

The friendship between Pope and Warburton commenced at Robinson's, a bookseller's shop on the West side of Inner Temple-lane.

* Journals of Lords, X. 22.

THE SCOTTISH CORPORATION

held their meetings at their own Hall in Black Friars till that building was taken down when Fleetditch was arched over; and since at the upper end of Crane-court in Fleet-street. This Society have given so good an account of themselves, that I cannot do better than extract sufficient for my purpose from it.

“During a long and dismal period the inhabitants of England and Scotland, whom Nature destined, from the beginning, to be brothers and friends, were animated with fierce and implacable national hatred. Frequent bloody and desolating wars were the consequence. From the first dawning of British history down to the Reformation, in the sixteenth century, this fell spirit raged with unrelenting, almost unremitting, fury. At that æra, A.D. 1560, union in religious sentiment, and common danger from Popery, the common enemy, cemented a political friendship between the sagacious Elizabeth and the Scottish Reformers. This, however, produced so little intercourse between the two nations, that, in 1567, the 9th year of Elizabeth's reign, while commerce had attracted no less than 3838 Flemings to London, religion and politics had allured no more than 58 Scots to that metropolis. But the accession of James to the throne of England, in 1603, produced a mighty change; for the multitude which accompanied or followed the Monarch to his new dominions, and particularly to the seat of government, was such as to excite jealousy and give offence in the Southern kingdom.

The turbulent and unhappy reign of Charles I. could not possibly be favourable to social intercourse between the two nations, and still less the period of the commonwealth, which was established on the ruins of monarchy; for no intercourse then took place but what was of a hostile nature. The Restoration in 1660 again, and finally, opened the communication between England and Scotland; and the first charter of incorporation is itself the most undoubted historical evidence of the extensive migration which, in the course of a few years, had taken place from the Northern kingdom to the Southern metropolis. The Scots are naturally restless, bold, and enterprising. The higher state of cultivation, and the more extended commerce of England, invited hither multitudes of adventurers and industrious mechanics of all descriptions; seamen, labourers who at once benefited themselves and contributed to the population and wealth of the country which received them—for the Scottish commonalty are amongst the best educated in the world; they are trained up from infancy in habits of order, temperance, and industry; the moral and religious principle is strong in them. These principles and habits, their skill, sobriety, and industry, their early and prolific marriages, were undoubtedly, therefore, a very valuable acquisition to the cities of London and Westminster. While wealth and vigour remained they were able not only themselves to subsist comfortably, but many of them to rear families, and to educate and provide for them. Few however, in comparison, had the power of acquiring independence, or even of forming what is called a settlement. No degree of economy or industry was sufficient to make provision against “the thousand natural ills that flesh is heir to”—disease, accident, old-age. Overtaken by all, or any one of these, absolute misery followed. They were still aliens in the land which they were helping to people and enrich. Journey-men, labourers, lodgers, from the beginning; they continued so to the end. No claim to parochial assistance had been established, and of course no provision made for the dark season of life. To beg or to perish was the dreadful alternative.

Time was continually increasing the evil, by multiplying the number of objects, and aggravating their distress. It became a bitter reflection, after an absence of many years, that they were far from their native land, and destitute of the means of returning thither; that they had become personally unknown to their nearest relations, or had survived most, if not all, of the friends and companions of their better days; in a word, that they had no where a kinsman, a friend, a home, a parish, a country.

Even so early as 1665, five years after the Restoration, the distress of the lower order of Scotsmen in these cities, though not yet arrived to its height, was sensibly felt and deplored; to such a degree, that the more affluent of the Scottish nation, resident in London, found themselves prompted by compassion to take the case of the poor into serious consideration, and to devise a remedy. A voluntary association of respectable merchants, tradesmen, and others, was formed; and it was agreed to petition the crown for a charter of incorporation, in order to procure co-operation, and to give effect to their plans of relief to their distressed countrymen. This was without hesitation granted, and letters patent, under the Great Seal of England, for the purpose desired, were issued accordingly, bearing date the 30th of June 1665. By these, the persons described in the charter were empowered to erect an hospital in the city and liberty of Westminster, for the maintenance of old or decayed artificers of the Scottish nation, and for training up their children to handicraft employments.

With so much ardour and unanimity was the cause adopted, and patronised, by persons of all ranks, English as well as Scots, that in 1673 the Corporation was enabled to erect a hall, with six adjoining tenements, for fulfilling the purpose of the charity, in Black Friars, one of the suburbs of the City of London.

But experience speedily evinced, that the powers granted by the charter were inadequate to the design. The very situation of the hall had been determined by local and temporary considerations, without regard to the express terms of the charter. The Corporation was likewise put on a scale far too small for an undertaking of such magnitude; the number of governors being restricted to eight, with powers almost as limited as their numbers. It became necessary, therefore, to make a second application to the Crown, for an enlargement of the Corporation's numbers, powers, and privileges. This too was readily obtained; and new letters patent under the Great Seal issued accordingly, bearing date the 16th of November 1676; by which thirty-three assistants were added to the eight governors; liberty was granted to establish their hospital either in London and Westminster, as might be most convenient; and they were empowered to purchase and to hold lands to the yearly value of five hundred pounds, by the name and style of "The Master, Governors, and Assistants, of the Scottish Hospital, of the Foundation of King Charles the Second."

From the tenor of both charters it appears, that the original intention, and this intention followed up for eleven years together, was to erect a house of reception for all objects of the charity, whatever their cases might be: old, young, men, women, persons suffering under casualty, lunacy, debility, disease, all assembled within the same precinct. The impropriety—the absolute impracticability of this, was speedily demonstrated. What funds could have supported the expence of an establishment so enormous, and that establishment incessantly on the increase? The inconveniency and discomfort attending the separation of married persons from their families and friends, at a season when sympathy and assistance are most necessary and most acceptable, pleaded powerfully against the idea of a public general receptacle. The uncouth mixture, and improper communications, of such a motley assemblage of patients, must have produced indecencies and immoralities not to be mentioned.

mentioned. The design of an hospital therefore was abandoned almost as soon as adopted; and in its place was substituted the wiser mode of assisting and relieving the poor objects at their own habitations. Thus the slender funds of the Corporation were rendered more extensively efficient, for there was no expensive fabric to be raised and supported; the distressed objects were succoured in a manner congenial with their feelings; and the jobbing, but too generally connected with all great establishments, was completely prevented.

The affluent endeavoured, with various success, to keep alive and promote the cause, by stated, by occasional, by honorary donations; by convivial meetings and testamentary bequests. But the increase of fund by no means kept pace with the increasing demands made upon it. Few of the nobility, and not many of the gentlemen, had been induced to give it a warm support, either by their attendance or their munificence. During the short and unhallowed reign of James II. the public mind was in a state of fermentation too violent to admit of attention to sober plans of mercy and compassion.

The union of spirit and of operation in the two kingdoms which effected the glorious Revolution in 1688, happily paved the way for the incorporating act of Union in 1707, by which the two were consolidated into one great kingdom, and the distinction of England and Scotland began to disappear, and to melt away into the auspicious common name of Great Britain. There being from that eventful epocha but one legislature for the whole island; one seat of government; one court of appeal in the last resort; one civil, commercial, and political interest; the intercourse of the two countries became of course unbounded. The English Court of Exchequer travelled Northward, and carried with it to Edinburgh English law, English judges, English practice, and English manners. The doors of both Houses of Parliament, on the other hand, opened for the admission of the Scottish delegates; and this interchange was highly beneficial to both.

Time, which brings every thing to the test, demonstrated, that even the second charter, that of 1676, had put the Corporation upon a scale still too small to be of very extensive utility and effect.

Under this impression, and after very mature deliberation, it was resolved to make application to his present Majesty for a new Charter of Incorporation, conveying a further extension as to number of governors, and as to powers and privileges, such as were adapted to the exigencies of the case. This application too was successful; and a third charter was accordingly obtained, bearing date the 28th of November, 1775; by which the Corporation is re-established, under the ancient name and style of "The Scottish Hospital, of the Foundation of Charles the Second;" and, instead of a government vested in a master, with a limited number of governors and assistants, it is by this last charter vested in a President, six Vice-presidents, and a Treasurer; to be elected annually, on St. Andrew's-day, or the day after, as the case may require, and in such a number of governors as by any future bye-law of the Corporation may be determined. In other words, the number of governors is, with great wisdom and propriety, left unlimited.

It ever has been a favourite object of the Corporation to create a broad, permanent, and productive capital, to secure the charity, as far as it can be done, against contingent desertion, neglect, and decay. In conformity to a bye-law, it is accordingly the practice, in order to the formation of such capital, to invest, in some one of the public funds, one half of every donation of ten guineas and upwards, to twenty; and the whole of every donation of this last amount, or beyond it. The annual subscription of one or two guineas, which is the qualification that constitutes an annual governor, and the moiety of the lower donations, are applied toward the regular monthly expenditure.

ture. Every person, therefore, qualifying himself as a governor for life, by a payment of ten guineas, has the satisfaction of being assured that one half of his bounty is so much added to a permanent fund of relief; and that every shilling of a donation or bequest, amounting to twenty guineas and upward, is part of a provision made for the miserable, not only of the present but of future ages.

Every governor, whether annual or for life, has the privilege of recommending one, and only one, distressed object, to the Committee appointed for the painful, but the humane and meritorious, service, of receiving petitions, and considering the cases of the unhappy sufferers who come before them. This Committee sits at the Hall of the Corporation, in Crane-court, Fleet-street, on the second Wednesday in the month, all the year round, from six in the evening to generally a very late hour, according to the number of poor petitioners. All governors have a right to attend these meetings of the Committee, and to sit, deliberate, and vote, as if they were specially nominated to that effect.

To sum up the whole. This institution may justly be termed an Hospital of Out-Patients, the objects of it being supported and relieved by weekly, monthly, or quarterly, allowances of money, and with medical assistance and advice at their own habitations; and such of them as are desirous of returning to their native country, for the benefit of their health, or to spend the remainder of their days with their relations and friends, have their passages by sea paid, and money advanced to supply their immediate wants, whereby they have not only the benefit of an hospital and workhouse, without the disagreeable circumstances attending them, but all the comforts and consolations of their families and friends reserved for them. The charity is supported by the voluntary donations and subscriptions of noblemen, gentlemen, and ladies. It is governed under the last Charter, by one President, six Vice-presidents, one Treasurer, and an indefinite number of Governors.—The President, Vice-presidents, and Treasurer, are, according to the Charter, chosen annually, at a General Court, held on St. Andrew's-day, from among the governors; and a Committee, consisting of twenty governors, besides the presidents, vice-presidents, and treasurer, who are of the Committee, are also chosen the same day, for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Corporation. By the Charter there must be five General Courts, of the president, vice-presidents, treasurer, and governors, held every year; viz. on St. Andrew's-day, the first Wednesday in January, the first Wednesday after Lady-day, the first Wednesday after Midsummer-day, and the first Wednesday after Michaelmas-day; and the Committee meet on the second Wednesday in every month, at six o'clock in the evening, to receive the petitions of the patients recommended by the governors, and in order to distribute the charity.—This is an open committee; and all the governors, who wish to see a faithful and just administration of the charity, may attend and vote.

A donation of ten guineas constitutes a governor for life; and a subscription of one guinea, or upwards, annually, qualifies to be an annual governor.

THE HALL,

once distinguished by the meetings of the Royal Society, on their removal from Gresham-college, 1710, till their last and final remove to their apartments in Somerset-place in the Strand, 1781, is situated at the upper or North end of Crane-court, and has a brick front, but too narrow for a display of architectural beauty.

The room used for the reception of the governors and directors of the Society is of the Ionic order, decorated with two pillars, a cornice, and a stucco ceiling, with the initials N. B. M. and the date 1670.

Over the chimney is a bust of Charles II. originally placed there by the Royal Society. Of whatever merit, it is now eclipsed by whitewash*.

A whole length on the South wall:

“ Maria

D. G.

Scotia

Piissima Regina

Franciæ dotaria

anno ætatis regniq̃ue

36;

Anglicæ captivit.

10.

S. H.

1578.”

The Queen is represented as standing on a carpet, in a black habit, with a mantle of muslin falling from her shoulders to the feet, forming a kind of hood, placed over the ruff on the back of the neck. The breast is covered by a kerchief, set with pearls; and a very neat cap hides the hair on the forehead, but retires thence to the ears, shewing chesnut-coloured ringlets. The face is exquisitely beautiful, and the features inconceivably delicate, and finely proportioned; but the attitude is stiff and unnatural, and the disposal of the arms tasteless. The right hand rests on a table, covered with scarlet cloth; and the left supports the end of a rosary,

* If it had any merit, one would have thought the Society would not have been so ungrateful to their Royal Founder as to leave it behind them, even though a modern artist might have been found more equal to Lyfippus to carve Alexander.

suspended to her waist. Duplicates of this portrait may be seen at Hardwick-house, county of Derby, where she was confined, at Hatfield-house, Herts, and in other collections*.

On the Queen's right hand is a half-length of the Duke of Queensberry; and on the left another, of the Earl of Lauderdale. Those pictures, though of far more modern date, are much inferior to that of the Queen.

On the North wall is a third half length, of the Earl of Bedford. "The gift of Ja. Kynneir, first master of the Scots Corporation, *anno Domini* 1674."

At the West end of the South wall are portraits of Sir John Ayton, knt.; and much injured; and at the West end a portrait of Mr. James Kinneare, first master 1665.

In the centre of the South wall is a painting of the Regalia of the kingdom of Scotland.

North of the Hall, on the site of the Royal Society's Museum, and in which the meetings of the Royal Society were long regularly held after their quitting Gresham-college, a large room has lately been erected, by a separate subscription for that particular purpose, and intended for the public anniversary meetings of the Corporation; but at present let to a furrier.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. XLIX. pp. 136. 188. 231.

ST. EDMUND THE KING, LANGBOURN WARD.

THE church of St. Edmund appears to have belonged to the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate. After the suppression the Crown granted it to the fee of Canterbury, in whose possession it still remains.

Twenty-five rectors are recorded as presented by the Prior and Convent and the Archbishops between the years 1328 and 1700.

Tonstall mentions "William Lee, rector, benefice 16l. goods .., fined 4l.

Sir Edmund Close, curate, stipend 7l. 6s. 8d. goods 7l. 6s. 8d. fined 28s.

Sir John Archer, singer, 8l. goods 6l. fined 28s."

Newcourt notices two chantries in this church; but the official book passes them over in silence. Probably their revenues had been embezzled or lost before that period.

St. Nicholas Acons, united after the great fire to St. Edmund, was an ancient church, given, 1084, by Godwin and his wife Turund, to the church of Malmesbury; with which it remained till the suppression of that convent: since which time it has continued in possession of the Crown.

Thirty-four rectors enjoyed the living previous to 1666.

"Mr. Robert Portland, rector, benefice 10l. goods 19l. fined 50s."

"Solomon Oxney gave, to find a priest, all his lands, *per annum*, 14l.

Sir John Bridges, knt. gave one annuity of 7l. for the term of 20 years, payable from the Court of Augmentations, to find a priest."

The value of these united livings is now (1804) 300l. *per annum*.

RECTORS OF ST. EDMUND THE KING.

Thomas Lyndford, D. D. of Christ Church, Oxford, prebendary of Westminster, and chaplain in ordinary to King George I. He published two sermons preached before the lord mayor 1679 and 1689; before the Queen 1691; before King George I.; before the House of Commons, on his accession, 1715; two spital sermons, 1698 and 1712; a fast sermon; and two or three others; and held the office of arch-deacon of Barnstaple. Died Aug. 11, 1724, aged 80.

Mr. Gordon, *circa* 1732.

Jeremiah Milles, D. D. F. R. S. and President of the Society of Antiquaries, was instituted Nov. 1, 1745; elected dean of Exeter Feb. 1762; died Feb. 13, 1784. He was son of Jeremiah Milles, fellow and master of Balliol college, Oxford; and grandson of Isaac, rector of Highchurch, Hants. Dr. Milles was educated at Eton, gentleman commoner of Corpus Christi-college, Oxford, A. M. 1735; B. and D. D. 1747; held a prebend in the cathedral of Waterford; but, marrying a daughter of Archbishop Potter, by whom he left three sons and two daughters, obtained from the Crown these united livings, with that of Mestham, Surrey, and the sinecure rectory of West Tewing, Suffex. He was chanter of Exeter; and dean, on the advancement of Dr. Lyttelton to the see of Carlisle, 1762; whom he succeeded in the presidency of the Society of Antiquaries, 1768. His publications in the *Archæologia* are numerous; and he had in the early part of his life made ample collections for a History of the county of Devon; and had also applied himself to the illustration of the Danish coinage and Domesday Book. It is much to be regretted that he undertook the ill-supported cause of Rowley*.

Henry Dimock, M. A. June 23, 1784; the present rector.

* Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 153.

This church is situated on the North side of Lombard-street, and has a front with four windows. The steeple is rather handsome; but of that species of architecture which is difficult to describe so as to be understood.

The inside has the singularity of presenting a *Northern* altar, which is placed in a square (I believe Saxon) *sacrarium*, terminating in a dome, representing a nimbus, with ☩ in the centre; and above a circle of windows; under which is a very large one arched, containing a most splendid representation of the arms of Queen Anne, in painted glass, "set up in the memorable year of Union, 1707," with a window on each side. The altar-table is elevated on a marble pavement, three steps above the chancel, which is one above the pavement of the nave.

The altar-piece is uncommonly neat; it consists of a pedestal, with five panels; that in the centre adorned by exceedingly beautiful ornamental carving, gilt; over this the Decalogue, under a circular pediment; on the left side a tolerable painting of Moses, accompanied by a tablet, with the Paternoster; and on the right Aaron and the Creed. Every interval under the cornice, &c. is covered with rich gilt carving, and the whole terminates with four urns.

The church is merely *four walls*, with tall arched niches, and the tower obtrudes into the church. In return, it supports a small gallery on its North side; in which is a neat but small organ. The ceiling is partly coved; and the rest horizontal and plain, except an aperture for a sky-light, and a large border above; *one* member of a cornice instead of a whole.

The pulpit, neatly carved, and the desk, are precisely where the altar is usually placed.

The font, a neat marble basin, stands under a pretty canopy, in the South-west corner.

MONUMENTS.

On the North wall, a very handsome one of statuary marble, representing Hope, reclining on an urn.

"In memory of Jeremiah Milles, D.D. dean of Exeter, rector of these united parishes, and President of the Society of Antiquaries, who died Feb. 13, 1784, aged 70 years. And of Edith, his wife, daughter of the most rev. John Potter, archbishop of Canterbury, who died June 11, 1761, aged 35 years.

Among the scholars of his time he was conspicuous for the variety and extent of his knowledge; and, to the cultivation of an elegant and correct taste for polite literature, superadded the most judicious researches into the abstruse points and learning of antiquity. His public character was distinguished by an unremitted zeal and activity in those stations to which his merit had raised him. In private life he was beloved and respected for the natural sweetness of his disposition, the purity of his manners, and the integrity of his conduct. Blessed with a comfort worthy of himself, amiable, affectionate, and truly pious, they mutually fulfilled every domestic duty with cheerfulness and fidelity; and their grateful children have the fullest confidence, that they are gone to receive, in a more perfect state, the certain and final rewards of their exemplary lives upon earth."

Another sarcophagus, pyramid, and tablet.

"M. S. Edvardi Ironside, civis qui in negotiis peragendis solers exercitatus, fidus in municipalis magistratus muneribus obeundis, candide justus, vixit pietate insignis, morum urbanus, politiore etiam humanitate imbutus honesti, propositi tenax officiorum observantissimus. A. D. 1753, urbis hujusce electus est prætor, quam dignitatem summo cum honore consecutus ipse ornasset et auxisset; sed spes optima et pulcherima, (heu nimium fallaces!) urbis præfecturâ vix inchoatâ, a civibus præsidium, ab amicis, uxore liberisque tutamen et decus, mors abstulit immatura."

Under it is an oval tablet, inscribed,

"Eodem quoque tumulo sepultæ sunt reliquæ uxoris ejus Annæ penitus dilectæ; quæ vitam superstitem, quantum innocuam degere potuerat, tandem, placidâ quasi somnolentâ morte finivit; anno longævitas suæ 81, et Domini 1790."

Over the vestry door:

"In the rector's vault are deposited the remains of Mr. Thomas Witherby, 50 years an inhabitant of this parish, and 26 years deputy of Langbourn ward. He died Nov. 26, 1797, in the 79th year of his age. Also Mrs. Elizabeth Witherby, his wife, who departed this life April 7, 1800, in the 73d year of her age."

On the South side a tablet, to Anne Revell, 1715, aged 22.

A handsome tablet, on the West wall, is thus inscribed:

“ In a vault under the communion-table lie the bodies of Mrs. Rebecca Sheppard, who died Oct. 8th, 1721, and of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Sheppard, M. A. her husband, who died Aug. 28, 1724.

“ He was curate and lecturer of these two united parishes of St. Edmund the King and Nicholas Acons above twenty years; and, during the whole course of his ministry, was very diligent and conscientious in the discharge of every part of his sacred function, performed the several offices of the church with great reverence and devotion, was deservedly commended for his pious and instructive discourses from the pulpit, and was generally and deservedly esteemed for his courteous and obliging behaviour, for the evenness and sweetness of his temper, and for his universal charity and good-will to mankind.”

The parish of St. Edmund contains 119 houses; 258 male, and 219 female, inhabitants.

Birchin-lane, part of which is in this parish, extends from Cornhill to Lombard-street. It possesses a number of most opulent inhabitants, and houses of the most respectable appearance.

Lombard-street will be more particularly noticed in the article of St. Mary Woolnoth.

The courts are clean and convenient:

ST. ETHELBURGA, BISHOPSGATE WARD WITHIN.

THE inside of this little church will not detain the reader long. I should suppose the architecture to be of the reigns of Henry V. or VI. The South wall has four tall pointed windows, from which the mullions have been removed, and each are now walled up to the arches. The North wall has had an equal number. Two are entirely closed. One contains the pulpit; the founding-board of which is certainly of the time of Elizabeth, or one of her two next successors; and the fourth is half closed. The West end has a large pointed arch, filled, and a gallery before it.

Three clustered columns form four arches, and produce a nave and South aisle; in which is a gallery, half suspended by irons from the roof, and half supported by posts. The roof is nearly pointed, and has large beams from the walls across it. At the East end is a large arched window, with the Mercers' crest, the City arms, and those of the Company of Sadlers, and the Brewers, in painted glass.

The altar-piece is very neat, of six Corinthian pilasters, with their entablature; and the Belief, Commandments, and Lord's Prayer, in the intercolumniations. An arch, with a glory and cherubim over the centre, is inclosed within a circular pediment, on which are three candlesticks, and there are four on the cornice.

On the North wall are two tablets. The first records the decease of John Cornelius Linckebeck, of London, merchant, 1655, aged 63.

The latter:

“Near this place lieth interred the body of the Rev. William Price, near 18 years rector of this parish, who departed this life March 5, 1749, aged 59 years. Also the body of Ann, his wife, who departed this life July 10, 1772, aged 73 years.

A tablet on a pillar is inscribed,

“Near this tablet lies interred the remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Waghorn, wife Mr. James Waghorn, thread-maker, of this parish, who departed this life Aug. 12, 1768, aged 42 years. Also Mr. James Waghorn, who died Nov. 29, 1789, aged 66 years.”

On

On the South wall :

“ Near this place is interred the body of Thomas Pestill, a constant resident in this parish (in the house in which he was born), to the age of 60 years. He departed this life Jan. 25, 1799.—*To me to die is gain. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.*”

There are several inconsiderable annual gifts mentioned on the tablet in the church. William Dawes left one moiety of an house in Warwick-lane to the poor house-keepers not receiving alms, which is distributed on St. Thomas's-day.

The church has a small yard Eastward, with poplars surrounding it. It is entirely inclosed by houses.

The belfry contains a curious stone statue, about two feet six inches in height, of St. Michael slaying the dragon. The attitude is spirited, and the tail wound round the right leg of the angel has a good effect.

The Priores and Convent of St. Helen had the advowson of St. Ethelburga. The King granted it after the suppression to the Bishop of London and his successors. The different patrons presented 31 rectors from 1366 to 1691; since which period there has been five presentations.

Luke Milbourne, M. A. succeeded Samuel Harris, A. M. in 1704; and died April 15, 1720*.

Ralph Emerson, M. A. April 20, 1720; died June 1732.

William Price, M. A. died March 1749-50.

John Blakiston, M. A. March 11, 1749; died 1783.

William Gilbank, M. A. presented Dec. 9, 1775.

A memorandum, obligingly given me by Mr. Ellis of the British Museum, observes that, “ In Pope Nicholas Taxation, 1291, 29 Edward I. the church of St. Ethelburga is rated at 8l. 13s. 4d. (or 13 marks); and the Prior of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate, appears to have had a rent at the same time issuing from possessions in the parish of 7s.; and the Abbot of St. Augustine, Canterbury, of 1s. By another valuation of the London benefices, now preserved in the King's Remembrancer's office, in the Exchequer, made 6 Henry VI. the church of St. Ethelburga is rated at 9l.”

Tonstall. Sir John Larke, rector, benefice 10 marks, goods 40l. fined 4l.

* He was also Lecturer of St. Leonard, Shoreditch; of whom, and of his various publications, see Mr. Ellis's “History of Shoreditch,” pp. 40, 41.

John Hammond, parish clerk 1736, returned 70l. as the annual value of the benefice.

Newcourt mentions a chantry founded for the souls of Gilbert Maryon and Christine his wife, previous to 1436. The official return says, "The master of the Bridge house pays yearly, to the rector and churchwardens, a quit-rent from a tenement called the Angel, in the parish of St. Ethelburga, towards finding a priest, *per annum*, 1l. 13s. 4d."

William Affell bequeathed to the same, whereof they have been possessed, one inn called the Swan, in the said parish, now in the hands of Thomas Nixon, to what intent is not known, *per annum* 40s. The same Thomas Nixon, by his last will, gave, for the finding of a priest, a yearly rent of 40s.

The external appearance of the church is greatly altered since 1736, as engraved by Toms. It then had two shops projecting on each side of the pointed door, inclosed as now by a gate between the shops, a pent-house, on it a balustradé, behind it a large flat arched window of three bays. The outline of the gable was formed by enormous battlements, verging by three degrees to a point, but terminated by two horizontal indentings. A clumsy dial projected into the street. The steeple appears to have been of board, with a square pillar, whose monstrous capital supported a dormant window, in which was the Saint's bell. The octagon spire was taper and handsome.

MARINE SOCIETY.

The large but plain building occupied by this useful Society is situated on the North side of the church of St. Ethelburga. The first stone was laid April 30, 1773, by Lord Romney, president, attended by the governors, and 20 boys, who carried banners, and were afterwards sent to Portsmouth, for the navy; but the institution had flourished for some years previous to this period, and originated from the benevolent views of Mr. Hicks, a Hamburgh merchant, who conceived that he could not more effectually serve the community than by supplying the Navy with those youths whose parents had consigned them to infamy in the vicious scenes of low life. To forward so excellent and judicious a purpose he wrote a recommendatory pamphlet, 1000 copies of which he presented to the Society. In this he explained his plans, supporting them by
found

found reasoning; and generously commenced a subscription, by giving a considerable sum towards the establishment of the institution; to which he added 20,000*l.* by will, in 1762.

In 1757 the representation of the Suspicious Husband was given by Mr. Garrick for the benefit of this Society, which produced 27*l.* 2*s.* The proprietors of Ranelagh gave their receipts for one night, amounting to 50*l.* 7*s.* And those of the Opera gave a benefit, which produced but 59*l.* 8*s.* It is mentioned in the London Chronicle, vol. III. p. 99, that a circumstance occurred relative to the Drury Lane benefit highly honourable to the spirit and liberality of the parties concerned. The performers acted *gratis*; but the renters of the house, who were then forty in number, required to be paid as usual, to prevent the establishment of a precedent which might eventually injure their property. Accordingly each person received their 2*s.* Shortly afterwards Mr. Clutterbuck paid Mr. Fielding *, of the Marine Society, 28 guineas, as the contribution of that number of the renters, and 12 guineas as his own subscription.

This public-spirited Institution was indebted to the benevolent Hanway, who printed several pamphlets about it, 1757.

Such were the beneficial effects of the Institution, and so well were its advantages understood by the publick, that the Society were enabled to lay a statement before that tribunal, in 1762, of which the following is the substance. From July 1756 to the above year benefactions had been received amounting to 22,553*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* of which a balance remained of 238*l.* 9*s.* 10.

During the then war the Society had clothed, and equipped for the navy, 5452 persons, chiefly landmen, and 4745 boys, of whom the majority were in full progress for beggary and the gallows; others poor miserable objects, suffering under the severe lashes of penury and disease, but restored to health and the community by the humanity and exertions of the Society.

The legacy of 20,000*l.* and eventually of 2000*l.* more, was to be placed at interest, the amount of which is applied during war to the equipment of boys for the Navy, and in times of peace for apprenticing boys and girls, the Society preferring orphans of seamen and foldiers.

Nothing more remains to be added than that the excellent purposes of the Institution are still pursued, and that the publick are infinitely indebted to its

* The well-known Justice, who contributed greatly to its success from his official situation.

exertions,

exertions, which they evince by continued subscriptions. Those are necessarily of greater amount at some periods than at others.

A considerable part of the parish of St. Ethelburga is advantageously situated, on three principal streets: Bishopsgate, Wormwood, and Camomile. When the importance of those in a trading point of view is considered, a just estimate may be formed of the description of inhabitants who reside in them.

The Parish Clerks, 1736, say the number of houses in that year was 120. The recent enumeration mentions but 87, inhabited by 309 males and 290 females, total 599 persons, a difference of 33 houses. Those are more varied in their architecture than are generally to be met with: the parish having escaped the conflagration of 1666, many of our old inconvenient buildings remain as mementos of antient London.

ST. GEORGE, MIDDLESEX.

THE parish of St. George was originally part of the Parish of St. Dunstan Stepney, from which it was separated in consequence of the Commissioners for building 50 new churches ordaining that this district should be the site of one of the number, contains the hamlet of Wapping.

According to the Parish Clerks' Survey in 1732, St. George's parish then contained about 2000 houses. Those, and others which have been erected since that period, are almost without exception mere hovels, when compared to the habitations within the city of London. This circumstance may be accounted for very readily; and it must be admitted that exceedingly useful, opulent, and worthy members of society are scattered throughout the streets and lanes; but the majority, I am fearful, are some of the dregs of the community. Of the former class are, the different artisans employed in repairing every description of vessels, boat-builders, mast-makers, riggers, &c. &c. captains, their mates, and pilots. Necessity compels their residence near the Thames, and, continually employed in laborious pursuits, they have little inclination, and less time, to attend to the frivolous appendages of more quiet life. Their houses are examples for neatness and cleanliness; but the elegancies of internal decoration have not yet universally travelled so far to the East.

The latter division of the community, and I mean to be understood as applying my observations to the whole Eastern suburbs, consists of a set of persons whose houses are appropriated to the reception of the labouring part of Wapping society, and seamen who lodge on shore. Those, and their inmates, being of the roughest and most unpolished manners, rendered offensive by numbers of infamous women interspersed throughout most of the streets, are below description.

The population, according to the last enumeration, was 9231 males, 11,939 females, total 21,170 persons, inhabiting 4029 houses.

The church is situated on the East side of Cannon-street, near Ratcliff-high-way, and appears enormous when compared to the neighbouring diminutive houses. It was consecrated in 1729, and the rectory given to the Principal and Fellows of Brazenose-college, Oxford, who still retain the right of presentation. The act under which the church was built, and the parish erected, gave 3000l. for the purchase of lands, &c. in fee-simple, and 100l. *per annum* from the burial

fees; towards the support of the incumbent, who cannot hold other preferments. To this sum a handsome residence was added, at the North-west corner of the church.

RECTORS.

William Simpson *, native of Cheshire, July 27, 1729, D. D. 1731.

Herbert Mayo †, D. D. 1764, native of Herefordshire; died Jan. 5, 1802.

Robert Torington, native of Lancashire, M. A. 1802.

The inside of the church is of the Doric order, and contains two pillars on each side, with a monstrous intercolumniation, and a huge semi-oval arch, crossed by an enriched band. At the East and West ends are strong square pillars, with an entablature. Those, and corresponding pilasters, form four small squares. Beyond which, East and West, are aisles, with the organ, a very plain instrument, under the West, and the sacarium beyond the East. This is a semicircle, with tablets for benefactions on each side, and five arched windows, above which is an enriched dome. The external arch before it is painted with suitable emblems, and gilt.

The altar-piece is composed of four pilasters, and two detached pillars, with an entablature and urns; and the arched intercolumniation contains a painting (by whom I could not learn) of our Saviour praying that the bitter cup might pass away from him. It has some merit in the drawing, but more in the colouring, which is vivid. The tablets of the Creed, Commandments, &c. are on handsome adjoining tablets.

The pulpit is particularly inelegant and clumsy, though covered with decorations.

There are several gifts recorded, but none of importance.

The church-yard is very large, and, Eastward of the church, bounded by flourishing trees. Those give a singular effect to the strange ponderous walls of the church and steeple, which cannot be described for want of terms. The windows are those of a prison; the basement ones have key-stones as large as the aperture; two wings project on the sides; those are surmounted by turrets, misplaced, with buttresses or pilasters on the sides, and have three ranges of little windows.

* He published a sermon preached May 29, before the Lord Mayor, 1732, 4to.; and another before the Society for the Reformation of Manners, 1738.

† Of whom see *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXII. pp. 88. 632.

The front has a circular flight of steps, on the platform of which are the bases of four Ionic pilasters. Above those is the tower, of which "Nought but itself can be its parallel."

If Messieurs Hawksmoor and Gibbs, the architects of St. George, had determined to make an *outré* ecclesiastical building, it must be acknowledged they have succeeded admirably: such another would not easily be found. Their estimate given in to the Commissioners was 13,570*l.* but the expenditure amounted to the enormous sum of 18,557*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* Mr. Watts sold the site to the Commissioners for 400*l.*

Prince's-square, and part of Wellclose-square, are in this parish. Many of the houses in those are handsome, and inhabited by persons of great respectability. The former contains the Danish church, the latter the Swedish. That of the Danes is said to have been designed by Cibber, and erected by Queen Anne, in honour of her consort. It was visited in 1768 by the King of Denmark, who admired the pretty statues, the turret, and the walls, inclosed by a double railing and avenues of trees.

There are frequent fires in this neighbourhood; but that of 1794 eclipses all others in its horrid effects.

July 23, 1794. During a strong South-west gale of wind, a pitch-kettle, heating at Mr. Clove's yard, Cock-hill, boiled over. The flaming contents soon communicated their destructive influence to the various materials used in barge-building; and they transferred them again to the shed or house under which the barges were erected. A lighter moored to the adjoining wharf was unfortunately loaded with saltpetre. That fired and exploded, sending a shower of burning flakes in every direction. Those conveyed the flames to other vessels, rendered immoveable by the ebb tide, and to the warehouses of the East India Company, where quantities of saltpetre were deposited. The conflagration now became dreadful in the extreme; the wind whirled destruction through the narrow streets, and houses perished by hundreds. During this shocking occurrence Mr. Devaynes waited on his Majesty's ministers, and received from them every encouragement and assistance. A survey taken immediately after the fire had ceased demonstrated that but 570 houses remained out of 1200 which the hamlet contained. Pecuniary losses on these occasions, however enormous, are but of trifling importance, compared with the sufferings of more than 1000 persons compelled to watch the night through by the remains of their property, or pass

it in Stepney church till Government could pitch tents for their covering, which they did in a field adjoining the church-yard; where I saw hundreds, several days afterwards, exposed to the effects of a continued rain. It is almost unnecessary to say, subscriptions were immediately opened, and large sums received. One Sunday produced 800l. collected from the visitants of the ruins. 426l. of this was bestowed in half-pence, and 38l. 14s. in farthings.

ST. GEORGE, BOTOLPH LANE, BILLINGSGATE WARD.

THIS parish, which contains but 39 houses, inhabited by 107 males, 147 females, total 254 persons, was united, after the fire of 1666, to that of St. Botolph Billingsgate. Their situation, in the immediate vicinity of the river Thames, renders them of importance in the annals of commerce; but the narrow streets and alleys, and their wet slippery foot-ways, will not bear description, or invite *unnecessary* visits. This character must however be taken with some qualification: there are parts where the residences are equal to those of London generally.

The church of St. George belonged to the Abbot and Convent of St. Saviour, Bermondsey, previous to the Dissolution of Monasteries. After that event the Crown came into possession, and still retains it. Tonstall omits St. George in his valuation; but Newcourt gives the value from a manuscript in Sion-college, as 79*l.* including a parsonage-house, 1636. That author mentions 52 rectors between 1321 and 1691; and a chantry, founded for the soul of Roger de la Bere. The official book gives the following particulars.

“ Roger de la Vere founded, in St. Mary Spital, one chantry, with the sustentation of a priest. Salary to be paid out of lands given to the same; which lands are now in the King’s Majesty’s hands; and the priest found by the King, who hath for his salary, out of the Augmentation Court, 6*l.*

And Thomas Bonde gave, to find a priest and obit, lands and tenements, *per annum*, 15*l.* 10*s.*

The church of St. Botolph was given to the Canons of St. Paul’s, London, by their benefactor Odgarus, or Ordgarus; the Dean and Chapter of which still have the presentation.

Bishop Tonstall notices it thus: Mr. Edward Marmyon, rector, ben. 30*l.* goods *nulla*, fined 7*l.* 10*s.*

Sir Thomas Lacy, serving, 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* goods 8*l.* 12*s.* fined 11*l.* 10*s.*

The profits returned in 1636 were: tythes 120*l.* casualties 15*l.* and a parsonage-house 10*l.* From those items it may be inferred that it was an antient and respectable benefice, very much superior to that of St. George.

The

The following particulars of chantries are from the official manuscript.

“ Anno 45 Ed. III. parte 2^{da}, D'nus Johan. Suedeland, parson of St. Botolph, gave a house, with divers others, to Andrew Pyckman; and also, by will, without the King's license, *ut per inquisitionem*; and afterwards the King granted the said lands to Pyckman and others:

Andrew Pyckman founded a chantry, and gave one tenement, 10l.

Thomas Aubury founded one chantry, in lands, 8l. 6s. 8d.

Thomas Smallwood gave, towards the maintenance of a priest, 46s. 8d.

Mr. Thomas Wall gave unto John Collet, and Katharine his wife, one tenement, in Thames-street, called the Sun; and to William Sanderfon, and Jane his wife, and to the longer liver of them, and to their heirs, and the longest liver of them, upon condition that they, of the profits of the same, should pay yearly unto a priest 6l. to sing, for ever, in the parish church of Grounesborowe, in the county of Suffolk. And, in default of keeping certain covenants, the same priest to be found in the parish church of St. Botolph. Which priest hath not been found by the space of these two years and quarter past.”

RECTORS of the United Parishes.

Mr. Woodford, 1768.

George Watfon Hand *, M. A. 1779; died Feb. 3, 1802.

— Parker, 1802.

The church of St. George may be said to be isolated; but there we cease: two friends might almost give each other a friendly shake by the hand from the windows of the church and those of the adjoining houses.

The inside is extremely neat, clean, and of the most chaste Grecian stile. Four Ionic pillars support the vault of the nave and chancel, and the horizontal cielings of the ailes. A rich cornice extends round the church, and terminates in the entablature of the pillars. A band, ornamented with scrolls, crosses the nave from each column; and the spaces between them are judiciously filled with

* Of whom, see Gent. Mag. vol. LXXII. p. 189.

ornamented pannels, and four circular windows. Several large arched windows in the East, North, South, and West walls, render the church light, and perfectly dry.

The altar-piece may be said to include the whole of the East end of the chancel. A basement supports two Composite pillars, imitations of lapis lazuli, on which is a divided pediment, with the arms of England in the centre. Under those are the usual tablets, and three gilt cherubim. On each side, without the pillars, are the Creed and Paternoster, under arched pediments, and carvings of flowers on the sides. Above the altar a large window, surrounded by a painted crimson curtain; and, at the angles of its base, the faithful attendants of our altars, the Prophet and High Priest, Moses and Aaron.

The organ is supported by the only gallery in the church. This instrument was erected in 1723, and the case is uncommonly handsome.

Neither the pulpit nor the font have any thing particular to recommend them.

On the South side of the chancel of this church, in a large pew, is a high piece of iron scroll-work, embellished with the Beckford arms, the City regalia and arms, and those of England, inscribed,

“Sacred to the memory of that real patriot the Right Honourable William Beckford, twice lord mayor of London, whose incessant spirited efforts to serve his country hastened his dissolution, on the 21st of June 1770, in the time of his mayoralty, and 62d year of his age.”

On the West wall a small tablet:

“M. S. Ricardi Asheton, qui, post vitam honestè et diligentèr actam, in Domino obdormivit, die Octob. 12^{mo}, anno Salutis 1740, ætatis 29.”

On the East wall, a tablet,

“To the memory of William Smyth, late of this parish, whose truest praise is, that he was an honest man. He died Sept. 3, 1726, aged 58 years. Mary, his wife, survived him, and died March 14, 1738, aged 65 years. Of sixteen children (all interred near this place except Katharine) only four lived to maturity. Katharine died 1734, aged 34; Mary 1740, 31; Samuel 1750, 47; Susanna 1752, 47.”

Another,

Another, on the same wall, is

“ Sacred to the memory of Daniel Wigfall, merchant, son of Henry Wigfall, esq. of Renishaw, Derbyshire, 1698-9, aged 57.

On the South wall, a very large Corinthian monument, thus inscribed,

“ M. S. In a vault beneath this monument lieth interred the body of Isaac Milner, late of London, merchant. He was third son of Isaac Milner, of Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland, merchant, and married Anne, the daughter of Lyonel Copley, of Wadworth, in the county of York, esq. by whom he had issue six sons and four daughters: Isaac, who lieth buried in the parish church of Stepney; Godfrey, Copley, Copley, Elizabeth, Elizabeth, and Jane, whom he buried in the same vault with himself; and Anne, Isaac, and Godfrey, who survived him. Tears for his death were not confined to his own family, for then great numbers of the needy began to think themselves helpless; many widows and orphans became a second time destitute; even foreigners joined with his countrymen in sorrow; and wherever he was known, he was loved and lamented. His conversation was obliging, amidst all the hurry of business, sweetened with the cheerfulness of an innocent mind and the frankness of an honest heart. His affection to his wife was great and constant; his indulgence to his children tender, but prudent; his sincerity and truth to his friends was ever inviolable; his integrity and justice, throughout all his dealings, the same: nor was he so careful to gather fading riches on earth, as to secure lasting treasures in Heaven.

“ Though he lived only to his 46th year, he had time to shew himself an example worthy but hard to be imitated in his several capacities, and crowded many virtues in a narrow compass of life; to receive the reward whereof, he was summoned hence August 12, 1713. His most afflicted widow caused this monument to be erected in honour to his memory, an imperfect memorial of his merits and her sorrow. Alas! how faint, when compared with the living image fixed for ever in her heart!

“ Here lies also interred the body of Isaac Milner, late of London, merchant, son of the above Mr. Isaac Milner, who departed this life June 28, 1743, aged 40; deservedly loved and lamented by all his relations and friends, particularly by his much afflicted mother. Godfrey Milner, 1744, 36. Mrs. Anne Colmore, relict of Mr. Isaac Milner, and wife of Thomas Colmore, esq. 1749, aged 56.”

ST. GILES IN THE FIELDS.

THIS parish receives its denomination of St. Giles from the hospital situated within it, and dedicated to that Saint. The addition, in the Fields, might now be omitted with propriety, as it would be difficult to find a *field* there.

The hospital of St. Giles was founded by Matilda, wife of Henry I. about the year 1117 (afterwards given as a cell to the Master and brethren of Burton Lazar *, of Jerusalem in England), for the reception of persons afflicted with the shocking disorder called the leprosy, happily little known to the present inhabitants of London, though very prevalent in those days, and for several subsequent centuries.

The endowment of Matilda amounted to 3l. which was a rent-charge on Queenhithe. Henry II. confirmed the foundation, and added 3l. from the Exchequer, payable for ever, to provide the lepers cloathing; and 30s. *per annum*, from his possessions in Surrey, for the purchase of tapers. In consequence of the order issued by Edward III. 1347, that all persons afflicted by the leprosy should immediately leave the City of London, the Mayor applied to the Keeper of St. Giles to receive fourteen citizens.

A large leiger-book of the possessions of this house is preserved in the British Museum, but it contains nothing relating to its history †. Indeed, the most important article which I have seen is the following clause from an act of resumption, 1 Edward IV. 1461. "Provided always, that this act, petition, or ordinance, in this present parliament made or to be made, extend not, nor be prejudicial, to William master of the order of Burton St. Lazar of Jerusalem in England, keeper of the hospital of St. Giles without London, and the brethren of the order aforesaid, nor to their successors, of any gift, grant, or confirmation, made by us, under our Great Seal, to the said Master and brethren, and to their successors, by whatsoever name they be called in the said gift, grant, or confirmation,

* A full account of the hospital of Burton Lazar may be seen in Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. II. p. 265.

† Mr. Rawlinson had a fair MS. intitled, "*Liber Hospitalis Sancti Egidii Lond. Anº 1402.*" Its age is determined by these words at the beginning: "*Frater Walterus Lyntonn magister Hospitalis de Burton Sancti Lazari Jerl'm in Anglia ordinavit istum librum fieri cartarum et munimentorum Hospitalis Sancti Egidii leproforum extra barram veteris Templi London, anno Dom. Mill'imo cccmo secundo, anno regni regis Henrici quarti post Conquestum quarto, secundo die Marcii.*" In this valuable collection were several charters and papers giving a good account of the state of several parishes in London at that time. There is a register of charters in this hospital, MS. Harl. p. 4015.

of the hospital of the Holy Innocents, called the Mallardi*, without the suburbs of our city of Lincoln, with all lands, tenements, meadows, leasowes, pastures, woods, rents, and services, to the same hospital of the Holy Innocents in any wise belonging, with all and every their rights, profits, commodities, liberties, and other appurtenances, to have and to hold to the said Master and brethren, and to their successors for ever, for to find and sustain thereof yearly, for ever, certain † lepers of our menial servants, and of our heirs and successors, if any such be found, and other charges, as in our letters patent to the said Master and brethren, and to their successors thereof, made more plainly, is contained."

This hospital was dissolved by Henry VIII. previous to whose reign, Stowe informs us, the Master and brethren were wont to present felons with a bowl of ale when passing the house for execution, at the gallows near the North end of the garden wall.

The following is from a roll in the Augmentation-office.

"June 2, 28 Henry VIII. The Warden of St. Giles, without the bars of the Old Temple, London, granted to the King, the Conduit-cloze, Marshland-cloze, part of Colman Hedge-field, and other premises in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields. The hospital was conveyed by the King to John Dudley Viscount Lisle, May 4, 36 of his reign, rent to the crown, 4l. 6s. 3d. ob."

It is probable that the few persons who resided in this district were permitted to attend the offices of religion in the church or chapel belonging to the hospital, as Newcourt declares he was unable to find any presentation to the rectory previous to the Dissolution.

This church partly fell down, and was rebuilt about 1623, probably by subscription, as Lady Alice Dudley contributed largely. Before this period Aggas represents it within a wall nearly of the present outline, surrounded by trees; but not a house near it, except a few at the entrance of Holborn. Newcourt says, "The first institution that I find to this church as parochial and a rectory was on the 20 of April, 1547, 1 Edward VI." by Sir Wilmund Carew; but the next presentation was by Queen Elizabeth, whose successors on the throne of England have retained it to the present time.

Neither Tonstall, in the reign of Henry VIII. nor the books of chantries in that of his son, take any notice of the hospital of Giles.

James Read, clerk of the parish in 1732, returned the value of the living to his Company as more than 400l. *per annum*. Newcourt names 14 incumbents

* "Le Mallardry," or, in Pat. 7 Henry IV. "Maladrie," meaning in both places "Maladrie," q. d. infirmary, or sick-house. See Tanner, Not. Mon. 256.

† Three, 35 Henry VII. Tanner. See Mr. Nichols's Leicestershire.

from 1547 to 1695, when William Hayley, clerk, was presented. The most remarkable person in the number was Roger Manwaring, who was a native of Stretton, in Shropshire, and educated at Oxford; afterwards appointed chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, and rector of St. Giles. When such, he preached two sermons which gave great offence to the legislature, who fined him to the amount of 1000*l.* imprisoned him, and declared him incapable of enjoying any ecclesiastical preferments. To this they compelled him to add the following submission, extracted from the Journals of the House of Commons.

“ 1628, June 21. Dr. Manwaring called in, and, kneeling at the bar, read his submission out of the paper, which was as followeth. May it please this honourable House! I do here, in all sorrow of heart, and true repentance, acknowledge those many errors and indiscretions which I have committed, in preaching and publishing those two sermons of mine which I called Religion and Allegiance; and my great fault in falling upon this theme again, and handling the same rashly, scandalously, and unadvisedly, in mine own parish church of St. Giles in the Fields, the 4th of May last. I do humbly acknowledge those three sermons to have been full of many dangerous passages and inferences, and scandalous aspersions in most parts of the same. And I do humbly acknowledge the just proceedings of this honourable House against me, and the just sentence and judgement passed upon me by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal for my great offence; and I do, from the bottom of my heart, crave pardon of God, the King, this honourable House, the Church, and the commonwealth in general, and those worthy persons adjudged to be reflected upon me in particular, for those great offences and errors.”

Dr. Manwaring received some compensation for the above severe sentence in the ensuing month, being presented by the King to the church of Stanford Rivers, Essex; with licence to hold that of St. Giles with it; and a pardon, on the 9th of January following. In 1633 he was elected Dean of Worcester; and consecrated Bishop of St. David's Feb. 28, 1635. During the war which ensued he had his share of persecution; and died, perhaps a martyr to it, July 1, 1653; and was buried in the collegiate church at Brecknock, near the high altar.

RECTORS since 1695.

William Hayley, D.D. dean of Chichester, and chaplain in ordinary to the King. He published seven sermons * between 1687 and 1702; and died Oct. 7, 1715.

* Before the Levant Company, 1687; before the House of Commons on the Fast 1695; before the Society for the Reformation of Manners, 1699; at the funeral of Dr. Connor, 1699; a Spital sermon, 1701; Concio ad Synodum, 1701; at the consecration of Dr. John Evans, bishop of Bangor 1702.

William Baker, D. D. elected warden of Wadham-college, Oxford, in 1719; Bishop of Bangor 1723; and 1727 of Norwich; died Dec. 1732.

Henry Gally, D. D. and chaplain in ordinary to the King, presented Dec. 1732; died Aug. 1769*. Dr. Gally married, in 1737, Miss Knight, of Brooke street, Grosvenor-square, with a fortune of 30,000*l.* And had a trial at law with the vestry of St. Giles, before Lord Mansfield and a special Jury, Dec. 1760, respecting the right of appointing the parish clerk. The verdict was in favour of the Vestry; who proved they had exercised the right 125 years.

John Smith, D. D. Aug. 1769. He was chaplain to the Great Seal; and a prebendary of Norwich; died March 1788.

John Buckner, LL. D.; bishop of Chichester 1797.

1717. A petition from Dr. William Baker, rector, and the two Churchwardens, &c. represented to the House of Commons, that the church was built of brick; that it had become extremely ruinous; and that a sum of 3000*l.* would be required to put it into repair; that the ground surrounding the church was much higher than the pavement of it, rendering it constantly damp and unwholesome; and that the parish paid 3,300*l.* *per annum* poor rates, and were therefore unable themselves to rebuild; concluding with praying, that St. Giles might be one of the 50 new churches.

A bill, founded on the request of Dr. Baker, was passed in the same year through the House of Lords, against which the Archbishop of York, and five bishops, with eleven temporal lords, protested, "Because it doth not appear to us, from any declaration in his Majesty's name to either House of Parliament, that his royal leave was given for bringing in the said bill, as we humbly conceive it ought to have been for bringing in a bill of this nature.

"Because this bill, in our opinion, manifestly tends to defeat the ends and purposes of two acts of parliament for building 50 new churches; and yet at the same time asserts, that the intention of the said acts would be hereby answered.

"Because this bill further asserts, that the parish of St. Giles is in no condition to raise or pay the sum of 3000*l.* and upwards for the repair of its parish church, which we apprehend to be evidently false in fact; and, if true, to be no reason for rebuilding the said church out of the fund given for building 50 new churches.

"Because this bill moreover asserts that the said church, when rebuilt, and the church which is now building in the said parish, by virtue of the acts for build-

* He published a sermon on the Misery of man, 1723; another before the House of Commons, on the accession, 1739.

ing 50 new churches, will be sufficient for the inhabitants of the said parish; whereas, we are credibly informed, and upon the best calculation do believe, that there are about 40,000 souls in the said parish, and do think that three new churches, together with the present parish church, will be barely sufficient for that number.

“ Because, if this precedent of rebuilding old churches out of the fund appropriated for building new ones should be followed, and the ends of the abovesaid acts should be thereby in any great measure defeated, we are apprehensive that many thousands of his Majesty’s good subjects, in and about these populous cities, will be left unprovided of churches whereunto they may resort for the public worship of God, and will thereby remain destitute of the necessary means of being instructed in the true Christian religion, as it is now professed in the Church of England, and established by the laws of this realm.”

One memento of the old church remains, the altar-tomb, and excellent effigies, in her winding-sheet, of Lady Frances Kniveton, wife of Sir William Kniveton, of Bradley; but this is only a part of the tomb, there was a canopy, and various enrichments.

“ Since the rebuilding of this church this monument was resett up, by the Hon. Charles Leigh, of Leighton, in Bedfordshire, 1738.”

It is in the South-west window.

Near it is a plain tablet of white marble,

“ Sacred to the memory of Thomas Edwardes, gent. who died July 9, 1791, in the 71 year of his age, and lies in the vault of this church. He lived many years a vigilant and useful inhabitant of this parish, esteemed and beloved by all, as an honest and good man. He bequeathed for ever the following legacies, the interest of 500*l.* 4 *per cent.* stock, to buy bread for the poor of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, to be distributed every Sabbath-day, also the interest of 300*l.* 4 *per cent.* stock, for the use of the charity-school of the said parish, besides very considerable benefactions to several public charities. His widow, Mrs. Grace Edwardes, caused this monument to be erected, as a small tribute of gratitude and affection for one of the best of men and husbands; as also, to exhibit to posterity so exemplary a pattern of charity and goodness, in humble hopes that those

those whom God has blessed with abilities and success may go and do likewise. Blessed are the dead."

Another, on the same wall, to the memories of John Hawford, of Clement's-inn, gent, and Elizabeth his wife, 1712, aged 69, and 1714, 61; John, their eldest son, 1713, 26; William, 1715, 22.

Another illegible.

A plain one, of black marble, was erected by the piety of a son to his parents, Robert Barnfather, 1741, aged 54; and Mary Barnfather, 1754, aged 67.

Adjoining is a neat tablet, with Justice reclining on an urn,

"To the memory of John Barnfather, esq. who died Sept. 17, 1793, in the 75th year of his age. An active and able magistrate, who for several years employed his time and talents, without gratuity or reward, in the strict and impartial administration of justice. Nor was his integrity less disinterested and useful in many other public departments. In private life he possessed that mildness of temper, and benignity of mind, that endeared him to all his friends and relations when living, and his memory esteemed and honoured by them when dead."

On the North-east pillar a little tablet, with Hope on an anchor, to the memory of Mrs. Sarah Goulburn, relict of Henry Goulburn, esq. of the Island of Jamaica, 1803, aged 77.

On the South-east pillar, one

"In memory of the Rev. Richard Southgate, A.B. rector of Warfop, in the county of Nottingham; one of the sub-librarians of the British Museum; and, during 30 years, curate of this parish; who died Jan. 21, 1795, in the 66th year of his age. In every station of life he executed its respective duties with judgment, diligence, and fidelity. Deep were his researches and his learning: various languages and science acknowledged him a scholar, theology a divine. The purity of his faith, the rectitude of his conduct, and his unwearied labours in the pastoral office, testified his piety towards God; his mildness, humility, and candour, with his exemplary attention to the wants, temporal as well as spiritual, of his fellow-creatures, proved his benevolence towards man. Reader, if thou canst, excel him. It will be well, if thou canst equal him."

On the West wall, John Pearson; and Robert Bertie, born Dec. 1616, died 11 Dec. 1704.

On

On a pillar in the middle aile,

“Near this place lieth the body of Sir Roger Lefrange, knt. born 1616 *.”

The inside of St. Giles's is very chaste and beautiful, and the contour is grand and finely proportioned. Six pedestals, on each side of the church, support two pilasters and four pillars, of the Ionic order, with gilt capitals, the arches from which (ornamented by bands) intersect those of the nave and side ailes, forming one of the best cielings in London; enriched with elegant square pannels, inclosing circles and centre flowers.

The sacarium is of the width of the nave, and is a continuation of the order. Over the altar is a large arched window; and above it an Attick, of excellent proportions, and suitable ornaments, terminating in a pediment. The intercolumniations of the sacarium, four in number, have niches, and ornamented pannels over them. Those of the basement contain the Decalogue, under a pediment of white and gold; with a gilt pelican in the division above the tympanum; and the two usual accompanying tablets of the Lord's Prayer and Creed. Those of the sides are filled by good paintings of Moses and Aaron. The table is covered by a rich carpet.

There are galleries in three parts of the church.

The organ is extremely plain, and the pulpit extremely ugly.

The church is advantageously situated, in a very large yard, but has nothing remarkable in the exterior. The steeple is one of the handsomest in London; the tower Tuscan, and the lantern Ionic, both finely proportioned; but the spire is short and clumsy, and deformed by five horizontal bands. The flag-staff is said to have been erected in 1760, in consequence of the then victories over the French. A very neat Tuscan gate has recently been erected; and the arch is filled by the celebrated representation of the Resurrection, a performance of infinite labour, and much merit, carved about 1687.

The church of St. Giles is mentioned in the Anecdotes of Painting (vol. IV. p. 246) to have been built by Henry Flitcroft †. The report of the Commissioners in the Journals of the House of Commons, says, Mr. *Hawkesmoor* expended 8605l. 7s. 2d. on it.

* This violent party writer, who got his bread by his writings, and narrowly escaped with his life for his attachment to Charles I. died Sept. 16, 1704, wanting only five days of 88.

† The North-west view of it, drawn by Donowell, and engraved by Walker, 1753, expressly says it was built by Flitcroft.

The old church contained a great deal of painted glass, which is described, in the New View of London, 1708, to have been very fine; and a number of rich monuments, to the following persons.

Frances Widrington, 1649, aged 36.

Thomas Cornwallis, esq. 1703, aged 33. This gentleman lay near his grandfather Charles, his father Sir Francis, and his brother Charles.

Philip Lord Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield, 1656, aged 72, and his Lady Catharine. Christopher Dudley, esq. 1660.

Dame Catharine Cope, 1646, aged 80.

Sir Thomas Widrington, 1674.

John Lord Belasyfe had an Ionic tomb; the inscription on which, as follows, is a satisfactory history of his life.

“ This monument was erected, anno 1670, in memory of the Honourable John Lord Belasyfe, baron Worlaby, second son of Thomas Lord Viscount Fauconberg, his wives and children; who, for his loyalty, prudence, and courage, was promoted to several commands of great trust by their Majesties King Charles I. and II. *viz.* having raised six regiments of horse and foot in the late civil war, he commanded a *tertia* in his Majesty's armies at the battles of Edgehill, Newbury, and Naseby, the sieges of Reading and Bristol, after being made governor of York, and commander in chief of all his Majesty's forces in Yorkshire. He fought the battle of Selby with the Lord Fairfax, then being lieutenant-general of the counties of Lincoln, Northampton, Derby, and Rutland, and governor of Newark. He valiantly defended that garrison against the English and Scotch armies, till his Majesty came in person to the Scotch quarters, and commanded the surrender of it. At which time he also had the honour of being general of the King's horse guards. In all which services, and during the wars and other achievements, he deported himself with eminent courage and conduct, received many wounds, sustained three imprisonments in the Tower of London; and, after the happy restoration of King Charles II. was made lord-lieutenant of the East Riding of the county of York, governor of Hull, general of his Majesty's forces in Africa, governor of Tangier, and captain of his Majesty's guard of Gentlemen Pensioners, &c. &c.”

William Thorold, esq. son of Sir William Thorold, of Marston, Lincolnshire, bart. Margaret Beaw, wife of William Beaw, LL.D. 1694, aged 33. Judge Byrch, 1581, aged 66; and several others of less importance.

Richard Penderel, preserver and conductor of Charles II. after his escape from the battle of Worcester, was buried at the East end of St. Giles's church-yard.

He

He died Feb. 8, 1671. The following lines are from a printed scrap of paper pasted in Bagford's collections, British Museum.

Hold! passenger: here lies, shrowded in this hearse,
 Penderel, unparallel'd throughout the universe,
 Like when the Eastern star from Heaven gave light
 To three lost kings, so he in such dark night
 To Britain's Monarch, toss'd by adverse war,
 On earth appear'd, a second Eastern star;
 A pole, a stern in her rebellious main;
 A pilot to a Royal Sovereign.
 Now, to triumph in Heaven's eternal sphere,
 He's hence advanc'd for his just steerage here.
 Whilst Albion's chronicles, with matchless fame,
 Embalms the story of great Penderel's name.

This epitaph will be completely explained by the ensuing interesting narrative, communicated in 1779 by the late David Wells, esq. of Burbach, F. S. A. to Mr. Nichols; who inserted it in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LIX. p. 593.

Thursday
 " King Charles the Second coming from Worcester fight, being Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1651, about sun-rising next morning, being Thursday, by the conduct of Mr. Charles Giffard, and his man Yates, arrived at White Ladies, where, as soon as might bee, he was divested of his apparell, his hayr cutt off, and habited like a country fellow; which being done, haveing taken leave of the Lords who attended him, was committed to the charge of the Pendrells. The Lords, &c. then most of them fled after the flying armye towards Newport, and so Northwards. The Lord Willmott was resolved to fly counter towards London, and by the guidance of John Pendrell got to Mr. Huntbaches, of Brinsford; from whence he sent the said Pendrell to Wolverhampton, and all his acquaintance thereabouts, to gett some azylum for him; but not prevayling, as he was returning back, hee mett with Mr. Hudeleston (whom hee had seen formerly att White Ladyes), with young Sir John Preston, to whose custody hee was committed by Mrs. Morgan, of Weston, grand-mother to him, and sent to my mother's to table, for fear Pym should seize him going here, by the name of Jackson; for whose companions Mr. Huddleston was pleased to admitt Mr. Francis Raynolds and Mr. Tho. Palin, both nephews of mine, and to teake them with him, and asked him what news hee heard, who answered none but very good; which was, the King had gott the day att Worcester. But Pendrell answered, 'tis clean contrarie; and then related to him the sad news of his Majesties defeat att Worcester the day before; and how, that morning earlie, the King came to White Ladyes, and was with some of his brothers in disguise, and that my Lord of Cleveland*; but indeed Willmott hee left att the said Huntbaches, and was by him sent to Hampton, and to all his acquaintance thereabout, to gett some secrett place to secure him: which not being able to do, he asked Mr. Huddleston whether his landlord, being myself, would do him the favour to secure him; who replied, I will take you

* Something is wrong here; *sed sic Orig.*

Thurs. night
Friday
Friday night
Sat. m. Sunday
 to him, and you shall see. Upon their arrivall, Mr. Huddleston told me all the sad news, and his buisines with me; whereupon I said I would with speed wait on his Lordship; which I did accordingly: and when there, Mr. Huntbach brought mee to his chamber, whom, after I had condoled his Majesties and all his friends sad misfortunes, I told him I feared not to secure his Lordship if I could gett him privately to my house, which I thought the best way was for mee to wish Mr. Huntbach to bring him a by way to a close of mine, called the Moore, about midnight, where att that tyme I would wait for him, and take him to a friend's house not far of, where I feared not his securitie (to conceal from Mr. Huntbach my taking him home), where accordingly I wayted for their coming 2 or 3 howers; and then, supposing they had feared some other course, I returned home, where I found my Lord Willmott arrived, being conducted by the said Huntbach another way along the publick ways and lanes, which when my Lord understood, he was much troubled. The next morning I sent a messenger well known to Col. Lane, to acquaint him that my Lord was with mee; but I had no conveniency for his horses, my howse lying to the open roade, and an howse over against itt, and therefore I desired him to entertain them (they being that night att one Evans house, a poor man nigh Mr. Huntbach), myself being better able to secure my Lord then them, who seemed very willing, and bidd the messenger bring them, and that att night he would himself wait on his Lordship, and that I should, about midnight expect his coming into a close called Allport's Leafow, wherein was a great drie pitt, covered with many trees, where the Colonel accordingly came; and having tied his horse in the said pitt, I brought him through my back side to my Lord's chamber, who, when they saw each other, they renewed their former acquaintance, the Colonel formerly having served in my Lord's brigade. The Colonel then invited my Lord to his house, as far more safe, myself, as he stiled mee, a Papist, and more liable to searches; besides, his sister, the Lady Jane, had newlie gott a pass from Capt. Stone, governor of Stafford, for herself and man to go into the West, where might bee a convenient opportunity for his passage away. But the day before, I haveing shewn his Lordship a privacie in my house, formerly made in tymes of persecution, and in which, after the late unfortunate warre, I secured myself against the violent strict search of Capt. Stone's troop, his Lordship so approved of itt for his securitie, that hee wisht that 100,000 friends of his were with him; gave the Colonel many thanks for his kind offer, but for the present said hee was well pleased and satisfied with his present quarters, but desired him to keep the opportunity of his sister's pass, and his horses, till hee heard from him again, and so took leave of him, and I conducted back to his horses. This morning, being Friday, Jo. Pendrell came to my Lord, and staid all day with him, who at night sent him to White Ladyes, to enquire what was become of the King; who returned, and said he went from thence the night before to Madeley, in Shropshire, with a design to gett over Severn, and so to steere for Wales (but Severn was so guarded hee could not pass, but was forced to stay there all that night and next day in a barn of Mr. Woolfs); of whose removeall as soon as my Lord heard, hee resolved speedily to remove to Col. Lane's, and wisht me to send to him to have his horses sent for him that night, which I did, and they came accordingly; and so, after many thanks for all my care and kind entertainment, haveing dismissed Jo. Pendrell, hee went, and safelie arrived att the Colonel's the next morning. Mr. Huddleston and myself were walking in the long walk, and concluding in the afternoon to go to White Ladyes, to receive a perfect relation of all the tranfactions there, where unexpectedly wee saw Jo. Pendrell coming to us, and asking us where my Lord was, wee telling

Sunday

telling him he was gone from hence; hee replied, wee then are all undone, for att my return yesterdai, there being no passage over Severn, the King was forct, on Friday night, to come back to Boscobell, and there mett with Col. Carelos, and that they had no entertainment for him, neither knew they how to dispose of him, who grew very melancholly upon itt: but hearing by mee that I left my Lord here, hee sent mee to his Lordship, to gett a place for his security with him here. Whereupon Mr. Huddleston and myself went with Pendrell to the Colonel, hee being a stranger to him, and wee durst not write by him; where I being arrived, acquainted the Colonell that Pendrell came to us from some person of eminent qualitie, whose name he was not to discover, to bring him to my Lord; and therefore I came with him my self, that hee should not bee afraid to give admittance: whereupon the Colonell immediatelie took him to my Lord, who, after some private conference and direccions for Mr. Huddleston and myself, hee sent him to us, to return with speed, and in the way homewards to acquaint us the person hee came from was the King, which his Lordship till then never discovered; and then hee desired myself to attend his coming that night, about eleven of clock, att his usuall pitt in Alport's Leafow; and that Mr. Huddleston and self should appoint a place in my ground, whither hee and his brothers should bring the King, about 12 or one of clock that night: which wee accordingly did, and Pendrell speedily sent away to acquaint his Majestie. Att night, Mr. Huddleston and self, as soon as all the familie was gone to bedd, went to our severall stands, hee to a close called The Moor, and my self to the usuall drie pitt. My Lord came punctually according to his howre, whom I brought up to his chamber; and after the time prefixed, hee wisht mee to go to Mr. Huddleston, to see if they were come with his friend, as hee called him; but I returning, and telling him they were not, hee seemed much troubled, and apprehensive of his miscarriage; then, after a little while, hee wisht mee to go again, and to stay in the orchard expecting them, where, after a while, I saw them coming up the long walke, which I speedily acquainted his Lordship with, who wisht mee to stay at the orchard door, and to shew him the way to the stayrs, where my Lord expected him with a light. When hee came to the door, with the Pendrells guarding him, he was so habitted like one of them, that I could not tell which was hee, only I knew all the rest. I could scarce putt of my hatt to him, but hee discovering by the light the stayrs, ymediatlie went to them, where his Lordship expected him, and took him up to his chamber: then I took the Pendrells into the buttry, to eate and drink, that I might dispatch them away, and secure the house; but ere they had done, my Lord sent Mr. Huddleston down to mee, desiring mee to come up, which accordingly I did, and coming att the chamber door, his Majestie and my Lord being both at a cupboard's head nigh to itt, talking, his Lordship said to mee, this gentleman under disguise, whom I have hitherto concealed, is both your maister, mine, and the maister of us all, to whom wee all owe our duty and allegiance; and so, kneeling down, he gave me his hand to kifs, and bidd me arise, and said hee had received from my Lord such a character of my loyaltie and readines in those dangers to assist him and his friends, that hee would never bee unmindful of mee or mine; and the next word after was, where is the private place my Lord tells me of? which being already prepared and shewed him, hee went into itt, and when come forth, said itt was the best place hee was ever in. Then hee returning to his chamber, sitting down by the fier side, wee pulled of his shoes and stockings, and washed his feet, which were most sadly galled, and then pulled of likewaies his apparell and shirt, which was of hurden cloth, and put him one of Mr. Huddleston's, and other apparell of ours; then, after he had refreshed

himself a little, by eating some biskett, and drinking a glaſs of wine, hee grew very chearfull; and ſaid, if itt would pleaſe Almighty God to ſend him once more an army of 10,000 good and loyall ſoldiers and ſubjects, he feared not to expell all thoſe rogues forth of his kingdom: then, after an howres diſcourſe or more, he was deſirous to reſoſe himſelf on a bedd that night. The next day, the ſervants were ſent all forth to work, only the cook maid, a Catholike, kept within to gett proviſion, as pretended, for a relation of Mr. Huddleſton's, who fled to him from Worceſter fight: neither ſhee nor Mr. Huddleſton's ſchollars admitted to his fight, nor having the leaſt ſuſpect who hee was, the boys having, during his ſtay, liberty to play, and to watch who were comen: whereupon Sir Jo. Preſton one night att ſupper with the other boys ſaid, Eate hard, boys, for wee have been on the life guard and hard dutie this day (more trulie ſpoke then hee was aware). In the morning, my Lord took my mother to his Maſtie, and acquainted him who ſhee was, who, kneeling down to kiſs hand, hee moſt gratioſly ſaluted, and when ſhe had brought up dinner, would have had her ſitt down with him, Mr. Huddleſton and myſelf wayting. In the afternoon I was ſent to Hampton, to enquire after news, and att my return wiſht by my Lord to ſend for his horſes that night from Col. Lane's, which I did accordingly, and he returned with them. All that night his Maſtie lay on his bed, Mr. Huddleſton watching within, and myſelf without doors. The next morning, my ſtudie-door being open, his Maſtie was pleaſed, with Mr. Huddleſton and ſelf, to go into itt, and for diverſion to look forth of it into the court and com'on roade, where hee ſaw many of his ſoldiers, and ſome of his own regiment, which he knew, come up to the doors, ſome for proviſions, and others for plaſters for their wounds. There he told us of the Scotts uſage, and of his march from thence to Worceſter, and of the fight there, and enquired of us how this country and the gentry ſtood affected, and who were againſt him: then looking upon ſeverall books, hee ſaw Mr. Turbervill's Catechiſme, and read a little of itt, ſaid itt was a pretty book, and that hee would take itt with him. In the afternoon, reſoſing himſelf on his bed in the parlour chamber, and inclining to ſleep, as I was watching att the window, one of the neighbours I ſaw come running in, who told the maid, ſoldiers were coming to ſearch, who thereupon preſentlie came running to the ſtaires head, and cried, ſoldiers, ſoldiers are coming; which his Maſtie hearing, preſentlie ſtarted out of his bedd, and runn to his privacie, where I ſecured him the beſt I could, and then leaving him, went forth into the ſtreet to meet the ſoldiers, who were coming to ſearch, whom, as ſoon as they ſaw, and knew who I was, were readie to pull mee in peeces, and take mee away with them, ſaying, I was come from Worceſter fight; but after much diſpute with them, and by the neighbours being informed of their falſe information, that I was not there, being very ill a great while, they lett mee goe; but till I ſaw them clearly all gone forth of the town, I returned not; but as ſoon as they were, I returned to releaſe him, and did acquaint him with my ſtay, which hee thought long, and then hee began to bee very chearfull again. In the interim, whilſt I was diſputing with ſoldiers, one of them, called Southall, came into the ſould, and asked a ſmith, as hee was ſhooring horſes there, if he could tell where the King was, and hee ſhould have a thouſand pounds for his payns, as the ſmith, called Holbeard, ſince ſeverall times hath told mee and others. This Sowthall was the great prieſt-catcher, and Capt. Lane's and Mr. Vernon's true cavaleer in the plotting time. That afternoon my Lord ſent word he would ſend Col. Lane with an horſe for the King about midnight, and that I muſt expect him att the uſuall place. At night

Tuesday night his Majestie wisht Mr. Huddleston to shew him our oratory, saying, hee knew hee was a priest, and he needed not fear to own itt to him, for, if itt pleased God to restore him to his kingdom, wee should never need more privacies; who having seen itt, said itt was a very decent place. Afterwards I went to expect the Colonel, and took a nephew, Mr. Fra. Raynolds, with mee, to hold the horses whilst the Colonel went up to the house with mee; who arriving, I brought him to the orchard stile, where he would stay and expect till we brought his Majestie to him; of which I acquainting his Majestie, hee sent mee for my mother to come to take leave of him, who bringing with her some rayfings, almonds, and other sweetmeats, which she presenting to him, some whereof hee was pleased to eat, and some took with him: afterwards, wee all kneeling down, and praying Almighty God to bless, prosper, and preserve him, hee was pleased to salute my mother, and give her thanks for his kind entertainment; and then giving his hand to Mr. Huddleston and myself to kiss, saying, if itt pleased God to restore him, hee would never be unmindfull of us, hee took leave and went, conducted with Mr. Huddleston and self, to the Colonel, and thence to his horses expecting him, where hee having gott on horseback, we kneeled, and kiss his hand again, offering all our prayers for his safetie and preservacion, Mr. Huddleston putting on him a cloak of his, to keep him from cold and wett, which afterwards, by the Colonel's order, was sent to mee, wee took leave.—[N. B. The original is in the hand-writing of Mr. Thomas Whitgreave, on six separate folio sheets, written on one side only, and numbered 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6 in the manner of counsellor's briefs, and is indorsed with these words, 'An Account of King Charles the Second Preservation.']"

A note from page 739 of the same volume is a necessary conclusion; and a communication, page 1076, gives the present state of Boscobel.

"Boscobel-house is a very obscure habitation, situate in Shropshire, but adjoining upon Staffordshire, and lies between Tong-castle and Brewood. John Giffard, esq. having built this house about thirty years since, invited Sir Basil Brook, with other friends and neighbours, to a house-warming feast. At which time Sir Basil was desired by Mr. Giffard to give the house a name. He aptly calls it Boscobel (from the Italian *Bosco bello*, which, in that language, signifies Fair-wood,) because seated in the midst of many fair woods. It is now the inheritance of Mr. Basil Fitzherbert, by Jane his wife, daughter and heir of Mr. John Cotton, by Frances, daughter and heir of the said John Giffard." A good view of it accompanies "Boscobel; in The History of his said Majesties most miraculous Preservation, after the Battle of Worcester, 3 Sept. 1651; printed in 1660," 8vo.; and was copied soon after on a smaller scale, in a French publication."

It may not be amiss to remark how little dependence can or ought to be placed on interested *ex parte* statements. In the year 1710 this parish was said in an official return to contain 5800 families, 34,800 inhabitants, three chapels, and one Presbyterian meeting. The New View of London, 1708, mentions 3000 houses, and Read, the parish clerk, reduces them in 1732 to 2000.

The number in 1800 was 2972, inhabited by 6889 families; males 13,005, females 15,759, total 28,764 persons.

The

The total of the yearly rent of the houses in the parishes of St. Giles in the Fields and St. George Bloomsbury, as charged to the poor's rate for the year 1761, amounted to 61,057. The raker * received 950*l.* *per annum.*

One event in the antient history of this district is of too much importance to be passed over unnoticed. In the reign of Henry V. the minds of the publick had been so far enlightened by the inherent operations of common sense, and the unwearied efforts of those early Protestants the Lollards, that the bigoted part of the Clergy thought it necessary to use extraordinary severity in their measures, in order to check the operations of truth, and thus prevent the great mass of ignorants from perceiving the various absurdities of their proceedings. Of all their enemies Sir John Oldcastle gave them the most uneasiness and opposition. He was a man of strong natural sense highly cultivated, of courage and political importance, and in habits of intimacy with the immortal hero who then governed the courageous Britons, invaders and conquerors of France. Such a man, so near such a King as Shakspeare has represented Henry V. augured infinite benefit to the publick, but total ruin to infatuation and bigotry. To attack an opponent so situated, required great address. Charges of heresy were readily formed; but, when established by interested judges, the statute of Henry IV. condemned the victim to the flames. To an end so dreadful the Clergy could not suppose the King would consent a friend should be exposed: every artifice was therefore adopted to accomplish their purposes by insidious degrees; and Archbishop Arundel was commissioned to sound the Monarch whether he would permit Sir John to be brought to trial for heresy. Henry, at the first intimation of their wishes, positively refused; but, absurdly bigoted himself, and fearful of ecclesiastical power, he offered to argue the subject with the intended victim; and declared that, if he found him obstinate, he would resign him to the operation of the law. This artful stratagem succeeded: the King became an interested party. Arguments generally terminate in individual resentment. That Oldcastle excited that of the Sovereign, may be inferred by his resigning him to trial subsequent to their conference.

Elated with success, Arundel immediately cited Sir John; but he, conscious of his own rectitude, rejected the summons. Upon which the King issued an order for his arrest, and the deserted Oldcastle was committed to the Tower.

* This is an article which in the metropolis is continually varying. In some years, many thousand pounds are paid for cleansing the streets of London; in other years, a few thousands are paid by the contractors for liberty to clean them.

Whence he was conveyed before the Archbishop, two bishops, and other priests, on Sept. 23, 1413. On this solemn occasion his answers were plain, full of the most convincing arguments, and must have made his judges tremble in the review of their own pursuits and purposes; but temporal interest, pride, and vengeance, obliterated every virtuous spark lighted by the rays of truth in their breasts. Judgment followed, attended by the horrible sentence of death at the stake, to be accomplished by elementary fire far less fierce than that which flamed in their consciences while they uttered the yell of dissolution. But the hour had not yet arrived for the fruition of their crime; the prisoner contrived the means of escape, assisted perhaps by the Monarch's returning compassion. Foiled, but not defeated, those rancorous churchmen entered into new plans; and, while every artifice was used to recover their lost prey, emissaries were employed to surround the King, and by insinuations and charges to close the avenues of mercy, and to seal the prejudices entertained by him to the Lollards generally. One of those plans was an alarm conveyed to Henry, when at Eltham, that Sir John Oldcastle had assembled 20,000 persons in St. Giles's-fields, for the express purpose of dethroning and killing him, and destroying his brothers, and most of the lords spiritual and temporal within the realm. This tale, well supported by collateral falsehoods, exasperated the Monarch to the resolution of advancing upon his enemies immediately; which he did with such troops as the hurry of the occasion would permit, and arrived at St. Giles's about midnight, where he found *eighty* armed persons, whose purposes are buried in oblivion. The number at once contradicts the assertion that they intended to overturn the government. It has been supposed they were Lollards, assembled for devotion in their own way; but it is as fair to imagine, as they *were armed*, that oppression had created discontent, and that this secret meeting had for its object a redress of grievances, and relief from the terrors of the stake; but it does not appear that Oldcastle was one of the party, of which 30 were killed, and many of the remaining 50 taken prisoners.

This circumstance confirmed the King in his wavering resentment; and he issued a proclamation for the apprehension of Sir John, offering a reward of 500 marks to the person who discovered him, 1000 to the man who secured him; and, if any town or borough caused his seizure, the place was to be free from taxation for ever. This unfortunate contrived however to elude the vigilance of his enemies till the year 1417; when Lord Powis, assisted by a rabble, his companions in infamy and avarice, apprehended him in Wales. Whence they conveyed him to
London;

London; and to the bar of the House of Parliament, on the 18th of December. Those guardians of the rights of the Romish church ventured, in the King's absence, to send him to the gallows at Tyburn; where, on Christmas-day, he terminated a wretched existence, by the double operation of suffocation and the flames, to the eternal disgrace of this period of our history. The King was evidently afraid of the tyrants of ecclesiastical power, whose persecutions and malignity increased to such a degree, that Henry found it necessary to issue an *Insuper* of a statute of Edward III. to stop the progress of false impeachments and prosecutions. To this he added the pardon of many of the persons taken at St. Giles's; and conceived the vast plan, afterwards executed by Henry VIII. To avoid which, the despicable priests offered him the surrender of 110 priories alien, and all their possessions, and thus saved themselves and successors for another century.

The inhabitants of the parish of St. Giles may be separated into three classes. To begin with the lowest: those are immersed in the very extreme of wretchedness, the unavoidable consequence of continued intoxication, or at least inebriation. The females of the neighbourhood of Broad St. Giles's, Dyot-street, and some others, shew human nature in a state far more disgusting than are the recreations of the despised but useful hog. That animal throws himself into the dirt from instinct; the St. Giles's brute half lays, half sits, on the pavement through inability to stand: the former delights in the filth he basks in, and it refreshes him; the latter is insensible of all enjoyment, and grunts forth no other sounds than foul oaths and obscenity. The husbands, fathers, children, of this detestable half Irish half English race, partake of the same description. The men earn some money, but, I am afraid, steal more; but it is expended on gin; and rags and nakedness are the result. The Legislature should disperse this nest of banditti, and rebuild the houses; they are not proper inmates for the *centre* of this populous suburb; nor fit neighbours to the second class of inhabitants; who are respectable tradesmen, in every branch of the mechanic and retail businesses; and certainly much less so for the considerable number of elegant residences on the North side of the parish, whose occupants are eminent professors in the law, divinity, and sciences, and rich merchants retired from the hurry of the City of London.

The architecture of the houses, and the varieties in the width of the streets, are full of contrast; numbers of the habitations seem calculated for misery, others for the extremes of opulence; and the streets expand from 12, 15, and 20 feet, to 60 or 80.

Lincoln's

Lincoln's Inn-fields, or, more properly, *square*, is now in so perfect a state that it will hardly be credited it was ever otherwise; yet, in 1735, the few persons who inhabited it were compelled to apply to the legislature for permission to rate themselves for remedying the grievance. It appears, from evidence offered to the House of Commons by several persons, that they were in grass 40 years before. About 1705 that part which bounds the terras walk of the Society of Lincoln's-inn was railed; but in 1734, &c. quantities of rubbish were carried and thrown there, from all quarters. The space next Holborn, near the Turnstile, was infested by brutes, who let their wretched horses for halfpenny rides, whose riders limbs suffered many fractures. The fields were used besides for airing rich persons horses, by which accidents were continually happening. Mr. Bigg, a surgeon, declared he had sent upwards of 30 persons to the hospitals injured by those means. Frequent robberies occurred in them at the same period. Anthony Henry and William Cooper, esqrs. sole proprietors of many of the buildings, stated that no nuisances were ever complained of in their portions within Cupfield and Fickett's field, as they were invariably tenanted, and the rails in good repair; but that in the part named Purse-fields the rails and land-marks were constantly stolen and destroyed.

It is well known that the celebrated Inigo Jones planned this square; which contains ten acres and an half, the dimensions of the base of the greatest Egyptian pyramid. His design was departed from, however, in the earliest periods of its history. That which depends upon the discordant interests of the publick for completion rests on a very frail foundation. His stile may be perceived still on the West side. In 1641 the barristers and students of Lincoln's-inn presented a petition to the House of Commons; "on which the House ordered, that there shall be a stay made of any farther building in Lincoln's Inn-fields, especially by Mr. Newton, till this House shall take further order therein."

An act was passed in the 1st year of James II. for rebuilding Powis-house, in this square, then lately burnt. The reader will recollect the site by the arches for a passage to Great Queen-street, at the North-west corner of the quadrangle. It was originally a large mansion, with a pediment in the centre, above a handsome door, upon a flight of steps. Some ridiculous caprice has recently deprived the front of the former, and the house has been divided into two.

The most remarkable personages in the catalogue of its inhabitants were the Lord Keeper Wrighte; and some time after the munificent Duke of Newcastle,

who died there, November 17, 1768, aged 74 years. This nobleman succeeded to the estates of his uncle, John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, in 1711. He was created earl of Clare 1714; and in 1715 marquis, and duke of Newcastle; lord chamberlain 1717; and in 1724 was appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state. As such he is represented by political writers as far below mediocrity in talents. Indeed, Smollett introduces him in a most ludicrous way, in his novel of *Humphry Clinker*.

Lord Chancellor Cowper resided, in 1708, at the South-west corner of the square. At the same period Lord Lindsey occupied the very handsome house, of the Ionic order, on the West side, where the enormous brick pillars and urns bound the court-yard. At present many of the inhabitants are professors of the law; the grand feat of which, Lincoln's-inn, and its gardens, make a very beautiful scene from the North-west corner, with the dome of St. Paul's, and several spires, rising from the trees. This pleasant effect has lately been improved by the more judicious disposal of the walks within the area, and the introduction of a great number of beautiful plants and bushes.

Surgeons'-hall is now utterly effaced, and the materials removed from its site, on the East side of the Old Bailey. It was built under the direction of Cheselden, the celebrated surgeon, who valued himself for his taste in poetry and architecture. The building was of stone, and consisted of a basement, and Ionic range of pilasters, with cornice, &c. a plain Attick, and vases. The bodies brought for dissection were admitted through a door *in* the basement; but the living subjects of our Lord the King ascended a flight of steps to a door *on* the basement, which communicated with the galleries; whence the horrible operation of carving man might be viewed with more convenience than pleasure.

Surgeons'-hall was used for a few years; and, about 1800, as the head-quarters and barracks of the London Militia; but in 1803 was wholly taken down. The dissections are now transferred to a large and magnificent house on the South side of Lincoln's Inn-fields, to the general abhorrence of the opulent neighbourhood, though every precaution is used to prevent disgust by public exposures.

Part of the spacious and excellent square named from the noble family of Bedford is in the parish of St. Giles. This, and the neighbouring streets, owe their origin to the Ruffels, on whose ground they are situated. The houses in the square are very large, and each side is like the other, with a centre house, terminating in a pediment, and the remainder as wings. Charlotte-street crosses the

East

ast side of the square, and ends in Gower-street; the whole of which consists of elegant buildings; extended to the fields, in a right line, for more than half a mile.

Russel-street is of more antient date; and, though the houses are large and handsome, Charlotte-street shews our improvement in domestic conveniences.

Monmouth-street *must* be noticed: a way so celebrated deserves attention. Our play-writers and novelists have equipped many a character from the shops within it, appropriated originally to the reception and re-sale of cast-off cloaths, soiled it is true by the wearer, yet partially brilliant with gold and silver lace, the favourite ornaments of drefs in the earlier parts of the last century. But the changes common to this world have extended even to Monmouth-street; in place of rich old habits, we find new coarse ones, and ragged shifts, stockings, and shoes mingled with them, at the doors of the subterraneous apartments occupied by cobblers and menders of tattered garments.

GUILDHALL.

THIS building, particularly connected with London in the aggregate, is certainly not the *original* town-hall: that has entirely perished, as has been already mentioned in vol. II. p. 116. But, at the commencement of its history, we intuitively wish to explore the abyss of time, and feel anxious to trace from the earliest periods what London *may have been* in its original state, its progress in consequence, and the nature of its early government. How is this object to be attained? I have asserted that he who would search for *new* matter, or *undoubted facts*, must retire defeated from his labour; for every page has been already turned, and every line transferred, which can be brought to favour *conjecture*, or support *fact*.

I never was inclined to build castles in the air; it cannot therefore be supposed that I can erect a *city* on so frail a foundation: but I have no objection to describe the air-built structures of others. If, when described, the sagacity of the reader should undermine their foundations, and reduce them to their native element, the ruins will be neither difficult to remove, nor inconvenient to pass. Stowe was unquestionably the most to be depended on for veracity (where he could obtain authentic records) of any author who wrote expressly on the history of our Metropolis. Accordingly, *his text* has been preserved by successive editors of his work, with the most scrupulous fidelity; but each has added information of his own, till the Rev. John Strype closed the list, by producing his two enormous volumes, replete with an infinite fund of information, collected from a variety of sources. I therefore do not hesitate in affirming, that Strype's edition of Stowe is the grand basement on which numbers of minor architects have, with various merit, erected buildings in the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders. It would be invidious, in my present situation, to assimilate my predecessors' works to those orders in their degrees of solidity, durability, beauty, or usefulness: that task is for the reader, while I detail what has been advanced on the antiquity of London. To begin with Strype, who quotes Geoffrey of Monmouth. This man asserts that London was founded by *Brute*, a King lineally descended from the demi-god Eneas, son of Venus, the daughter of Jupiter, about *anno mundi 2855, one thousand one hundred and eight years* before the birth of Christ. This Monarch, remembering the parent city of Troy, with
which

which the family of Eneas was so intimately connected when on this *terrestrial* residence, distinguished it by the appellation of *Troynovant*, or Troy revived. Here an apology is introduced from Livy; who, it appears, approved of those high descents, or pedigrees of cities.

However absurd this tale, the antient citizens of London believed it, transcribing into their *Liber Albus*, as Horne had done before in his Book of Laws and Customs. It is repeated besides in *Recordatorium Civitatis Speculum*; and in almost all the chronicles extant in the kingdom, whether MS or printed. Pursuing Geoffry's tale, who leaves us in the dark for 1060 years, though so well acquainted with deeds of remoter date, King Lud will be found busily employed in repairing the city, and increasing it by *fair*, or handsome and convenient, buildings, and strong towers; at the same time inclosing it with walls, and honouring it and one of the gates with his own name, *Caire Lud*, or *Lud's Town*. This title, in the never-failing mutations of time, became the British word *Llongdin*, synonymous with the Saxon *Shipton*, *Shipton*, or town for ships, or, in the modern acceptation, a sea-port.

In addition to this we have it asserted, that *Brute*, *Lochrine*, *Cunodagius*, and *Gurbodus*, Kings of the Britons, were interred in London, where *Mulmutius Dunwallo* erected a temple, and dedicated it to Peace, commemorative of his success in vanquishing enemies who are *not named*. His son, *Belinus*, is said to have made a haven and gate, on which he bestowed his own name, now degenerated into Billingsgate. But he conferred a still greater favour, by causing his ashes to be deposited in a *brazen* urn on the summit. London, according to this edition of Stowe, is indebted to Belinus for the original Tower of London.

A copious extract from Cæsar's Commentaries follows, descriptive of the monuments, and the actions, of the Romans and British, in the neighbourhood of London; and the subject concludes in total indecision and obscurity, as to the existence at that period of our metropolis.

Many disquisitions on this subject were published in the interval between Stowe's time and the year 1666; but, as few of them were founded on inferences from the discovery of Roman remains, I shall at once have recourse to Sir Christopher Wren, whose ideas of the antient Britons appears, 1666, to have been more favourable than those of some other writers. He mentions their manner of fighting with close lines, discipline, and the use of war chariots; and with so much address that they embarrassed the legions sent against them by the Romans. He

repeats

repeats the story of the hide-bottomed vessels, and their trading with other countries; and therefore concludes they had an emporium, which he fixes on the site of London, deriving its name from an old British word signifying "*Ship-bill*," or a "*harbour of ships*."

"Here the Romans fixed a civil or trading colony, in the reign of Claudius; which greatly increased under Nero, by the concourse of merchants, and convenience of commerce; and was inhabited by Christians and Heathens together."

Sir Christopher imagined that he discovered the Northern extremity of the Roman colony, or præfecture, from the ensuing circumstance. When, in consequence of his appointment as architect for rebuilding London, he had commenced his operations on the church of St. Mary le Bow, he found it necessary, in order to render the building square, to restore a corner which had been taken from it for the base of the tower. Upon opening the ground a foundation, was discovered that proved to be "the walls, with the windows also, and the pavement, of a temple or church, of Roman workmanship." This building was about forty feet from Cheapside. It will be recollected that the present steeple stands on the street. When preparing the ground for this, the workmen dug eighteen feet below the surface, through made ground; where they were arrested in their progress by a Roman causeway of rough stone, firmly laid in cement, upon a foundation of Roman brick and rubbish; which was supported by the stratum of natural clay found on all sides of London. The causeway was three feet two inches and one half in thickness.

Many reasons inclined him to suppose that this highway extended along the Northern boundary of the colony; as beyond it lay the great morafs of Moorfields, which had been originally as far South as St. Lawrence's church, near Guildhall, as he found it necessary to rebuild the East end of that structure on piles twelve feet long, at a depth of seven from the surface; consequently, the boundary of the colony was the Thames to the South, and the site of Cheapside to the North; extending in length from Tower-hill to Ludgate, with a prætorian way in the midst, now Watling-street.

London-stone has been generally supposed a pillar for the same purpose as the *Milliarium Aureum* at Rome; but Sir Christopher, having an opportunity of examining the base, and finding it large, conceived it to have been some more respectable monument, erected in the Forum; for tessellated pavements,

ments, and fragments of Roman workmanship, were found in its vicinity to the South*.

On the West side of the colony stood the prætorian camp. In the vallum of this, near Ludgate, a sepulchral stone was found, with the figure of a soldier, and an inscription dedicating it to the memory of *Vivius Marcianus*, of the second legion (Augusta), by his wife *Januaria Matrina*. But the most remarkable urns, lamps, lachrymatories, and fragments of vessels used for sacrifices, were discovered at the North-east corner of St. Paul's, near Cheapside. Those were generally of good workmanship, red, and some of the colour of coral, as hard as china, and neatly glazed, and all embellished with figures or devices. One was in the shape of a bason, on which Charon was represented, with his oar, receiving a naked ghost; another was a *patera sacrificalis*, inscribed *Pater. Clo.* a lead-coloured urn, of fine hard earth; and many pieces with the names of the potters on the bottoms. He afterwards found, in Spitalfields, a large Roman urn, or ossuary of glass, encompassed by five parallel circles, with a handle, which contained a gallon and an half. The short neck and wide mouth were of a whiter metal.

The admirer of Stowe will immediately recollect, that this must have been part of the collection of fragments first discovered in 1576, and mentioned by that author. They were urns, filled with ashes and burnt bones, each containing, besides, a copper coin of the several emperors in whose reigns they were respectively interred, the earliest period, of which was that of Claudius, and the latest Antoninus Pius; penates, lachrymatories, lamps, simpula, pateræ, &c. &c. and several stone coffins of subsequent date.

Dr. Woodward complains, there are no records of the *origin* of this antient city, and that we are wholly left to conjecture upon the subject. Bishop Stillingfleet, in his discourse on the true antiquity of London, ascribes its foundation to the Romans; but Tacitus, who is the oldest writer that mentions our metropolis, speaks of it as considerable for the number of merchants, and the plenty of their merchandize, which could not apply to a city recently founded, but rather to one that had been long established. Which may be inferred, in addition, from Ammianus Marcellinus, who mentions it is an *antient* place, once called *Lundinium*, but, when he wrote, *Augusta*.

* This venerable stone was removed, December 13, 1742, from the original site, on the South side of the street, to its present situation.

After

After the Romans retired from this island, every art; every science, seems to have relapsed into disuse, if not into forgetfulness; consequently, a long night of chaos ensued, which is, and ever must remain, impenetrable to research, except in the way that Dr. Woodward most judiciously points out, reasoning from *accidental* discoveries.

The dreadful calamity which reduced London to ashes was an event favourable to the antiquary; it opened treasures to his view beyond his most sanguine hopes, by the removal of thousands of buildings whose sites covered the antient *Lundinium* and *Augusta*. Sir Christopher Wren was a man of knowledge in other pursuits besides architecture; such a man having been employed to rebuild the city, every thing which occurred in the progress of the work was preserved and recorded that could tend to proving what London originally was. The Doctor observes that he possessed many articles that were found; several of which were collected by a Mr. Coniers, who was indefatigable in his enquiries, but not in a situation to describe and publish accounts of them. He liberally offered those to the acceptance of Mr. Strype, or any other person writing on London; and I suppose the above gentleman has interspersed accounts of them through his edition of Stowe's Survey.

The Doctor then proceeds to give an account of the remains of the City wall, which I have already noticed, vol. I. p. 350.

The broad thin bricks observed upon this occasion were all of Roman make, and are in fact described by Pliny in mentioning those of Rome, which were a foot and half in length, and a foot broad, of their standard. Upon measuring those of London wall, they were found to be 17 inches $\frac{4}{10}$ in length, by 11 inches $\frac{6}{10}$ in breadth, and 1 inch $\frac{3}{10}$ in thickness, of our measure. "It is remarkable that the foot rule followed by the makers of these bricks was very nearly the same with that exhibited on the monument of *Cossutius* in the Colotian gardens at Rome, which that admirable mathematician (Mr. Greaves) has with great reason pitched upon as the true Roman foot."

There is something mortifying in the reflection, that the aboriginals of this happy and scientific island should have been such miserable ignorant savages as they are represented by the Roman writers, wearing no other covering than the hides of beasts, and with no other ideas of ornament than those common to the Indians of America and the South Sea; governed by priests, or Druids; who, if they were more enlightened than their flock, made an ill use of their knowledge, whose

whose rites of religion depended on the mistletoe, rendered particularly holy if entwined on an oak; the *all-healing* mistletoe, the “universal *panacea*” for all disorders. These miserable men are said to have taught the doctrine of transmigration of souls; sacrificed human victims for divinations, and formed their presages from the fall, the blood, and the convulsive muscular motion of the parts of the unhappy wretch. Strabo asserts that they crucified men; and Cæsar charges them with framing combustible cages, shaped like the human species, filling them with men and beasts, and burning the whole together. If this is true, it is therefore not to be wondered at that the Romans found neither buildings nor the means of erecting them known to the inhabitants; who, according to Strabo, called their groves cities; and Cæsar confirms the assertion, by saying, they fenced their thickest woods with a bank and ditch. Some of the inhabitants of those *cities* resided *on* the trees, and *in* huts formed of reeds and sticks, thatched with straw. The Druids had their temples in groves.

The learned Doctor confesses himself bewildered in his endeavours to arrive at the period when the old wall was first erected. *Tacitus* seems to convey an idea that London was not walled, or but imperfectly so, when *Suetonius Paulinus* arrived, who was sent by Nero as governor; but he insists that the wall now in being was at some distance from the more antient boundary of the City, as urns were found *within* it, contrary to the law of the Twelve Tables, which orders all burials without the walls. This he takes as proof that London did not extend so far East; and that this wall was built after the urns were deposited, probably about the time of *Antoninus*, as one of his coins had been placed with them. As the finding of urns, &c. marks the boundaries of the City, so *patera*, *simpula*, *præfericula*, and other vessels of sacrifice, point out the sites of temples. He instances the discoveries at St. Paul's, and mentions a figure of Diana found near it, of which I have a drawing (see the engraving annexed), made for or by him; and the following manuscript dissertation, left by him unfinished, and obligingly lent me by Alexander Chalmers, esq.

“ But what gives no small additional proof of the worship of that Goddess here is, that about 40 years ago, at not a very great distance to the South-west, in digging betwixt the Deanery and Black Friars, there was turned forth an icunculus of Diana, made of brass, and two inches and an half in height. It is in the habit of an huntress, unquestionably antient, and of Roman make. The hair is very handsomely plaited, made up into a wreath, passing on each side the

head, and collected into two knots, a larger at the top and a lesser behind the head. The arms are both bare, and quite naked. At her back, towards the right shoulder, hangs a quiver, tied on by a fascia passing over that shoulder, by the breast, under the left arm, round to the back. In the left hand has been a bow, in the right an arrow. The habit is shortened, and girt up about the waist, after the manner of the *cinctus Gabinus*; so that it reaches not quite down to the knees before, nor to the hams behind. On the feet are the hunting buskins, extending over the ankles, up to the lower part of the calf of the leg.

“For the two last centuries, learned men have been very solicitous in their enquiries after the remains of antient works, inscriptions, basso-relievos, statues, icunculi, medals, intaglios, and the like. General books have been wrote, to fix a standard, and settle the rules of judging of these things, to distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit, and those that are truly antient from those of later date. This small image, though it has had the good fortune to be well preserved, and very entire, yet has marks enough of time upon it to put its real antiquity quite out of all question; and the best judges of Italy, of France, and other nations, as well as England, agree that it has all the characters of a Roman work. It is not of the very best manner; but good, and artfully enough done for a piece of workmanship in a colony, and at so great a distance from the capital.

“What greatly confirms the opinion that this figure is antient is, that the habit and insignia are the same with those exhibited by the other representations of this Goddess yet extant in various parts of Europe, whose antiquity is indubitable, and allowed of all hands. Thus, in that admirably fine statue in the gallery at Versailles, there is a bow in the left hand, a quiver at the back, and the habit is girded up above the knees. The statue of this Goddess in the Palace Farnese is little different. The figure of her in the triumphal arch of Constantine has the habit girded up in like manner; as have also the two icunculi in the Brandenburg collection. But the Diana exhibited upon an antient lamp, in the custody of Pietro Santo Bartoli at Rome, has not only the habit girded up, but the quiver, the bow, the buskins, and all other things, so nearly after the manner of this small image, that they could not well have been more like, though both had been made after the same original. So, in an antique gemme in the cabinet of M. Smetius, in her left hand she carries a bow, in her right an arrow. In the coins of the Ephesians, and of the Mytilenæans, she is represented with

with the habit girded up, a quiver, a bow, and the hunting buskins; which insignia are likewise observable in the coins of the Delians, of the Cretans, of the Raphiensians; as also in those of the family of the Posthumi at Rome, of Augustus, of Gordianus Pius, and Gallienus.

“Then this figure exactly, and in every respect, answers the descriptions and accounts of the antients. Callimachus exhibits Diana with her *bow, arrows, and quiver, her habit girded up, and her hunting buskins*; in which manner she is likewise represented by the rest of the Roman poets and mythologists.

“But a more exact judgement may be passed in this affair by looking a little into particulars. In order to which, I shall begin with the disposition of the hair in this figure, which is plaited, wreathed, and gathered into two knots, the one upon the crown, the other behind the head. The statues of this Goddess have the hair wrought in nearly the same manner; as have also the figures of her upon the gems, the coins, and the lamp above mentioned. And it is very remarkable there should be so near an agreement in the dress of the hair of the different representations of Diana, when there appears so incredibly great a variety in that dress in the statues, coins, and gems, of the Greeks and Romans. But the antients were very accurate in this particular; and their most finished and exact pieces, exhibit usually the same deity with the same face, mien, habit, and insignia. Though the poet might allow Venus the liberty to leave her *hair loose, and flowing with the wind,*

— *dederatque comas diffundere ventis;*

yet to a huntress, in chace through woods and brakes, such a dress could not but have been extremely incommodious, and it was necessary the hair should be bound up. Thus, Claudian says of Diana,

— *Levibus projecerat auris*

Indociles errare comas,

she had exposed to the fleeting winds her hair, uncovered, and without other head-dress, but tied up, and consequently incapable of being ruffled or disordered. For this I take to be his real sense, though I see one, who is a very good judge, of another opinion. Be that as it will, though it were the intention of the poet

to imply that she had let loose her hair, it will be no objection, since she was not engaged in chase. And when she had let loose the *bow-string* too,

— arcuque remisso,

Otia nervus agit.—

“ And as the arms of this figure are naked, so likewise constantly are those of the statues, and other antique representations, of this Goddess. And so is she herself described by Claudian :

Brachia nuda nitent.

“ In like manner the *hands* of Atalanta, when habited as a huntress, were bare; and her arms *naked*, quite up to her shoulders, that they might the more readily be turned to *action*, and managery of the bow.” *Cetera desunt.*

The Doctor describes the *Roman* wall as remaining, to a considerable extent, on the South side of Aldgate, in the place called the Vineyard. About the middle of Houndsditch was a tower 26 feet high, composed of stone, with brick interposed, tolerably perfect, by which an accurate estimation might be formed of the original height of the wall, and which must have been very considerable if the ground has been raised in the same proportion there with other places in the City. That it has, seems to be proved by the labourers digging through six, twelve, and twenty feet of rubbish, before they came to the native earth.

The Doctor combats Dr. Gale's opinion advanced in his Commentary upon the Itinerary of Antoninus through Britain, that London was *first* erected on the South side of the Thames; which he founded upon Ptolemy's placing it in Kent, and from the fields between Lambeth and Southwark having been from time immemorial a royal demesne. Three Roman highways met there. That there was a castrum or Roman town there, he imagined from the title of the Borough, a name particularly given to such by the Saxons; and, lastly, from the discovery of coins, tessellated pavements, and bricks. Upon all these evidences Woodward observes, that Ptolemy was in the habit of committing geographical errors, of which he refers to an instance. Tacitus, who was a well-informed writer, and rather before him in point of time, with the most authentic information on the affairs of Britain, gives an “ account of the march of *Suetonius Paulinus*, and the action of *Boadicea* at *Camulodunum*; her causing her army to fall upon London and

and *Verulam* (St. Alban's) at *once*, and involve both in the same ruin." This observation of the Doctor's appears convincing; but he adds, that Tacitus praises the situation of London, and the *sweetness* of the place, which never could have been applied to a city on the *South* side of the Thames, the border of which river was overflowed at that time by every high tide, as the period alluded to was previous to the well-known embankment. But he admits that the first convenient ground for the purpose in St. George's-fields may have been the site of a *castrum*, of which the pavements and bricks might be remains; and there were similar discoveries made for some miles Eastward, near the dock, along the South side of Deptford-road, &c. which discoveries carry the good Doctor *far beyond* London. The argument of the ground belonging to the King, he asserts, disproves Gale's supposition; and he observes, that all ground between high and low-water mark, which was gained from the sea or rivers, was exclusively the Monarch's right. The *Royal Demesne*, however, proves nothing. All the King's lands, in whatever part of the kingdom they were situated, are so styled in Domesday Book. The idea of the centre of three ways being *necessarily* the site of London was extremely chimerical.

It may not be amiss to quote a few lines from a pamphlet, published 1713, at Oxford, by John Pointer, M. A. chaplain of Merton-college, which gives an account of a Roman pavement, then lately found at Stunsfield, Oxfordshire, in order to convey to the reader, who is not conversant in Roman customs, the origin of those *tesselated* pavements.

"And indeed we are sufficiently convinced, from several credible historians, that the old Romans were wont to make such sort of pavements as were composed of little square bits of bricks and marbles, about the bigness of dice; whereof the Roman generals, amongst the rest of their baggage, were used to carry a quantity sufficient to pave the place where they set up the *prætorium*, or general's tent, or at least some part of it, as we are particularly informed by Suetonius, in the life of Julius Cæsar: *In expeditionibus tessellata et scclilia pavimenta circumtulisse*. These, if made of small square marbles of many natural colours, were called *Ἀδρρωῖα* (i. e. *tessellatis lapillis strata*); but if of small bricks or tiles artificially tinged with colours, tinged or polished *pavimenta tessellata*, or *opera Musiva*, i. e. what we call *Mosaic*, but more properly *Musique work*." *Salmastius* says, that the walls of those were of timber and plaster, and the roofs covered by tiles and slates. The inside was ornamented with paintings in chequers, imitative of the pavements; which was confirmed by the fragments discovered at Stunsfield. The preservation

tion of those ingenious works is accounted for thus. When the Romans left England, the pavements, being laid in cement, were not easily removed; they therefore destroyed the superstructure, and carefully buried the pavement, in hopes of a return in more prosperous times. The above was a figure of Bacchus and a panther."

We will now examine what Maitland and his continuator Entick have said of the origin of London. They admit, in the first three lines, that it is impossible to fix the period of its foundation, because no records, or any kind of written or sculptured evidence, ever existed amongst the very, very ancient Britons; whose bards, inferior in attainments to their Druids, committed no historical facts to posterity otherwise than by traditionary songs, which celebrated heroic achievements, and incited valour. From this acknowledgment they proceed directly to Mr. Strype's book, and very fairly transfer his text relating to Geoffry of Monmouth (a little disguised to their own pages); which they disprove by a long extract from Cæsar's Commentaries, used for the same purpose by the learned editor of Stow. This part of the Commentaries, however, establishes nothing more, than that furious battles were fought by the Britons in defence of their native land, and that England was then without a capital; which might be inferred from every line in the work of that great commander alluding to this country.

After a just tribute of praise to the talents of Sir Christopher Wren, Mr. Entick quotes his words from Parentalia, p. 264, which amount to a positive assertion, that, because the Britons traded to Gaul in vessels covered with hides, their principal emporium *must* be London, whose name was derived "from the old British term of *Shipbill*, or otherwise a *harbour* of ships."

The absurdity of those positions need not be pointed out; but, if historic facts are to be established by *must be's*, *harbours* and *ship bills* can never be reconciled; so that, in my opinion, Sir Christopher leaves the capital involved in as much obscurity as Geoffry of Monmouth.

The History of London then refers to Dr. Woodward's little treatise, the substance of which has been already given; afterwards endeavours to fix the site of the ford in the Thames, used by both parties in the war; and recapitulates Stillingfleet's objections to the existence of London previous to the arrival of the Romans; concluding this part of the subject by a long, and absolutely ridiculous, though seriously intended, argument against the fable of the fabricator of history, *antient Geoffry*.

The

The next giant overthrown is the *Surrey* London, before slain by the indefatigable Woodward.

The quotations from the *Parentalia* need not be retailed from this work, as Sir Christopher Wren has spoken for himself in another place. Maitland next introduces Claudius, after his arrival in England, and the junction of his army with that of Plautius, the prætor, which, passing the Thames near Chelsea college, routed the British forces, killed their chief *Togodumnus*, reduced *Camalodunum*, the residence of the royal *Cynobelin*; and, having thus begun the work of conquest, the Emperor retired to Rome, to receive the honours of a conqueror, leaving the prætor to complete his wishes. He, however, was recalled, and *Ostorius Scapula* succeeded him; who found the Britons recovering their losses. This General thought it expedient to establish colonies, in order to secure his uncertain possessions, about A. D. 49; which period is conjectured by the author to have witnessed the foundation of London. If so, the increase of the city must have been wonderful beyond example; for Tacitus, who is the first author that mentions London, places Suetonius Paulinus at Anglesey in the year 64, where he was employed in reducing that island and its neighbourhood; while Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, or the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon, collected her subjects, and advanced towards London, then celebrated for "its great number of merchants and plenty of merchandize," exactly *fifteen years after the foundation*. The cruel Queen, finding the city abandoned by the Romans, entered it with her army, who first pillaged the inhabitants, afterwards murdered them without distinction, and burnt their houses. The persons destroyed by this excellent Queen are said to have been 70,000; one half of which our author supposes were citizens of London. Those, added to the number that fled with Suetonius, or joined his army, may be taken at 8000; which makes a population of 43,000, exclusive of the Roman soldiers and their connections, all aggregated in *fifteen years*. However, this wonderful increase is supported by the absolute power and rapid improvements of the Romans, and the example of St. Petersburg.

But there is one circumstance, overlooked by our historians, which militates against the Romans having *first* chosen London as the site of a capital. We all know that our metropolis is valued for its distance from the sea, which renders it safe from any *sudden* attack by invaders from the continent. Admitting this fact, why did *invaders* choose the present site? Is it not more probable that that circumstance

circumstance pointed it out originally to the Britons, together with other natural advantages, obvious to the most inattentive observer. In short, the instinct which actuates even the most unenlightened savages would have operated in leading the inhabitants of this island to fix upon *this* spot for their great town. If we are inclined to allow them rather more civilization than is found amongst the natives of the countries explored by Captain Cook, it may be readily imagined that the art of building some description of vessels was known to them. When it is remembered that France lyes full in sight of Britain, and that the inhabitants could not walk on their cliffs without beholding it, can it be supposed for one moment that the activity of the human mind lay entirely dormant, that no wishes arose or ideas presented themselves how they might reach the unknown shore? Impossible! who taught the Otaheitans, the New Zealanders, and the inhabitants of the Friendly Islands, how to construct their vessels, lash several together so as to accommodate 100 warriors, nay to ornament them with even elegant carvings, but the great Author of Nature? Will any one assert that those places were created since Britain, or that they were inhabited at any other period than when it pleased God to create the universe, or that those people were less enlightened at their creation than at present? Admitting that they were, shall we presume to suppose that the people who could elevate or convey from place to place such stones as compose our British temples or monuments, knew not how to build a canoe or vessel capable of navigating a strait of perhaps not more than twelve miles in width, at the distance of some thousand years, when we are aware that it is now annually widening? Or, supposing the Britons to have been ignorant of the useful art of conveyance by vessels, or to have lost all traces of the mode by which the island was peopled, were the Gauls destitute of penetration? England lay equally before them. A shell laid carefully on the water, or accidentally dropped, is a hint for a boat; a semicircular fragment of bark another; a hollow tree, rendered so by decay, suggests excavation by art; accordingly, we find the North American Indians universally possessed of canoes made of large solid trees. The thought once adopted, the labour was disregarded by a people who felt none of our fantastical wants, and consequently were not employed in providing for them. Admit one boat, of whatever description, to have reached England from France, or France from England, excluding the possibility of arrivals from nations more enlightened and more remote, and all difficulty vanishes; intercourse between countries separated by the sea must produce traffick or exchanges; and

and those individual diffention, the parent of the most sanguinary wars. England is a small island; the continent comparatively boundless: where then was its inhabitants to place their metropolis, but on a river calculated to secure their barks in peace, and their property in war; but at a distance from the sea too short to impede trade, yet too great to enable their enemies to advance upon them before they could remove their families and effects? The superior numbers of their neighbours must have rendered the Britons *always* fearful of surprize. Who then shall venture to name the period when London was *originally* founded, or *when* the Islanders *first* visited the Continent, or the inhabitants of the continent *first* visited them, after the grand descent was forgotten? Fully convinced that conjecture is absurd on such subjects, I shall conclude with my conviction, that England and the Continent were mutually explored at a period coëval with those of any other countries, separated by narrow seas.

That the Romans exalted London far beyond the utmost efforts of the Britons, cannot be doubted; but that they absolutely and originally founded it, is by no means clear to me. Whether the Romans adopted some British word for the name of this city, may never be discovered with certainty. If they did, it was Latinised into *Londinium*. The learned Littleton derives it thus; “*Londinium*, Tac.; *Londonia*, Bed.; *Augusta Trinobantum*, Amm.; *Colonia Augusta*, Tac.; *Lundain*, Brit. qu. *Llan Dian*, i. Fanum Dianæ et *Caerlud*, qu. urbs Ludi Regis, cujus nomen et porta vetusta præ se fert *Ludgate* dicta; *Londres* Gall.”

The extreme vanity shall never be imputed to me of endeavouring to decide *whence* England was *originally* peopled. If speculators will prove that Noah colonised the site on which his ark rested, and maintained it, without suffering emigrations, till population had increased considerably, I will endeavour to trace the radii diverging from that centre, and thus attain the extreme felicity of bewildering myself in a labyrinth of error and conjectures, whether his descendants embarked at the nearest or most distant points of the Continent from England.

Numberless discoveries of remnants of Roman London have been related to the publick. Of those I shall mention only the most important within the last century; not to omit the inscription under the figure of a soldier of the

second *legio Augusta* dug up near Ludgate, and now at Oxford*; and the various earthen vessels found in making Fleet-ditch, and in Goodman's-fields†.

ROMAN DISCOVERIES.

When the church of St. Mary Woolnoth was rebuilt, 1730, part of the *Roman* London was discovered, pointed out by a variety of earthen vessels for sacred and domestic uses; but those were all in fragments. Intermixed with the general mass were the tusks and bones of boars and goats, medals, and pieces of metal, tessellated pavement, and part of an aqueduct; but the most useful discovery was that of the well, clogged with dirt, which *now* supplies a quantity of excellent water near the church tower. Other Roman antiquities had been dug up in the foundation of Bishopsgate church, a few years before.

In June 1774 the foundations of a large sugar-house were laid in the parish of St. Mary Hill, when, upon removing the brick pavement of an old cellar, the workmen discovered an earthen vessel, about 18 inches below it, placed erect, within which was a smaller one, with the mouth downwards. These contained a number of coins, in various states of decay; some so far reduced by age as to crumble upon touching them; others discoloured, but when rubbed found to be solid, and of silver; while those within the smaller vessel were in the most perfect preservation. Amongst the latter lay a fibula of fine gold, neatly wrought in filigree, with a sapphire in the centre, and originally four pearls in the margin round it, though one had been lost. Three or four hundred of the coins were carefully examined, more than half of which were pennies of Edward the Confessor. Many corresponded with Hickes's *Thesaurus*, No. 1, to 8, and 17, in tab. VI. and No. 25, 35, and 42 in tab. VII. Others were pennies of Harold II. and William the Conqueror. The largest vessel was broken. It was made of a blueish earth, in the shape of an urn, and was supposed to hold two quarts. One was made of a stony granu-

* Gale's *Antoninus*. Camden, vol. II. p. 16. *Marmora Oxon.*

† Camden, *ib.*

lated texture, of a brown inclining to red colour, and had evidently been used as a crucible.

On digging deeper, fragments of Roman bricks, coins of Domitian of the middle brass, and the bones of adults and children, were discovered. These were described in the *Archæologia*, vol. IV. p. 356, by Dr. Griffith, rector of St. Mary Hill.

Archæologia, vol. V. p. 291, contains a communication from the President, which relates, that, in Sept. 1777, workmen, digging the foundation of a new office for the Board of Ordnance in the Tower, discovered foundations of antient buildings at a very considerable depth. Below which, on the native earth, lay an ingot of silver, in the shape of a double wedge, 4 inches long, $2\frac{3}{4}$ broad in one part, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in another, and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick in the middle. On the centre was impressed, in Roman letters, EX OFFIC. HONORII. Near it were found three aurei, one of the Emperor Honorius, the other two of his brother Arcadius, all in excellent preservation, and each weighing 73 Troy grains, the sixth part of a Roman ounce. The workmanship, reverses, and legends of these medals were so much alike, that little doubt can be entertained of their having been struck at the same time, at the same mint. The President supposes them to have been made at Constantinople, where the great Imperial mint was established for the coinage of gold, from the period that Constantine constituted that city the seat of his empire. How they found their way to England, is a subject for much conjecture: the fact of the finding is sufficient in this place.

Those, and a stone, a small glass crown, and a ring, supposed to be made of a shell, were at a great depth from the surface, and probably below the present bed of the river Thames. The stone was two feet 8 by two feet 4. A tablet on the front was inscribed, DIS' MANE' T. LICINI ACAN'VS F, which the President reads *Diis manibus Titi Licinii Ascanus fecit*, or *Titus Licinius Ascanius fecit*, or the final F may stand for *frater* or *filius*. The crown he supposes belonged to a small statue. The ring had some imperfect letters, and a piece of silver inlaid, not unlike a crown. Several coins, and jettons of base metal, were discovered at the same time.

When the common sewer was made through Lombard-street, at the close of the year 1785, the labourers discovered many fragments of earthen ware and tes-

felated pavements. One of those was situated near Sherborn-lane, and composed of bricks about an inch square, which were firmly cemented by fine mortar. Between this and the Post-office a wall was found, perforated perpendicularly by two flues, one circular and the other square. Opposite the Post-office lay a pavement, or floor, of common Roman bricks, about 18 inches by 12.

On the East side of the house numbered 11 in the plan engraved in the *Archæologia* *, lay another pavement, about 10 feet from the surface, formed of red and black bricks, and some white stones, but not disposed in regular figures. It was more decayed than the first. This, and most of the others, were laid on three distinct beds of mortar; the lowest very coarse, mixed with large pebbles, and about 3 inches thick; the second, of fine mortar, reddish coloured, from having been mixed with brick-duft, very hard, on this the bricks were laid in fine white cement.

Facing Abchurch lane were two walls of rough stone, which extended North and South, eight or ten feet asunder. Between them lay black wood, apparently burnt.

In other parts of Lombard-street and Birchin-lane, large quantities of oyster-shells were found, at the same depths as the pavements, intermixed with those of the muscle. Further East, the workmen discovered another tessellated pavement, but so much decayed that it fell to pieces; with fragments of porous bricks, from an inch and a half to two inches in thickness; other common pavement, and one composed of black and white stone, in sizes about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch square. Two chalk walls crossed the street, at a few feet distance from each other; a second projected from the South side; another common pavement, and near it were pieces of plastered walls, painted red, with a border of black.

Opposite the end of Nicholas-lane was a chalk-wall; close to which a great number of brass coins were deposited, of rude workmanship, which appeared to be of Tetricus.

At the South-west corner of Birchin-lane a wall of Roman bricks and stone projected from the North side of the trench; a little beyond was a second, from the South; and a third to the East of Birchin-lane, parallel to the last. In this lane other ruins of stone walls were found; with fragments of painted plaster; and

-Vol. VIII. pl. V. p. 116.

the corner of a very fine tessellated pavement, composed of black, red, green, and white, stones and brick, forming a beautiful border. This extended under the foot-way and houses, the foundations of which had probably destroyed the centre. In Lombard-street and Birchin-lane great quantities of Roman earthen ware were thrown out by the workmen, chiefly in fragments, with coins of Claudius, Nero, Galba, and other emperors, down to Constantine, of gold, silver, and copper, handles, and pieces of glass urns and bottles, Roman keys, horns and bones of various animals. Nearer the surface were Queen Elizabeth's coins, Nuremberg counters, &c.

These discoveries are accurately described, and illustrated by many plates, in the eighth volume of *Archæologia*, in letters addressed to Messrs. Gough and Combe. At the end of the communication from the latter is a letter from Sir John Henniker, who says, "A large trench has been excavated in Lombard-street, for the first time since the memory of man, which is sunk about 16 feet deep. This soil is almost uniformly divided into four strata; the uppermost, 13 feet 6 inches thick, of factitious earth; the second, 2 feet thick, of brick, apparently the ruins of buildings; the third, 3 inches thick, of wood ashes, apparently the remains of a town built of wood, and destroyed by fire; the fourth, of Roman pavement, common and tessellated. On this pavement, the coin in question (a gold one of Galba) was discovered; together with several other coins, and many articles of pottery. Below the pavement the workmen find native earth. From the particular situation of Lombard-street, elevated above the level of the marshes, and happily placed to enjoy the advantages of the river, and from the appearances here spoken of, it is presumed that it constituted part of the site of the antient Augusta."

Of the recent discovery this year (1804) in the street before the East India House of a tessellated pavement, I can say nothing more than that I saw one corner of it; and that an accurate engraving of it will soon appear, from a correct drawing by Mr. Fisher, engraved by Mr. Bafire.

The various places which afforded these discoveries are uniformly contained within the limits of the circuit mentioned by Sir Christopher Wren and Dr. Woodward; it is therefore evident that the extent of the city may be nearly comprehended by those maps which mark the line of London wall. The nature of the private buildings, and the materials of which they were composed, may be readily conjectured: timber and plaster perish, so as to leave few traces after a lapse

lapse of ages; stone or brick may be moved from their places, but they remain in piles of rubbish, or are incorporated into other walls. Roman bricks cannot be mistaken, neither can those stones which bear inscriptions; but it may be safely asserted that nothing more can now be traced of *Londinium*, or Augusta, than the fragments already mentioned; all of which seem to prove, that the Romans erected very few buildings of solidity in this metropolis, or that their ruins were worked into succeeding buildings. We have no shafts of columns, no capitals, no cornices, nor any large squared plain stones, demonstrative of ruins of magnificence; the splendour of Augusta was confined to the decorations of internal walls and tessellated pavements.

In the discoveries in Goodman's-fields, principally of the sepulchral kind, and those in Mary-le-bonne and St. Martin's parish, mentioned in the new edition of Camden, vol. II. p. 17, we trace the Romans without the walls.

London must have relapsed, after the departure of the Romans, into comparative barbarity, the necessary consequence of invasions by less polished nations. Public structures were probably of the flimsiest description, and the houses of the inhabitants little better than our cottages. We find the polish of life wear away during war in far more enlightened times. The walls, no matter by whom *first* built, must have been the principal object of attention.

Those who could erect cromlechs, and other masses of stone scattered about the kingdom, could not be ignorant of the means to lay heavy stones on each other as a wall. Ditches and banks are the result of invention, and upon them were placed the fence of stones. Banks remain for ages, time has little effect on them; but walls, not cemented, may be displaced without leaving a trace behind. British temples or monuments remain; and on these I ground my assertion, that the Britons had a knowledge in mechanicks, at least equal to their invaders. Let the boasted power of even Archimedes shew *an existing proof of greater skill* in raising weights. Nay, I insist, that all Italy cannot produce more stupendous efforts of human labour. The works of the Romans are now mouldering into dust in their splendid city; but the works of *our* Aborigines mock the efforts of Time, and will for ages after Rome has not a remnant left. I will go one step farther, and say, that the Britons were even greater architects than the Romans; and, however absurd their ideas of Religion, they were at least equal to those of their invaders, which were distinguished by cruelty and

and hateful obscenity. The Roman inclosed his gods within a diminutive temple, adorned with all the minutiae of the most exquisite ornaments of sculpture, *which he condescended to borrow from the Greeks*; but the Briton chose the unbounded space above him for his vault; and, imitating Nature's favourite outline, formed an immense circle of pillars, unequal to the vastness of his conception, but figurative of omnipotence; and there performed his rites, before the Author of all, in a manner which he deemed acceptable to him. However the walls of Verulam and other stations bear the marks of Roman workmanship and materials, is it probable that the antient Britons were ignorant of the use and necessity of walls previous to the arrival of the Romans?

When Britain fell under the attacks of the Romans, it was customary for the writers of that nation to speak of the inhabitants as a set of brutes: might not a parallel be brought to this conduct in more modern times? Are there no French Republican authors who have found Europe in a state of barbarism? have not armies visited Italy, the Netherlands, Holland, and even Egypt, for the *benevolent purpose* of civilising and emancipating the inhabitants, immersed, *according to their accounts*, in mistaken ideas of religion and government.

I pass over the military government of London, as possessed by either Britons, Romans, or Danes; and at once descend the stream of time to the portgrevs of Edward the Confessor, and those subsequent to the Conquest, the bailiffs, and finally the mayor, aldermen, and common council, who appear to have assembled in the present parish of St. Mary Aldermanbury.

I must candidly acknowledge, that I am not aware of any unknown facts relating to the present Guildhall: Stowe has anticipated every thing I can say upon the subject, except in the descriptive part. That author quotes Fabian, who says the Hall was rebuilt subsequent to the year 1411, by Thomas Knowles, mayor, and the corporation of London, with sums contributed by the different companies, and fines levied in various ways; and that seven years elapsed ere it was completed. "In the first year of Henry VI. John Coventrie and John Carpenter, executors to Richard Whittington," gave 20l. towards paving the Hall, and added 15 more for the purchase of Purbeck stone, in the following year; and glazed many windows, in each of which they placed Whittington's arms. In the 3d year of Henry VI. the foundation of the Mayor's-court was laid; and in the 4th that of the porch on the South side of it. After which the Corporation erected the Mayor's and Council chambers above stairs; and, lastly, the great

great South porch, adorned with niches, and statues of Jesus, Law, Learning; Discipline, Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance.

Several aldermen glazed the Hall windows; and the kitchens, and other appendages were built by the exertions of Sir John Shaw, mayor, about the year 1501. He was the first mayor who held the grand civic feast there; which has subsequently increased to the very acmé of splendor and hospitality.

The adjoining chapel was founded by Adam Francis, and Henry de Frowicke, with Peter Fanlore (who died before the charter of foundation was signed), in the year 1368, and confirmed the day of the signature by Simon Sudbury bishop of London. But it appears to have been consecrated by Sudbury's predecessor, Northburgh, some years before, to the honour of God and the blessed Mary his mother, Mary Magdalen, and All Saints; for five chaplains, one of whom was to be appointed *Custos*, who were to celebrate the offices of religion for the health of King Edward III. his Queen, and sons, and the soul of Michael bishop of London, the good estate of the then bishop, the mayor, sheriffs, and chamberlain, and for the good estate of the souls of the founders, their relatives and friends. The Mayor and Chamberlain of London were made superintendents after the decease of the founders; and the establishment was endowed with three tenements, two in the parish of St. Foster, and the third in that of St. Giles Cripplegate; from the rents of which the Custos received 13, and the four priests 10 marks each. The overplus was kept in a chest of three locks, and expended in repairing the College. The keys were held severally by the founders; and after their decease by the Mayor and Chamberlain, the Custos, and the four chaplains.

Henry VI. in consequence of a petition from the Corporation of London, granted a licence, in the 8th year of his reign, for rebuilding and enlarging the chapel, by adding the site of the house of the Custos and priests, who were transferred, by this arrangement, to a messuage on the North side of Guildhall. The same Monarch, in the 27th year of his reign, permitted the parish clerks of London to found a guild of St. Nicholas, for two chaplains within it, and to keep seven alms people. To those Henry Barton, mayor, Roger Depham, mercer, and Sir William Langford, knight, each added chantry chaplains for themselves and relatives.

Tonstall mentions but *three* priests, as follows.

Sir Richard Cowper, chanter, 9l. goods 9l. fined 1l. 16s.

Sir

Sir John Lawlys, chanter, 7l. goods 7l. fined 1l. 8s.

Sir Robert Tenet, stipend 8l. goods 6l. 13s. 8d. fined 1l. 8s.

Newcourt says, "The Mayor and Chamberlain were patrons, and the Bishop of London ordinary of this chapel; and in Oct. 1542 Bishop Bonnor made statutes for the said Custos and chaplains to observe."

At the Dissolution the revenues were stated to be 12l. 18s. 9d. *per annum*; and Edward VI. granted the whole site to the Mayor and commonalty, in the 4th year of his reign, to be held in fodge of the manor of East Greenwich.

The tombs in the chapel were defaced in Stowe's time.

In Newcourt's time there was a weekly service, and annual ones at the election of the Mayor, on the day he went to Westminster.

Service has been celebrated there till very lately, but it is now disused.

Stowe mentions a library on the South side of the chapel, built by the executors of Richard Whittington, which belonged to Guildhall and the College. Our worthy old author adds, that three cars loaded with books were *borrowed*, but never returned, by Protector Somerfet.

INSIDE OF GUILDHALL.

The first objects attractive of attention in Guildhall are undoubtedly the enormous figures, or giants; but, as they are secondary attractions in the scale of art, I shall beg leave to notice the works of Bacon in preference to them*.

William Beckford, esq. of Fonthill, Wiltshire, had the singular honour of being twice chief magistrate of the City of London. To which high station he was called the second time for his very spirited conduct in an unhappy difference between the Monarch and the representatives of the City of London, concerning the election of members of parliament for the county of Middlesex.

The Lord Mayor, conscious of the importance of his situation, ventured to pronounce the following words, addressed to his Majesty, May 23, 1770, for which he received the thanks of Common Council, and the honour of an

* Several pages might be filled by conjectures why those enormous figures were made, and placed in their present situations, but *one line* shall content me. Perhaps they were intended to represent antient Britons (never mind whether the costume is right or wrong), as centinels, or, if you please, protectors, of the guardians of the City, who assemble beyond the door over which they stand.

unanimous vote, July 6, 1770, "That a statue be erected to the memory of the Right Hon. William Beckford, with an inscription, containing the words his Lordship spoke to his Majesty on presenting the City remonstrance."

It is something remarkable that he died within a month after the speech was delivered; and it is highly probable the irritation of the times might have accelerated his dissolution.

"Most gracious Sovereign; Will your Majesty be pleased so far to condescend, as to permit the Mayor of your loyal City of London to declare, in your royal presence, on behalf of his fellow-citizens, how much the bare apprehension of your Majesty's displeasure would at all times affect their minds? The declaration of that displeasure has already filled them with inexpressible anxiety, and with the deepest affliction. Permit me, Sire, to assure your Majesty, that your Majesty has not in all your dominions any subjects more faithful, more dutiful, or more affectionate to your Majesty's person and family, or more ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in the maintenance of the true honour and dignity of your Crown. We do therefore, with the greatest humility and submission, most earnestly supplicate your Majesty, that you will not dismiss us from your presence without expressing a more favourable opinion of your faithful citizens, and without some comfort, without some prospect at least of redress.

"Permit me, Sire, further to observe, that whoever has already dared, or shall hereafter endeavour, by false insinuations and suggestions, to alienate your Majesty's affections from your loyal subjects in general, and from the City of London in particular, and to withdraw your confidence in and regard for your people, is an enemy to your Majesty's person and family, a violator of the public peace, and a betrayer of our happy constitution, as it was established at the glorious revolution."

The monument is at the West end of the Hall; and, although infinitely inferior to Mr. Bacon's subsequent works, is a performance which exhibits detached specimens of genius not then matured. A pair of neat brackets, with a cornice, form the base, on which the figure of the Lord Mayor is placed. The right hand is elevated, and spread; the left spread, but pendant; the head reclines towards the right shoulder; and that circumstance gives a character directly the reverse to that which the whole figure should have displayed, the firmness of independence, united with respectful loyalty.

The emblematic statues of London and her commerce are seated on the pedestal. Their character of regret militates against elegance and spirit in the attitudes.

tudes. We will therefore conclude by observing, they are not so badly executed as to be undeserving of examination, nor so finely but that they might have been much better.

Mr. Beckford was a descendant from Sir Thomas Beckford, knt. and sheriff of London 1677; and of the opulent family of Jamaica, whose heir has recently exhibited such a fervid predilection for architecture and the polite arts.

On the North side of the Hall is the cenotaph of William Pitt, earl of Chatham, by Bacon, erected in pursuance of a vote of the Common Council of London; who had previously entreated that his body might be deposited in the metropolitan church of St. Paul.

The character and political conduct of this great statesman, and his private history, are so well known to the publick, and will be so to posterity, by a thousand channels, that any thing more than a description of the cenotaph would be unnecessary.

The design consists of a pedestal, on which is a gentle rise or bank, supporting a dark marble pyramid. Britannia is seated on her lion, in the fore-ground; and receives into her lap the contents of a cornucopia, brought by the Four Quarters of the World, represented by infants.

The Genius, or Protectress, of London, has recovered her spirits in this performance, and confidently and gracefully presents Commerce to the protection of the Earl, who has already affectionately placed his right hand on her shoulder. He stands erect, in the costume of a *Roman* senator, and supports his left arm on the helm of state, graciously attending to the recommendation of the Guardian Genius of this our Imperial City.

The admirer of the art of sculpture must view this cenotaph with double interest, as it is placed within view of an earlier performance by the same masterly hand. He will perceive the wonderful improvement of the artist in the revolvings of a few years, and admire the growth of judgment, and discrimination of character and attitude, with the general diffusion of grace throughout every feature and limb of the several statues, compared with the Beckford monument. Mr. Bacon received 3000 guineas for this beautiful work, completed in 1782.

The inscription is very deficient in elegance of language; but the ideas are good, and faithful to historic truth.

“ In grateful acknowledgement to the Supreme Disposer of Events, who, intending to advance this Nation for such time as to his wisdom seemed good to an high pitch of prosperity and glory, by unanimity at home; by confidence and reputation abroad; by alliances wisely chosen, and faithfully observed; by colonies united and protected; by decisive victories by sea and land; by conquests made by arms and generosity in every part of the globe; by commerce, for the first time united with, and made to flourish by war; was pleased to raise up, as a principal instrument in this memorable work,

WILLIAM PITT.

“ The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, mindful of the benefits which the City of London received, in her ample share in the general prosperity, have erected, to the memory of this eminent statesman and powerful orator, this monument, in her Guildhall, that her citizens may never meet for the transaction of their affairs without being reminded, that the means by which Providence raises a Nation to greatness are the virtues infused into great men; and that to withhold from those virtues, either of the living or of the dead, the tribute of esteem and veneration, is to deny to themselves the means of happiness and honour.

“ This distinguished person, for the service rendered to King George II. and to King George III. was created

EARL OF CHATHAM.

“ The British Nation honoured his memory with a public funeral; and a public monument, amongst her illustrious men in Westminster abbey.”

The paintings in this part of the building are numerous; and are portraits of monarchs, their consorts, and judges. Of the former, William III. Queen Mary, Queen Anne, George I. George II. Queen Caroline, George III. and Queen Charlotte. Mary was painted by Vander Vaert; and the reigning monarch, and his consort, by Ramsey. Those were placed in succession, immediately after the coronation of each, when it is customary for the King to dine with the Lord Mayor of London.

The judges were all painted by Michael Wright, who received 60*l*. for each; except the portrait of Lord Camden, which is from the pencil of Sir Joshua Reynolds. To account for such an assemblage of reverend learned gentlemen, it will

will be necessary to mention, that they were the court of judicature, appointed by act of parliament, to settle the confused and discordant claims of proprietors after the dreadful fire of 1666; which they did, greatly to the satisfaction of the citizens of London, as the pictures testify. The portrait of Lord Camden is a spontaneous effusion of gratitude to a chancellor highly esteemed and venerated.

An excellent little publication, printed in 1783 for Mr. Nichols, intituled, "London's Gratitude," which contains an account of the sculpture and paintings in Guildhall, with biographical notices of the different persons whose monuments and portraits adorn the walls, has the following note, page 19.

"When Guildhall was repaired, in 1779, all the portraits (except the modern ones) were in so bad a condition that it became a matter of doubt whether they were to be restored to their places, or committed to the flames. The committee of city lands, who were to decide their fate, divided equally on the question; and it was to the honour of Mr. Alderman Townsend (the chairman of that committee), whose vote determined their being cleaned and replaced."

The constant exposure to which every article in the Hall is liable, of damp in winter and dust in summer, with a constant and fresh supply of smoke, condensed in this very centre of the city, accounts for the deplorable state of the paintings in 1779. Indeed they are almost reduced to the same pitiable condition again. This circumstance, their extreme height, and the similarity of red robes and monstrous wigs, prevent a possibility of description without fatiguing the reader.

The architecture of the great hall is in its original state, only in the lower range of windows, which are pointed, and bounded by tiers of trefoil pannels. The clustered pillars between those, and the various arcades under them, are very beautiful. Neither are the great Eastern and Western windows less so; which are exquisitely divided by mullions and tracery, in our best antient florid style.

COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER.

This is a large plain room, on the North side of the Hall, whose ceiling forms a dome, with a sky-light in the centre, which affords an admirable light for the pictures that decorate the dark-red walls; chiefly presented by the bountiful hand of the venerable Alderman Boydell, to whom the Arts, and their professors in England, are infinitely indebted. The dome commences from four Tuscan
arches,

arches, on which it is formed into a huge escalloped shell. The angles in the four corners under this are painted with emblematic representations of Providence, Innocence, Happiness, and Wisdom.

At the West end of the room, and directly over the Lord Mayor's chair, which is seated with red velvet, and the arms and back gilt, is the immense painting of the destruction of the floating batteries before Gibraltar, by Copley; voted by the Corporation, to commemorate the gallant defence of the place, by Lord Heathfield, in 1782.

To describe this piece, and do justice to its merits, would require many pages. The picture is divided into two groupes; and the principal lights are, the smoke from the fire of the garrison, and the Commander in Chief's white horse on the right, and the sinking sailors with the flames of their vessels on the left. There are nineteen figures as large as the life, which are chiefly, if not all, portraits, which constitute the whole of the British party shown on the first-mentioned side. The faces are excellent, most exquisitely finished, and full of eager attention; but the figure of the General in Chief is too much obscured by the intervention of his horse's head, which hides every part of him but half of the left arm, the right arm, and the head and neck. Those being covered with scarlet drapery, and the black hat, make an odd break between the white horse and white smoke. In addition to this may be noticed the apparent danger of bringing so fiery a charger to the very brink of ramparts over-hanging the sea; and those not two feet higher than the platform, where the artillery must have served a 24-pounder, on which several of the figures rest *absolutely without cover*. To mention all the defects observable together, Mr. Copley has placed a flag-staff directly on the cat-head of one of the Spanish vessels, where no seaman could possibly permit it to be, as it would effectually impede the raising of the ship's anchor; and the flames are badly drawn; the smoke worse. The groupe of intermixed Spaniards and Englishmen is finely contrasted; and much art is displayed in the drawing of the various expressions of terror and humanity.

There are, on the North and South walls, several other pictures on the same subject. They are four in number, and represent the English lines within the town, with the houses burning, and in ruins. Another is a view from the sea, and the blowing up of the vessels. A third is the British fleet bearing down to the relief of the fortrefs. And the fourth, a second view of the burning vessels.

On the South wall, and near the Lord Mayor's seat, a half-length of Marquis Cornwallis, leaning the left hand on a rock, and the right supported by his cane; the head uncovered. On the North wall, Lord Heathfield, by Sir Joshua Reynolds in his best manner, with a key held by both hands. Under those pictures are two others, extremely fine, and very characteristic, by Northcote, representing the male and female tiger.

Besides those, there are portraits of Lords Howe, Nelson, and Duncan, neither of which appear to possess any particular merit in the painting or drawing.

In the centre of the South wall is the large, and in many respects excellent, picture of the death of David Rizzio. Below it, the "Miseries of Civil War," from Shakespeare *; and "Domestic Happiness," exemplified in fancied portraits of an alderman and his family.

On the North wall, the death of Wat Tyler. Part of this picture possesses great merit; but the King's horse is smothered with drapery.

The wall without the inclosure supports two indifferent sea-battles; portraits of Lord Hood and Lord Rodney; and prints of the different new docks.

On the East wall, above the chimney, is the model, by Banks, of the *alto rilievo* executed by him for the front of the Shakespeare Gallery, in Pall Mall; and two pictures, representing the procession of the Lord Mayor to Westminster-hall by water; and the ceremony of swearing in Mr. Alderman Newnham, as Lord Mayor, in Guildhall, in 1781, consisting of portraits of almost all the principal members then in the Corporation of London.

Above those is an admirable portrait of Alderman Boydell, as Lord Mayor; and pictures of Minerva and Apollo; over which are three very fine imitations of *alto relievos*.

An engraved plate, above the marble of the chimney, records the following resolution. "At a court of common-council, Feb. 27, 1800, on the motion of Mr. Deputy Goodbehere, it was resolved, That the members of this Corporation, grateful for the delight afforded them, as often as they assemble in this Court, by the splendid collection of paintings presented by Mr. Alderman Boydell, entertaining an affectionate sense of the honour done them by that celebrated patron of arts, and proud of the relation in which they stand to him as fellow-citizens, do, in testimony of those feelings, request him to fit for his portrait, to an artist of his own choice: conscious however, that hereby they are only requesting him

* See his Henry the Fourth.

to confer a new gratification on themselves and their successors, and unwilling that, amidst such and so many remembrances of sublime characters and illustrious actions, his portrait should be wanting, who, discerning in the discovery, and munificent in the encouragement, of merit in others, combined in his own character private integrity with public spirit, and solid honesty with a highly cultivated taste.'

The Chamberlain's apartment is decorated in an elegant manner, with a display of England's trophies of glory. Those are, the framed and glazed copies, richly and beautifully illuminated, on vellum, of the votes of thanks of the Corporation to the Heroes who have signalized themselves in maintaining the independence of Great Britain. They are twenty-two in number.

The first, over the chimney-piece, is dated May 19, 1797, and to Sir Robert Calder, first captain of the fleet under the command of Sir John Jervis, for his gallant behaviour on the 14th of February, in defeating the Spanish fleet.

Adjoining are the thanks, voted March 10, 1797, to Rear Admiral Parker, for his conduct on the same day.

On the West wall, those of March 10, 1797, to Sir John Jervis, on the same occasion.

Under it, the thanks of October 16, 1798, to Captain Sir Edward Berry, the captains, officers, seamen, and marines, of Sir Horatio Nelson's fleet, for their gallant conduct in obtaining the victory of the Nile, August 1, 1798.

1799, Sept. 13. To Sir Ralph Abercrombie, the general, officers, and soldiers, of his army, for their bravery in effecting a landing in Holland, and thus causing the surrender of the Dutch fleet in the Texel, with a sword of 100 guineas value, to Sir Ralph.

Under the above, the thanks of Oct. 11, 1799, to Sir Sidney Smith, for his obstinate defence of Acre, against the efforts of Bonaparte, with a sword value 100 guineas; and thanks to the officers, seamen, and troops, employed on that occasion.

In the centre of this wall hangs the beautiful engraving of Lord Nelson's official letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, informing him of his victory, executed by Tomkins.

Under it is the copy of the thanks of Oct. 16, 1798, to Lord Nelson, for his conduct in obtaining the victory of August 1, off the Nile, and the vote of a sword value 200 guineas.

1800, March 6. To Sir Edward Hamilton, knt. commander of the Surprise, of 32 guns, for his gallantry in recapturing the Hermione, of 44 guns, under the fort of Cavello, mounted with 200 pieces of cannon; and a gold box value 50 guineas.

Under the above those of March 10, 1797, to Commodore Nelson, for his courage and conduct on the 14th of February; and a gold box value 100 guineas.

1799, Sept. 13. To Vice Admiral Mitchell, the captains, officers, and seamen, and marines, for compelling the surrender of the Dutch fleet in the Texel; with a sword of 100 guineas value to the Admiral.

1797, March 10. To Vice Admiral Thompson; and a gold box value 100 guineas.

1792, Oct. 4. To Major General William Medows, for his gallantry in the East Indies.

1797, Oct. 19. To Sir Richard Onslow, for his eminent services as vice admiral of the red, under Lord Duncan, in the victory obtained over the Dutch fleet; and a sword of 100 guineas value.

1794, May 27. To Sir Charles Grey, his officers and foldiers, for their gallantry in the West Indies.

1797, Oct. 19. To Lord Duncan, admiral of the blue, for obtaining the victory over the Dutch fleet in the above month; with a sword value 200 guineas.

1797, March 10. To Vice Admiral Waldegrave, for his conduct in the action with the Spanish fleet, Feb. 14; and a gold box value 100 guineas.

1794, June 18. To Earl Howe, his officers and failors, for defeating the French fleet.

1794, May 27. To Sir John Jervis, his officers and failors, for their meritorious conduct in the West Indies.

1792, Oct. 4. To Marquis Cornwallis, for his atchievements in the East Indies.

1795, Oct. 8. To Lord Bridport, for his victory over the French fleet, June 23.

1798, Dec. 6. To Sir John Borlase Warren, for his general conduct during the war, and particularly for his victory over the invading French fleet on the coast of Ireland; with a gold box value 100 guineas.

All those officers received the freedom of the city with the thanks of the Corporation.

The emblazoned arms of the person who receives the thanks is uniformly placed over the vote, and the city arms below it. And the border is composed of such emblems and trophies as are suited to the action recorded.

There are several other apartments which are deserving of attention, particularly the old council chamber, in which the court of Aldermen hold their meetings, which has a painted and gilt ceiling, perhaps rather too much loaded with decorations.

Bragg says, in his Observer, Dec. 25, 1706, "I was hemmed-in like a wrestler in Moorfields; the cits begged the colours taken at Ramilies, to put up in Guildhall. When I entered the Hall, I protest, master, I never saw so much joy in the countenances of the people in my life as in the cits on this occasion; nay, the very Giants stared at the colours with all the eyes they had, and smiled as well as they could?" What became of *these* trophies?

The South front of the Hall forms the termination of King-street, which is too narrow to shew more than one-third of the length of the building. The Eastern end of this front is obscured by that of the chapel, an odd compound, produced at various periods. It has a pointed arched door, and a large pointed window of many mullions. Over the former, and *before* the latter, are three decayed niches, with statues of the Grecian style. The present façade of the Hall was erected about 1789, after a design, and under the direction, of Mr. Dance, architect to the Corporation of London, whose motto, *Domine, dirige nos!* inscribed upon it, has been whimsically applied by the wits as an ejaculation expressive of regret, that the design is so extremely tasteless; which is, in truth, neither Grecian, Saxon, Norman, simple nor florid Gothick, though it approaches nearer to the latter style than any of the former. The centre contains a pointed door, with pillars and mouldings in the depth of the wall. This I presume to be original. On each side of it are pilasters, with oblong and pointed pannels, as high as the strings over the door, from whence, to the *escaloped* battlements of the front, they are fluted. Over the fluting they have the mace (one of the city insignia); and they terminate with an enriched moulding, and non-descript pinnacles.

The space between those pilasters contains six lancet-shaped windows, in two rows, the lower of which are longest. The parapet of this part supports the arms of London. There are two other pilasters; one at the West, and the other at the

East

East end of the façade, exactly like the centre, except that the fluting is continued to the base, and they are not so high. The wings, if they may be so termed, have 24 windows, of unequal lengths, and in the lancet-shape. Those, added to the before-mentioned, amount to 30, separated by very slender piers, making the front one great lantern.

The West side of this court, between the Hall and the Church of St. Lawrence, is a plain collection of yellow bricks, pierced into windows, for convenience, and without one attempt towards taste in their disposition; but the basement is of the Tuscan order. They are used as rooms for the sitting aldermen; and as offices for the solicitor and remembrancer.

The East end of the church of St. Lawrence is a chaste and elegant specimen, in the Grecian style, consisting of a basement, Corinthian pillars, pilasters, an entablature, pediment, and Attick, with three arched windows, and festoons over them.

The antient front of Blackwell-hall forms great part of the Eastern side, extending from the chapel Southward. In the centre of this is an enormous Doric door-case, of two pillars, with a divided pediment, in which is the royal arms. 18 windows in three stories, a cornice, and pediment over the centre, complete the front. The Hall extends, in two extremely filthy courts, to Basinghall-street.

An elegant and convenient room is fitted up on the East side for the commissioners of the land-tax.

Having thus completed a view of the most important parts, internal and external, for there is little worth notice in the various courts and offices within the building, I shall proceed to give an abstract of the various charters granted to the governors and citizens of this great metropolis.

CHARTERS.

William the Conqueror confirmed all the laws relating to this city which were in force during the reign of King Edward; and decreed that the sons of citizens should inherit of their fathers; and no one to do wrong.

Henry I. granted the county of Middlesex, on farm, to the citizens, for 300*l.* permitting them to appoint their own sheriffs, for keeping the pleas of the Crown; and no other to be justices in their district. But no citizen was to plead without the walls. And they were exempted from scot and lot. If a citizen

should be impleaded, he was permitted to exculpate himself on oath. But no person was to be compelled to reside within the walls. Citizens were exempted from tolls throughout England, and granted permission to hold their fokes and customs. Strangers to pay customs to none but those to whom the foke belonged. "He is not to be adjudged in amerciements of money but of fool." The huffings to sit every Monday, and no miskenning in the courts of the city. Every citizen to hold his property under the laws of the city. To which he added, that debts contracted in London should be paid in London, under pain of execution levied on the debtor's goods; and the privilege of hunting within the counties of Surrey and Middlesex, and Chiltry.

Henry II. granted, that no citizens should plead without the walls, except in cases of foreign tenures, except moneyers, or, as we term them, brokers, stock-brokers. I am at a loss to understand the following clause, "*To be acquit of murder.*" That they were not to "wage battle," or, in other words, not to be rebellious or riotous, and discharge themselves of the pleas of the Crown, is readily understood, but a general acquittal of murder is a grant the City would neither solicit nor accept at present. This King confirmed many other of their rights, mentioned in their charter of Henry I. He added the freedom of Bristol, and their customs.

The charter of Richard I. is founded upon the preceding; but he permitted the sheriff of London to recover tolls by seizure of the person's goods who exacted them from a citizen in any part of the kingdom. Richard, in another, commands all wears to be removed from the Thames, and forbids any to be put in future; and granted a quit-claim to the keepers of the Tower for dues which he had demanded.

John's first charter differed but little from the others. The second grants that the sheriffs shall not be fined more than 20l. for any offence committed by them; but in any criminal prosecution they were to submit to the Justices of the Exchequer, according to the laws of the city; and forbids all injury to the citizens.

The third contains no new privilege. But the fourth permits the barons of London to choose a mayor; who was to be presented to him or his justices for approval, to swear fealty to him, to hold his office for a year, or longer, if the citizens thought proper to re-elect him; but he reserved the chamberlainship. His fifth, in the quaint language of my authority, "confirms," that the Guild of Weavers be no more in the city, nor shall be at all maintained; but, because it

was a custom yearly for them to pay 18 marks, they shall pay the King 20 marks, at Michaelmas, into the Exchequer."

Henry III. in his first charter, decreed permission to the citizens to appoint and remove their sheriffs at pleasure, requiring them to present them to his justices; and declared the City liable for fines levied on the sheriffs. He granted the sherifwicks for 300*l. per annum*, and his protection to them. What the King seized, he allowed upon the farm. His second was founded upon the fourth of John. His third relates to the weirs on the Thames. The fourth has but one new clause, which is, "To be quit from Bristol, Childwite, and Terefgite; and of all scotals, so that the sheriffs of London, or any of the bailiffs, shall not make any scotale." The fifth, *unwarrens* Staines, granting the citizens and their heirs liberty of warren and forest, free of demands. The sixth relates to Queenhithe, and recites a covenant between the Earl of Cornwall and the City of London; by which the Earl granted, for him and his heirs, that the Mayor and commonalty should hold the same, with all liberties and customs, in fee-farm, for 25*l.* at Easter, and the same sum at Michaelmas; concluding, the King confirms the grant. It is dated Feb. 6, 31 of his reign. The seventh grants, that the Mayor and citizens should hold all the liberties and free customs which they had in the time of King Henry his grandfather for ever; that they should present their mayor to the barons of his Exchequer, in his absence, who were to admit him to the office previous to his own confirmation on presentation; and allows 7*l. per annum* from the Exchequer; part of the farm of the city to the sheriffs, for the liberty of St. Paul's.

The eighth was dated Jan. 11, 50th year. This permits citizens to trade with their commodities throughout his dominions, by land or sea, without the payment of customs or tolls; and enables them to reside in any place, till orders were issued by his council.

His ninth recites, that the City has lately been received into favour by him, after having, by their repeated offences, forfeited both life and member; but, upon submission, he renews the privileges already detailed, excepting those things which should happen to be done against his peace; which, according to common law, used to be determined where the trespasses were committed; and pleas concerning merchandize, that had been determined by law-merchant, in boroughs and fairs, which he now decreed should be decided by referees of four or five Londoners present at the time, reserving to himself the fines, under pain of forfeiture.

feiture. He also grants to the said citizens acquittal of murder in the said city and portoken; and that none of the citizens may wage battle. "And that for the pleas belonging to the Crown, chiefly those that may chance within the said city, to discharge themselves of the pleas of the Crown, according to antient custom of the city; except that upon the graves of the dead, for that which they should have said if they had lived, it shall not be lawful to swear; but, instead of those deceased, which before their deaths to discharge those which concerning the things belonging to the Crown were called and received, there may other free and lawful men be chosen, which may accomplish that which by the deceased should have been done if they had lived." He makes them free of all duties, except that upon wines, which was fixed at 20*l.* *per* ton, before and behind the mast; but provides that no one offer his goods for sale before the customs were paid, upon pain of forfeiture; and requiring them to be weighed at the King's beam, under the same penalty. Their debts he permits to be inrolled in the Exchequer, upon the recognizance of those who stand bound; but requires four or six witnesses to answer the debts, or damages, on failure of the parties. The expences of those who attended upon those occasions were remunerated by a levy of one penny *per* pound upon the debt inrolled. His Majesty concludes with a reservation of the rights of the church of Westminster, promising to consider the cases of the Jews and merchants strangers. This charter is dated March 26, 1268.

The charter of Edward I. bearing date April 18, 1298, contains an extension of the privilege of acceptance of the Mayor, by deputy, in the Monarch's absence, to the Constable of the Tower; and exempts the citizens from pannage, pontage, and murage, throughout his dominions; with a renewal of other of their rights.

Edward II. Dec. 12, 1322, acknowledges his obligations to the City of London, for men and money; and, being willing to reward them, declares their aid shall not be drawn into precedent by himself or heirs.

Edward III. granted, by consent of Parliament, a confirmation of their antient liberties and customs, and annulled all the violations of them. That the Mayor should be, for the time being, one of the justices assigned for the gaol delivery of Newgate, granting the citizens the property of all felons convicted within their liberties. We find from this charter, that the farm of the sheriffwicks of London and Middlesex had been raised, contrary to their rights, to 400*l.* by the restoration

tion to the original sum. He permitted them to bequeath their tenements in mortmain, or otherwise, within their liberties; and granted that the sheriffs should be fined for escapes of thieves, as other sheriffs South of the Trent; and that the City should not be chargeable for those who fled to churches for sanctuary within their liberties.

He commanded by this charter that all foreign merchants should dispose of their imports within forty days after their arrival; and permitted them to lodge with freemen of the city of London, and other cities and towns.

He granted that the city of London should be exempt from the jurisdiction of his steward, or clerk of the market; that the mayor should exercise the office of escheator, under the oath of the office, within the liberties; and that levies for war should not be made per force within the same. After which he forbade the Constable of the Tower to make prize of, or arrest, any ships or boats freighted with provisions belonging to the citizens of London.

The citizens had certain persons who held pleas, for themselves and their concerns, at fairs; those he licenced, with the exception of pleas for land on the Crown. He freed the sheriffs from any other oath at the Exchequer, except when closing their year's accompts; renewed all their liberties; permitted them to record them; and one writ to be sufficient for each reign; all summonses, attachments, and executions, from the Crown, to be served by city officers; forfeitures of commodities to the sheriffs; the citizens to be taxed in subsidies and contributions as other commoners, and to be exempted from all other tallages.

He granted that the privileges of the City should not be resumed for the personal trespasses of any of its officers; or that any officers of his should make a maximum for the citizens goods; that no officers of his should meddle with their offices. Also grants, "that the lands and tenements lying without of the citizens, which have or shall be ministers of the City, be bound to keep the City harmless, against him and his heirs, of things which concern their offices;" that no market should be granted within seven miles of the city; that "all inquisitions from henceforth shall be taken by our justices, or ministers of the said city, in St. Martin's le Grand," except those of the Tower, and gaol-delivery of Newgate. And granted farther, that no citizen should be impleaded in the Exchequer, unless it related to the King. Dated March 6, 1327.

At

At this period the City of London was greatly injured by the common practice of persons guilty of crimes, who fled into the borough of Southwark; where, being under another jurisdiction, they set the city officers at defiance. Upon their petition, Edward granted them the village of Southwark, for a certain rent. The grant is of the preceding date.

The third from this Monarch is a confirmation, and for removal of doubts, dated March 26, 1337.

The fourth grants the royal permission for city serjeants to bring maces of gold or silver, bearing his arms, in the city and liberties; and to meet himself, his mother, the Queen, or princes, without the city, &c. Dated June 10, 1335.

The fifth confirms the command, that merchants strangers shall not keep houses within the country, but lodgings with the inhabitants; and ordains, that all brokers shall be of the mystery to which the trade belongs who appoints him; and forbids all merchants, not freemen of the city, to sell any wares within it. The King on this occasion recites a petition against the merchants strangers; and consents, with the concurrence of Parliament, that if the City will govern itself well, that no stranger shall retail wines, keep house, or be brokers, within the city and suburbs, with an exception in favour of the merchants of Almain. Dated Dec. 4, 50 of his reign.

Henry IV. May 25, 1399, granted the government of Newgate and Ludgate, and all the other gates and posterns, to the City; with the office for the reception of tolls and customs, in Cheapside, Billingsgate, and Smithfield, and the weighing of lead, wax, and pepper, &c.

Edward IV. renewed all antient rights; and grants that the mayor, recorder, and aldermen who had served the office of mayor, should be justices of the peace; commanding the sheriffs that they counsel and aid them in preserving the peace, securing their customs, &c. further than when issue was taken in any plea upon the custom of the City, before the judges or barons, the mayor and aldermen might orally confirm it, and it should be allowed, and no forfeiture demanded. All denizens or aliens to contribute their proportion of taxation in common with the citizens, merchants of Almain excepted. Aldermen are exempted by this grant from being put on assizes, attainments, or juries; and from appointments as assessors or collectors out of London. Southwark confirmed to the

the City; and the sheriff of Surrey, with the King's clerk of the market, excluded from jurisdiction within it. He grants them a fair of three days; the commitment of thieves to Newgate; and all his liberties within the same, excepting the Archbishop of Canterbury's rights.

In his second, he granted tonnage and weighing; ordaining, that wool should be weighed at Leadenhall only, and no other place within three miles of it.

The third was purchased by the City. The King granted them permission to buy 200 marks *per annum* in mortmain; and they remitted the sum of 1923*l.* due from the King. To this he annexed the liberty of grants to the City in mortmain.

Edward IV. granted the office of packing to the citizens of London, for the remission of 7000*l.* due to them from him. This charter was afterwards confirmed by Henry VIII. under the sanction of an act of parliament. Edward presented them besides with the portage office of all goods and merchandize of denizens and aliens; with the permission to garble all spices, and other merchandize imported into the city, subject to that operation and gauging; and the office of coroner.

Henry VII. "A grant for the merchandize of foreigners bought and sold forfeited to the City;" and a confirmation to the City of the customs on the goods of foreigners, with an exception, that strangers might buy articles in gross, but not to sell them again.

Henry VIII. in his first charter, dated June 16, in the 10th year of his reign, indulged the citizens with a removal of inquisitions from St. Martin's to Guildhall, or any other place within the city, excepting those of Eyre at the circuits of the Tower of London, and the goal delivery at Newgate. In his second he conveyed the office of Keeper of the great beam for weighing all merchandize of *Avoir du pois*. The weighing of lead, wax, pepper, &c. &c. was confirmed by him, on the grant of Henry IV. To this he added the appointment of officers, with power to remove them on misbehaviour.

Edward VI. granted the Mayor and commonalty, for 647*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* several messuages, tenements, closes, and parcels of ground, in the borough of Southwark, excepting the house called Southwark-place, and the park and ground called the Antelope. And, farther, granted them the lordship and manor of Southwark, with the appurtenances, as it belonged to the monastery of Bermondsey;

the manor and borough of Southwark; parcel of the possessions, with certain rents, of the archbishoprick of Canterbury; with all the woods, underwoods, foil, and ground of the same, with the reversion and annual profits, in as full manner as enjoyed by the Duke of Suffolk, the Abbot of Bermondsey, or Archbishop of Canterbury.

And, for 500 marks, granted in and through the borough of Southwark, and the parishes of St. Saviour, St. Olave's, St. George's, and St. Thomas's-hospital, Kent-street, Blackman-street, and Newington, all waives, strays, treasure, goods of traitors, felons, fugitives, outlaws, and deodands, with the assize and assay of bread, wine, beer, and ale, and all provisions exposed to sale, and the punishment of offending retailers of liquors, all fines and forfeitures the King's right, and the execution of writs and warrants, and their returns; granting them, in addition, a fair of three days continuance, on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, of September; with a court of Pyepowder, for hearing all actions, complaints, and pleas, and all the rights belonging to it, with views of frankpledge, throughout the whole of the precincts.

The arrest of criminals, and their conveyance to Newgate; the holding of pleas, actions, and personal suits, within the borough, before the Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, at Guildhall; and hustings to be held in the same way, in actions, &c. as had been in the court before the Mayor, &c.; enabling the serjeants at mace to execute processes on those pleas, as in the city of London. Fines for defaults by jurors were to be levied by the London officers; the Mayor to have cognizance of personal actions arising within the precincts of Southwark, and the issues to be tried before the Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, by the men of Southwark; the Mayor to choose two coroners in Southwark, to the exclusion of any other; the Mayor to be escheator, with full power to issue his precept to the sheriff of Surrey, to execute such things as belonged to the office; the Mayor to be clerk of the markets, and himself and commonalty to have all franchises, tolls, tallages, packages, and other privileges which were enjoyed by the Archbishops of Canterbury; and to have the same jurisdiction as within the city of London. The Mayor, Recorder, and such aldermen as had been mayors, to be justices of the peace in the borough and county of Surrey; and to hold markets in Southwark on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

The

The charter concludes with the ensuing reservations: the jurisdiction of the capital messuage and park; the King's Bench, as long as it is used for a prison; the grant not to injure the steward, or marshal, of the King's house, nor Sir John Gate, gentleman of the privy chamber, whose premises are valued at 35*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* *per annum.*

The manors, messuages, and premises, with the appurtenances, to be held as of the manor of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, by fealty only, in free socage; the King saving the Mayor, &c. harmless, against all rents, corodies, and sums of money whatever, charged on the premises; reserving the services, and the antient fee farm of 10*l.* for the borough, payable by the Mayor and commonalty at the Exchequer.

The first charter of James I. recites, that the Mayor and commonalty have ever had the office of bailiff, and the conservancy of the river Thames, from Staines-bridge, in the county of Middlesex, to Kendal, *alias* Yeuland, *alias* Yeulcete, towards the sea; and, East of Medway, the shores and wears of both, with the fees and profits belonging to the office, and the measuring of coals and grain, salt, apples and other fruits, roots, and other articles brought into the port of London by any vessels; which having been disputed, the King renewed and confirmed all those privileges by this charter.

In his second, James confirms the above, and all the other rights of the City; and grants that the city and its liberties extend through the circuits of St. Trinity parish, Aldgate, Duke's-place, St. Bartholomew's the Great and Less, Black Friars, White Friars, and the liberty of Cold Harbour; that the inhabitants of those places be under the government of the City, except in the Black and White Friars, where they are exempt from all taxes, &c. but those for raising and equipping soldiers, and for paying their scavengers; not to be subject to choice for constables or scavengers within the city; but the freemen of the two places are eligible to serve the offices of mayor, sheriffs, &c. as other freemen.

All persons who dwell within the city, though not freemen, except the inhabitants of Black and White Friars, to be taxed for the houses in which they dwell, and to be liable to distress for non-payment; with a proviso, that those non-freemen may appeal to the Chancellor.

That the Mayor, Recorder, and aldermen who have been mayors, be justices of oyer and terminer; the Mayor and Recorder to be of the quorum, with power

to take security for the peace, and to commit the refractory; and that no other justices interfere, but that the sheriffs attend upon them.

By this grant the Mayor, &c. may have all treasures found within the precincts of the City; and to have this charter under seal, without fine in the Hanaper, or other fees. Dated Sept. 20, anno regni 5.

In his third, James grants the Mayor, &c. the weighing and measuring of coals in the port of London; and a fee of 8d. per ton, to be applied to the City's use; and forbids the unloading of vessels till notice is given to the Mayor; who is to give immediate directions for the weighing, &c. in order that an account may be rendered, and the profits arising paid to the King's use. He prohibits the sale of coals by retail, in lighters, or in any other vessel than that which brought them, unless upon some quay or wharf near the river Thames; and covenants that the city shall enjoy those privileges for ever, with a promise of renewal in case of doubt or dispute. Dated Sept. 25, anno regni 12.

Charles I. granted to the City a confirmation of all their privileges, and a restoration of all those resumed; that the citizens should have, for ever, all soiles, commons, purprestures, and improvements, in all wastes, commons, streets, ways, and other places, in the City and suburbs, and in the water of Thames, with the profits of the same; and, that they may improve, recites the act of 28 Henry VI. which resumed all that King's grants; mentions the grant of Henry VII. dated July 23, in the 20th year of his reign, and doubts its validity, on account of the act of resumption; then proceeds to grant all the particulars mentioned in the patent of Henry VI. to which he adds, that the Mayor, Recorder, and aldermen who have been mayors, though dismissed from the mayoralty, shall remain aldermen; and that the three senior be justices of the peace, though they have not been mayors; and constitutes the Mayor, Recorder, and aldermen, justices of the peace within the city and liberties.

That the Mayor, Recorder, and such aldermen, or four of them, provided the Mayor or Recorder is one of the number, may hold sessions of the peace concerning murders and felonies; with power to examine weights and measures, and all other services belonging to the office of justices of the peace; and requires the sheriffs to assist.

Grants to the Mayor all forfeited recognizances belonging to the sessions, all those taken by justices for bastard children, for keeping out of inmates, suppressing,

suppreſſing ale-houſes, and for the appearance of priſoners, the fines and iſſues of jurors, with all others, except fines and iſſues royal; to which he adds, all thoſe forfeited taken for the preſervation of the river Thames, and the penalties impoſed by the commiſſioners of ſewers.

Grants to the Mayor and Corporation the fields called Inward Moor and Outward Moor, in the pariſh of St. Giles without Cripplegate, St. Stephen Coleman-ſtreet, and St. Botolph Biſhopſgate, and Weſt Smithfield, with permiſſion to hold fairs and markets in the latter; and to receive package, ſtallage, tolls, and profits, thereunto belonging (reſerving waſte ground and ſtreets); to hold them in common burgage, and not *in capite* or by knight's ſervice, pardoning all iſſues from the Mayor, &c.

Grants that no writ of *ad quod dampnum* be procured, iſſued, or proſecuted; pardons entries, intruſions, and ingreſſes, by the Mayor, &c. provided that the grant interfered with no proclamation concerning building within the City; the encroachments to be made upon churches to be ſubject to ſuch reforms as the King and his council judged neceſſary.

Grants them garblers, and the garbling of merchandize, with all the emoluments belonging to the office. And, for ſuch goods and ſpices that had not before paid fee, and had not before been imported, ſuch fees to be fixed by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treafurer, Lord Privy Seal, Steward of the Houſehold, and two of the juſtices for the time being of the King's Bench or Common Pleas; reſerving the garbling of tobacco.

Grants the office of gauging wines, oils, and other merchandize, with all the fees belonging to it.

Grants the great ſtandard, and common balance, for weighing between merchant and merchant; and the office of keeper, with all emoluments.

Grants, for the city and liberties, and borough of Southwark, a common cryer, for the ſelling of houſehold articles, to be appointed by the Mayor, &c. in common council aſſembled; and that it may be lawful for the Mayor, &c. to take certain fees, &c. in a ſchedule annexed; and forbids all perſons to ſell in the ſame way, within the city, liberties, and borough of Southwark.

Grants that the widows of freemen, as long as they continue ſuch, may exerciſe the trades of their huſbands, notwithstanding the ſtatute of the 5th Elizabeth, or any other. And that no market be kept with ſeven miles of the city.

Grants

Grants that the Recorder record their customs; which, if they lie pleaded in any of his Majesty's courts, he may certify, to the exclusion of jury or enquiry; and thereupon they may proceed to the caption and determination of the plea. He repeats the grant of treasure found in the city or liberties; and waives, goods and chattels of felons and fugitives, for felonies committed in the city and liberties; and grants that the Mayor may name two aldermen to the Lord Chancellor, whose names are to be inserted in the commission for Middlesex and Surrey.

The charter then recites, that many sons of freemen, and others who had served an apprenticeship of seven years, refused to take their freedom, thus obtaining large property, and avoiding the serving of offices. The King authorises a suspension of all trade by such persons till he produces a certificate to the Chamberlain of his having taken his freedom; and commands, that no freeman, a merchant of London, shall take an apprentice for less than seven years, to be bound and enrolled according to the custom of the City. Recites an act of the 3d James, that every citizen and freeman, and every other person, inhabitants of London or the liberties, tradesman, victualler, or labourer, who then had, or afterwards should have, any sum owing to them less than 40s. by a citizen or other, a victualler, tradesman, or labourer, may cause such debtor to be summoned by the beadle or officer of the Court of Requests at Guildhall, &c. By this charter the King grants, that there shall be a clerk of that court, appointed by the Mayor and corporation, whose office shall be to enter and register warrants, precepts, processes, acts, orders, and executions of the court, with certain fees and wages; and a beadle of the same, to summon persons to appear, with such wages as the annexed schedule permitted.

In consequence of the number of robberies, &c. daily committed within the city and liberties, he grants that there shall be in future an office, with a register, for retail brokers; and the same to be executed by the Corporation, or its deputies; and that it may be lawful for them to receive such fees as are appointed in the schedule.

Grants permission to the Mayor, &c. for distinguishing the shops and houses of citizens by signs.

Recites a patent of Henry VIII. dated Jan. 13, 28th year of his reign, which granted to the Mayor, &c. the government of the hospital of Bethlehem, with its possessions, which he confirms; but at the same time forbidding the grant of any
of

of the manors, lands, &c. for more than 21 years, "reserving half of the yearly value at least of such manors, lands, &c. to leases to be paid during the said term to the Mayor, commonalty, &c. to the uses above mentioned."

Grants to the Mayor, &c. that it may be lawful for them to purchase, to them and their successors, five acres of land in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, then in the occupation of Margaret Pennel, although held of the King *in capite*; adding his licence to all persons concerned to sell, and full power to the Mayor, &c. to build upon the same without licence.

This charter is dated Oct. 18, 14th year of his reign.

Another charter, granted by Charles I. conveys to the Mayor and Commonalty the office of package of cloth, wool, woollens, calve skins, goat skins, tin, and all other merchandize, to be packed, piped, barrellled, or otherwise to be exported from the port of London; and the office for surveying goods and wares of any merchant, alien or denizen, whose father was an alien beyond the seas, to be brought into London as merchandize, with the billage of such goods, in any ship, boat, barge or vessel, which had before been granted, by Edward IV. Henry VIII. and confirmed by Parliament. These he confirms, with the receipt of fees for 4200l. paid by the Mayor, &c. The King forbids that any porter or carrier shall meddle with those goods, without licence from the Mayor, &c. or their deputies, who are to appoint them.

Grants that all aliens and denizens shall deliver to the Mayor, &c. their deputies or collectors, bills of entry of all goods, merchandize, wares, &c. that shall be brought from time to time within the limits of the liberties and franchises of the city and suburbs, the Mayor, &c. paying 3l. 6s. 8d. at two annual payments of 1l. 13s. 4d. at the Exchequer. In case of suspicion of false returns, the Mayor, &c. are authorized to put the parties on oath.

Dated Sept. 5, 16 Charles I.

Charles II. on the 24th of June, in the 15th year of his reign, and on the petition of the Mayor and Commonalty, granted a full renewal of all and every of the charters and privileges bestowed by his predecessors, from the time of William of Normandy.

ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE WARD.

NEWCOURT has proved, from the register of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, that there was a church dedicated to St. Helen in this parish before the priory of that name was founded, which was granted to the canons of the church by Ranulph, and Robert his son.

He further adds, that the priory was founded about 1212, for nuns of the order of St. Benedict, and dedicated to the Holy Cross and St. Helen.

A Cottonian MS. (a large sheet of parchment) contains the regulations which Reginald Kentwode, dean, and the chapter of St. Paul's, thought fit to issue for those nuns. A very small piece of the same material, containing a petition from the convent, is pinned on it. The seal, though much broken, shews that the subject was the discovery of the Cross by the Empress Helena *; holding in her right hand the three nails; her right arm round the shaft of the cross. The inscription round the seal "*Sigillum monialium Sancte Elene Londoniarum.*" On the left stands the Empress; and on the right, opposite to her, a multitude with extended arms and uplifted countenances. A perfect impression of this seal, appendant to a deed dated 1534, 26 Henry VIII. among the records of the Leather-fellers Company, was engraved by Dr. Rawlinson; and is most obligingly copied, by Mr. Gough's order, as a present to the author of this work.

The Convent possessed the advowson of St. Ethelburg near the priory, of St. John the Baptist, and St. Mary Wolnoth; the manor of Marks, at Layton, and the manor of St. Helen, in East Barming, Kent, &c. &c. The rules by Kentwode are so much within my plan, that, though they have been printed by Dugdale, from a manuscript in the Hatton library, I shall give the essential part of them, as an illustration of the internal state of the nunnery. They are dated from the chapter-house of St. Paul's, June 21, 1439.

He first complains of the "defautes and excesses" he found on his visitation.

"We injoyne yow that devyne servyce be don by yow duly nythe and day, and silence duly kepte in due tyme and place aftir the observaunce of yowr religion.

"Also we ordeyne and injoyne you, Prioreffe and Convente, and eche of yow singlerly that ye make due and holy confession to the Confessor assigned be us.

"Also, that ye ordeyne convenient place of firmarye, in the wiche yowre seeke fustres may be honestly kepte and relevyd with the costes and expences of yowre house accustomed in the relygion duryng the tyme of heere fikenesse.

"That ye keepe yowre dortor, and ly thereinne by nythe aftir observaunce of yowre religion, withowt that the case be suche that the lawe and the observaunce of yowre religione suffreth yow to do the contrarye.

* May 3, with the crosses of the two thieves, and the sepulchre of our Lord.



*Sigillum Prioris. et Monialium S^t. Helenae infra Bishops-gate Ord. S^t. Benedicti
Fundat. circa 1160. inter Chartas Societatis de Leatherfellers, Lond. dat. AD. 1534 XXVI. Hen. VIII.*

“ That noo seculere be lokkyd withinne the boundes of the cloystere, ne no seculere perfonen come withinne after the belle of complyne, except wymment fervauntes and mayde childeryne lerners. Also admitte noone sojournauntes wymment with owte lycence of us.

“ That ye, ne noone of yowre sustres, use nor haunte any place with inne the priory, thoroghe the wiche evel suspeccyone or sclaundere mythe aryse, weche places (for certeyne causes that move us) we wryte not hereinne in owre present injunccyone, but wole notyfy to yow Prioreffe. Nor have no lokyng nor spectacles owteward thorght the wiche ye mythe falle in worldly dilectacyone.

“ That some fadde woman, and discretely, of the seyde religione, honest, wele named, be assigned to the shutting of the cloyster dorys, and kepyng of the keyes, that none persone entre ne issu into the place after complyne belle, nethir in noo other tyme, be the wiche the place may be disclaunderid in tyme comyng.

“ That noo seculere wymmen slepe be nythe withinne the dortour, withowte speciale graunte hadde in the chapetter-houise among yow all.

“ That noone of yow speke ne comone with no seculere persone, ne sende ne receyve letteres, myssyves, or gestes, of any seculere persone, withoute lycence of the Prioreffe. And that there be another of yowre sustres present, assigned be the Prioreffe, to here and recorde the honeste of both partyes in such commynication. And such letters or gestes sent or receyved may turne into honeste and wurchepe, and none into velanye ne disclaundered of yowre honeste and religione.

“ That none of yowre sustres be admitted to noone office butt that they be of gode name and fame. That ye ordeyne and chese on of yowre sustres, honest, abille, and cunnyng of discrecyone, the whiche can, may, and schall have the charge of techyng and informacyone of yowre sustres that ben uncunnyng, for to teche hem here service and the rule of here religione.

“ Also, for as moche that diverse fees, perpetualle corrodies and lyveries, have be grauntyd befor this tyme, to diverse officers of yowre house, and other perfonen, wech have hurt the house, and be cause of delapidacyone of the godys of yowre seyde house, we ordeyne and injoyne yow that ye reseve noone officere to no perpetuelle fee of office, ne graunte no annuete, corrody, ne lyvery without speciale assente of us.

“ That all daunsyng and revelyng be utterly forborne among yow, except Christmasse, and other honest tymys of recreacyone, among yourselfe, usyd in absence of seculers in all wyse.

“ That there may be a doore at the nonnes quere, that noo straungers may loke on them, nor they on the straungers, wanne thei bene at divyne service. That there be made a hache of conabyll heythe, creftyd withe pykys of herne, tofore the entre of yowre kechyne, that noo straunge pepille may entre, with certeyne cleketts avysed be yow and be yowre ft'ward, to fuch personys as yow and hem thynk onest and conabill.

“ That non nonnes have noo keyes of the posterne doore that gothe owte of the cloystere into the churche yerd, but the Prioreffe, for there is moche comyng in and owte unlesfull tymys. That no nonns have ne receyve noo schuldrin wyth hem into the house forseyde, but yif that the profite of the comonys turne to the vayle of the fame house.”

These ordinances were to be read four times a year, in the chapel, and to be complied with under pain of excommunication.

We learn from the above that the occupation of a school-mistress was not incompatible with the order of St. Benedict.

This priory flourished many centuries, but did not escape the fangs of Henry. It was surrendered the 30th of his reign, valued thus :

“ Monasterium five priorat' & monialium St. Helena 314l. 2s. 6d. *.”

The late Priorye of Saint Elenes within the Citye of London, and the View and Survey ther taken the xxist daye of June, in the xxxiiii Yeare of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Kinge Henrye the VIIIth, by Thomas Mildmay, one of the King's Auditors thereunto assigned; that is to saye,

The Parishe of Saint Elenes, within the Citie of London,
and the Scite of the late Priory therin.

Fyrste, the cheaf entre or cominge in to the fame late priory ys in and by the street gate lyying in the parishe of St. Elenes, in Byshopsgate-streat, which leadeth to a little cowrte next adioyning to the fame gate, havinge chambers, howses, and buyldinges, environinge the fame, out of w^{ch} cowrte there is an entre leadinge to an inner cowrte, w^{ch} on the North side is also likewise environed wth edificyons and buyldings, called the Stewardes lodging, with a countinge house apperteninge to the fame. Item, next to the fame cowrte ther ys a faire keching, withe a pastery house, larder howses, and other howses of office, apperteninge to the fame;

* Court First Fruits.

and

and at the Est ende of the same kechyn and entre leadinge to the same hall, wth a litle parlor adioyning, having under the same hall and parlor sondrie howses of office, next adioyning to the cloyster ther, and one howse called the Covent parlor. Item, iii fair chambers adioyninge to the hall, whearof the one over the entree leadinge to the cloyster, thother over the buttree, and the third over the larder. Item, from the said entre by the hall to the cloyster, w^{ch} cloyster yet remaneth holly leaded, and at the North side of the same cloyster a faire long howst called the Fratre. Item, at thest ende of the same cloyster, a lodginge called the Supprier's lodging, wth a litle gardin lieing to the same. And by the same lodginge a pare of staires leading to the dortor, at the South end whearof ther is a litle howse, wherein the evidence of the said howse nowe dou remayne, wth all howse and lodgings vnder the same dortor. Item, at the West ende of the same cloyster, a dore leadinge in to the nunnes late quire, extending from the dore out of the churchyard unto the lampe or perticyon devidin the priorye from the parishe, w^{ch} is holly leaded. Item, at the estende of the said cloyster, an entre leading to a litle garden, and out of the same littell garden to a faire garden called the Covent garden, coteninge by estimacon half an acre. And, at the North end of the said garden, a dore leading to another garden called the kechin garden; and at the West ende of the same ther is a dovehowse; and in the same garden a dore to a faire woodyerd, wth howses, partic'ons, and gardens, wthin the same woodyerd. A tenement, wth a garden, astable, and other thappurtenances to the same belonginge, called Elizabeth Hawte's lodginge. All which premisses ben rated, extentyd, and valued, the King's Highnesse to be discharged of the reparac'ons, of the yerely value of vii. xiiis. iiid.

Item, one tenement therin, in the hold of Wistm Baker, by the yeare, xxs.

Item, one other tenement, in the hold of Jane Julian, by the yeare, xiiis. iiid.

Item, one other tenement ther, in the hold of Edmund Brewer, by the yeare, xiiis. iiid.

Item, one other tenement ther, in the hold of Eye Sturdye, by the yeare, xiiis. iiid.

Item, one other tenement ther, in the hold of Lanclott Harryson, by the yeare, xiiis. iiid.

Summa viiil. xiiis. iiid. *

Ex^{or} p' THOMAS MILDMAIE, Auditor.

* The sums are altered to 8l. 13s. 4d.

The present church of St. Helen's was originally but little different, the Nuns' "quere" being the North aisle.

CHAUNTRIES.

"The King's Majesty fyndeth within the said church twoo chauntrie priestes, and payeth them owte of the augmentac'ons 13l. 13s. 4d. *per annum*." Henry gave the site of this priory church to Cromwell. Edward VI. in the 4th of his reign, to the Bishop of London and his successors, and Queen Mary confirmed the grant*. In the year 1599 Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, gave the rectory and church to Michael Stanhope and Edward Stanhope, reserving to the minister 20l. *per annum* †, the present stipend. Since which time it has passed through many hands.

RECTORS.

Sampson Estwicke, 1701.

William Butler, LL. B. 1712-3 ‡.

Ptolemy James, M. A. 1715 §.

Valentine Haywood, 1731 ||.

George Coulton, 1745.

John Naish, 1788.

Robert Watts, M. A. Nov. 2, 1795. And, on his resignation,

— Blenkarne, present rector, 1804.

The annals of this parish have not been before me previous to 1680, when we find that the inhabitants of Gresham-college had refused to pay their assessments for the poor.

1683, Dec. 22. Mr. Hesketh (vicar) offered to set up an organ, and encouraged the Vestry to hope without diminishing the parish stock. Permission given.

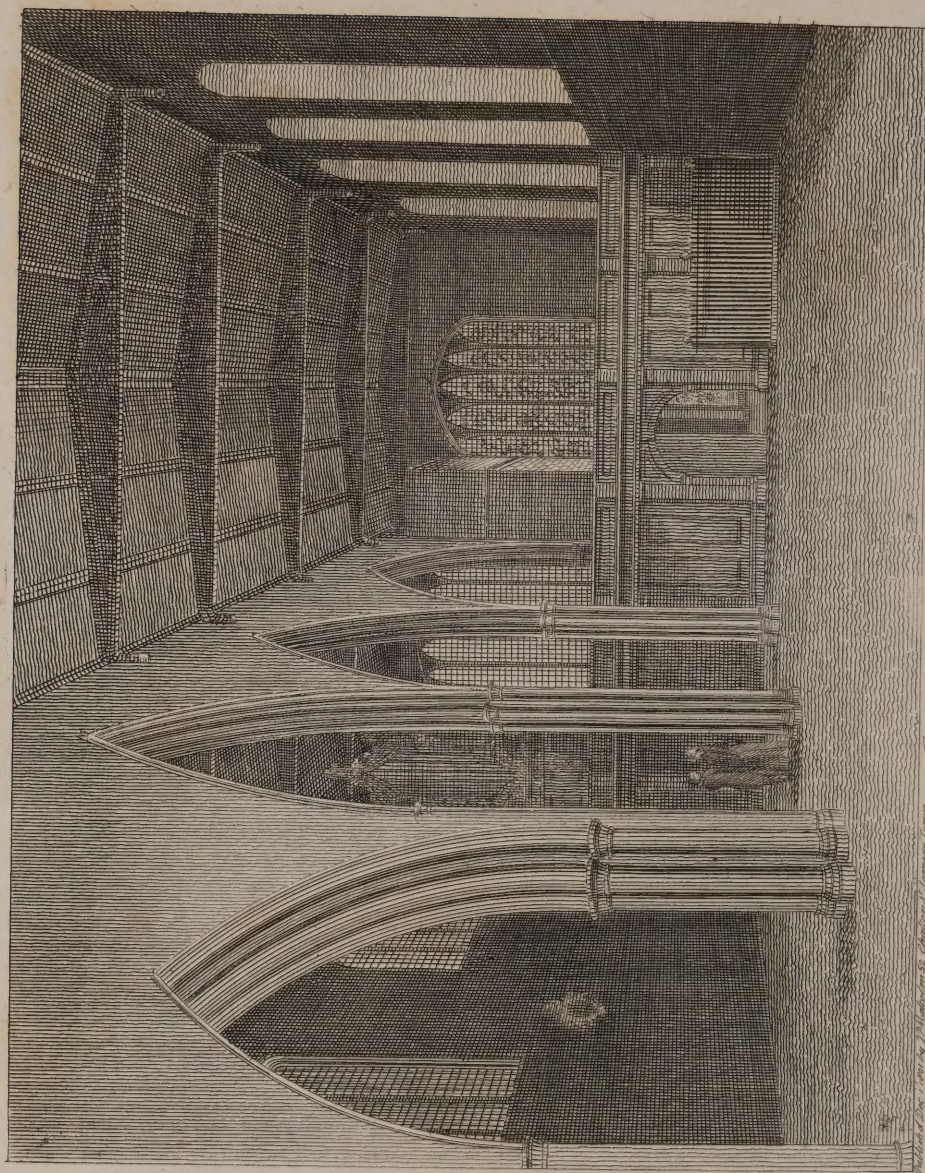
* Newcourt, I. i. † Table in the church.

‡ Rector of St. Anne's Aldersgate, and prebendary of St. Paul's, published a sermon, "Thanks for Victory," 1704, 4to. Esth. iv. 14; fast sermon, 1712, 4to. Prov. xxi. 30; assize, 1715, 4to. Titus, iii. 1; Vice the Destruction of the Soul, 1719, 4to. Matthew, viii. 22; Reformation of Manners, 1722, 8vo. Eph. v. 11; visitation, 1723, 4to. Ex. xx. 7; election of lord mayor, 1724, 4to. Neh. v. 19; election of lord mayor, 1729, 4to. Ex. xviii. 21.

§ Of Christ church, Oxford, A. M. 1694, prebendary of St. Paul's, preached a sermon on the funeral of Mr. Durley, 1717, 4to. Psalms, xxvii. 15; LL. B. of St. John's college, Cambridge, 1715.

|| A. M. of St. John's college, Oxford, 1701.

There



Interior of St. Helen's

Engraved from a drawing by W. Harrison, Esq. Architect, London, 1790.

There was a belfry over the gate of Great St. Helen's in Bishopsgate-street, which was let on a lease for 61 years, June 3, 1696, to a Mr. Armstrong. The terms were, a fine of 100*l.* and 10*s.* *per annum*; to make the present passage, and remove the bells to where they now are.

1696. Sir John Spencer's vault was forfeited to the parish, the Earl of Northampton having refused to repair it.

1699, Feb. 7. The Corporation of the poor of London obtained permission for the children and servants to sit in the choir.

1702, Aug. 20. Edmund Prideaux, esq. gave a bond of 200*l.* to bear the parish harmless, to obtain leave to inter his daughter in Sir Julius Cæsar's vault.

1708. Mrs. Prideaux presented the parish a rich velvet valance, fringed with gold, for the pulpit.

1723. Francis Bancroft, esq. gave 95*l.* for the ground on which his vault is built.

1741. Thomas Gryffin agreed to build an organ, value 500*l.* on condition he should receive 250*l.* and 25*l.* *per annum* during his life. To play himself, or provide an organist.

That the church should have escaped destruction through so many changes as have happened in its neighbourhood is surprising. It was disturbed when the Leatherfellers erected their hall; threatened by the fire of 1666; and shaken to the very foundation in 1799, when the remnants of its antient honours were torn away.

There are but few of our antient structures in London that convey any idea of their former solemnity. St. Helen's is an exception; where entering, the tall and graceful Gothic impresses the beholder with veneration for past times, heightened by the altar tombs and praying figures of the chancel. Some of the most remote memorials are gone, and others mutilated. The busy tools of the fanatics of Charles the First and Second's time have borne their part in the grand work of devastation, by hacking away the lines of invocation at the feet of brasses. I have engraved a female figure, in her sarcophagus. See the annexed plate.

The parish aisle was the South; separated, by a screen between the pillars, from that belonging to the nuns. That screen was removed after the Reformation, and the altar is now in the South aisle.

The three Western pillars are tall, slender, and clustered; the two Eastern clustered, but much shorter. I have annexed a plate of the nuns portion, drawn from the second pillar near the altar. The pews are removed for a more perfect view. The old oaken seats, that range along the North wall, give that part the

air

air of a choir; and the grotesque heads on them shew the playful disposition of our antient carvers. The grating, through which the nuns heard mass on particular occasions from the crypt of the priory, still remains. (See the Plate.) The apertures were placed obliquely, so that the altar, which stood under the great North-east window, might be seen, though several feet West of it. The design is beautifully rich, and the tracery very delicate; but, I am sorry to add, woe-fully plastered and defaced with white-wash, even to the total obliteration of the arms on two shields at the top.

There have been several doors through the North wall into the crypt, not visible within the church. The annexed plate of the *outside* North wall of St. Helen's shews the traces of every arch, both on it and the Western side of the priory. Since the remains have been removed, the grating has been filled with brick.

In the East window of the North aisle there is much painted glass. The City, Mercers, and Gresham arms. The North windows contain many coats. I have engraved the Grocers' and another, on account of their borders. (See plates II. and III. On the South side of the church is a chapel or transept, perfectly plain, adjoining the vestry-room, which was probably taken from it. An altar no doubt stood beneath the window. On the South side are niches. A bracket over the door supports a very pleasing little black figure of St. Helen. How it came to be preserved and placed here my informant could not say, though, he added, some hundreds of pounds had been offered for it by some Catholic gentlemen, who wished to take it abroad, and *refused*.

The table for the vestry has been an altar table of some antiquity.

The pulpit stands against the South wall, and is a design of that compound mixture, called Architecture, which prevailed in the time of James and Charles I.

The poor's box is perfectly in character, supported by the caryatide figure of a beggar holding a hat for alms, and well executed.

Over the North-west door lies a solitary helmet.

The organ and its gallery were erected, 1744, by subscription.

Near the vestry door, a monument of variegated marble,

“To Walter Bernard, esq. alderman and sheriff of this city. In both which stations he acted to the general satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. His private as well as public character was truly amiable: he was a sincere Christian, a faithful husband, a true friend, a kind master; and, as the whole conduct of his life was agreeable to the principles of true religion and virtue, so his death was universally lamented. He died May the 4th, 1746, aged 51 years.”

On

Vol III p 554

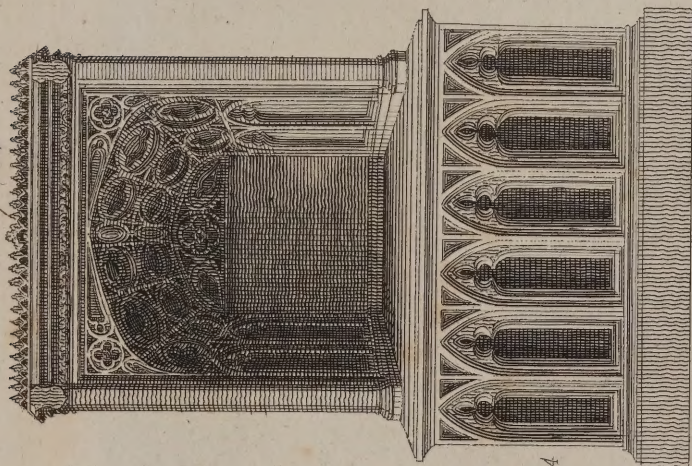


Fig 4

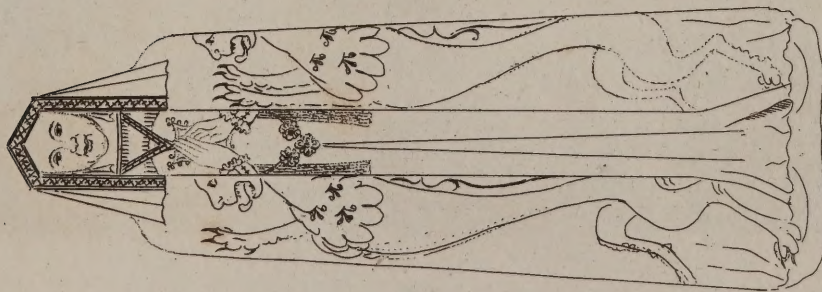


Fig 1



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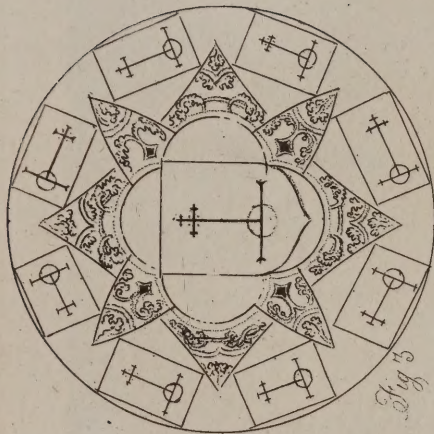
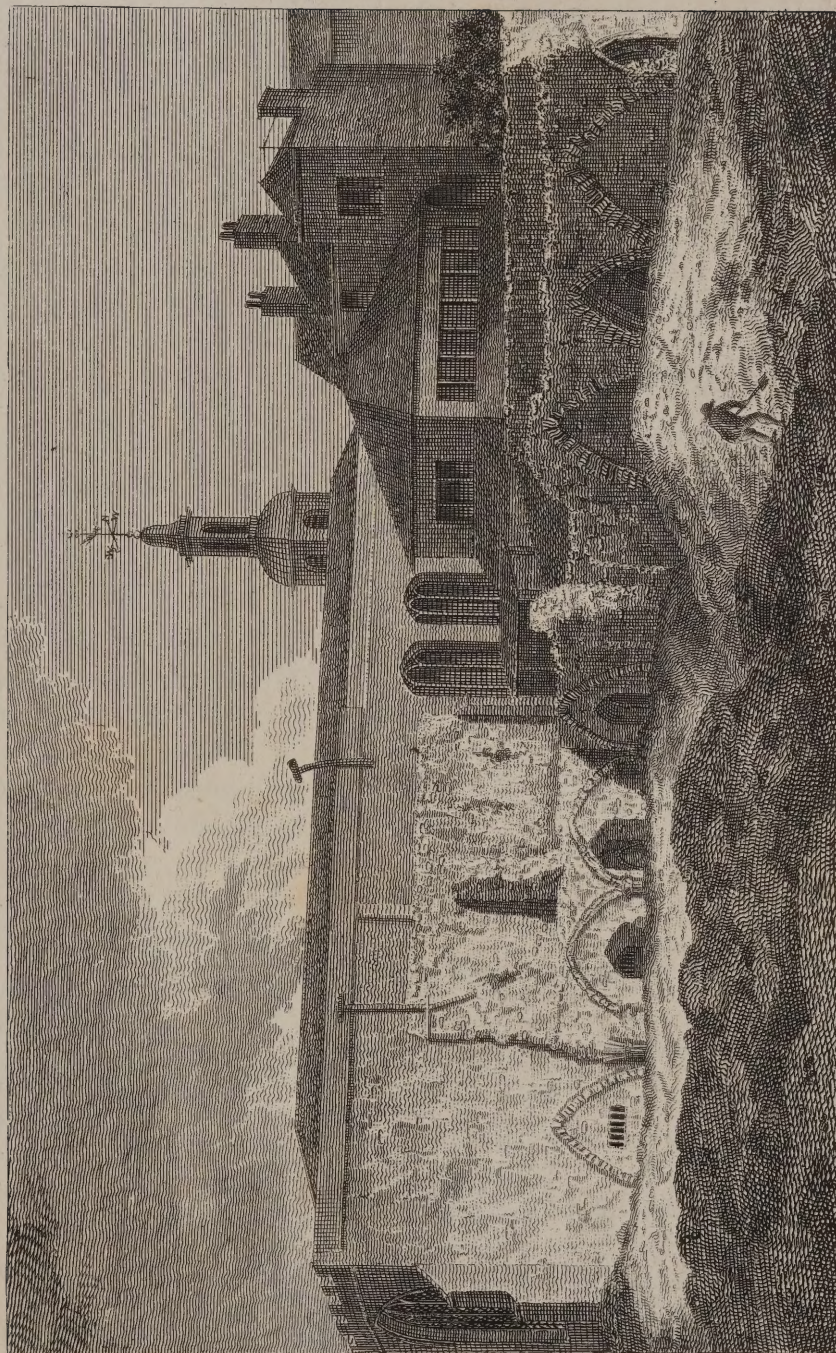


Fig 3



Fig 2

Published on 11 1800 by J. P. Macdonald, London Place



W. H. Stevens

On the South wall, a tablet, inscribed,

“Near this place lyeth interred the body of Henry White, late of Bilbao, merchant, who departed this life the 1st of Jan. 1702-3, æt. suæ 29, & filius, et frater erat.”

Near the above :

“H. S. E. Richardus Backwell, arm.

(Edwardi Backwell, hujus olim civitatis aldermanni filius.)

Heu ! maxime deflendus, patriæ admodum et amicis haud æque fibi utilis vixit.

Obiit Aprilis die 26, 1731, æt. 67.

Patris dilectissimi memoriæ hoc marmor dicavit Richardus Blackwell filius.”

In the angle formed by the North wall and organ gallery stands the tomb of Francis Bancroft, who might have trusted his memory to be conveyed to distant ages by the beautiful range of alms-houses founded by him at Mile End.

The tomb is of Portland stone, and in perfect repair. The design that of a Tuscan temple, with folding doors, pilasters, frieze, and cornice. “The ground whereon it stands was purchased of this parish, 1723, by Francis Bancroft, esq. for the interment of himself and friends only ; and was confirmed to him by a faculty from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul’s, London, the same year. And in his lifetime he erected this tomb, anno 1726 ; and settled part of his estate in London and Middlesex for *beautifying* and keeping it in repair for ever.”

On the wall, a tablet to John Smith, esq. 1783.

On a pillar, one to Anne Jennings, 1773.

A tablet, on the wall, to Henry Peter Kuhff, esq. 1796 ; his son 1786. Peter Kuhff, and Frederick Charles Kuhff, esq. 1792.

Near the above a monument, with Charity holding a medallion, and cherubs a label, on which is written,

“With charity God is well pleased. To the memory of Peter Gaussen, esq. 1788, aged 66. Peter Gaussen, esq. 1759 ; and Jane Gaussen, 1747 ; uncle and aunt to the above. Also, Anna Maria Gaussen ; Paul Gaussen ; and Peter Gaussen, aged 25 (children of the first named Peter Gaussen, esq).”

The first of these gentlemen was an eminent silk merchant, and a director of the Bank of England.

On the South wall of the nave, a tablet, on which is inscribed,

“Near this place lies interred the body of Major General George Kellum, third son of George Kellum, esq. of this parish. He had the honour to serve his coun-

try

try under the best of princes, King William III. of glorious memory; and, after his decease, under the victorious John Duke of Marlborough; and was colonel of an English regiment of horse. He died in the communion of the Church of Christ, and rests in hope of a blessed resurrection, through the alone merits of his Saviour Jesus Christ. Born Sept. 26th, 1659; and died Dec. 23d, 1732, aged 73."

On a tablet, at the West end of the church, Robert Dingley, 1741; his wife, 1747. They had 19 children.

On the pavement. Nave:

Robert Foot, esq. vault, 1711.

Richard Goodall, esq. 1792.

Henry Durley, esq. 1716.

James Taylor, of the Isle of St. Christopher's, 1761.

Alexander Douglas, esq. 1797.

"Mary, 2d wife of Edward Backwell, alderman of this city, 1670. Also, Mary, the wife of Richard Backwell, esq. 1712. Barnaby Backwell, gent. 1723; and Richard Backwell, 1731. To whose memory this stone is dedicated by Richard Backwell, esq. the son, 1731.

Hic juxta conduntur reliquiae Thomæ Edwardes, et Jane uxoris suæ, qui obiêre, hæc 13 die Aprilis, A.D. 1716, ille 27 die Februarii, A.D. 1720. H. M. P. M. P. T. E. F. omnes eodem cogimur."

In the North aisle:

Mrs. Magdalene Berchere, 1750. Also, James Lewis Berchere, esq. 1753.

William Finch, merchant; George Finch, esq. of Valentines; 1710.

Jane Gaussen, 1747. Peter Gaussen, 1759. Ann Maria Gaussen, 1767. Paul Gaussen 1774. And Peter Gaussen, 1781.

Anne Clarke, 1773. William Clarke, 1779.

"Jacob Stanier, merchant, 1763. And Thomafine, his wife, 1776. They had 8 children, 4 sons, and as many daughters. Mors intermittit vitam, non eripit; veniat iterum qui nos in lucem reponat dies."

The Boddingtons vault, in which were interred Benjamin Boddington, esq. and his wife, and her niece, all from Enfield, 1779, 1795.

John Tristram, esq. 1772.

Margaret Hayward, 1776.

John Maynard's vault, 1738.

On

On the pavement in the nave :

“ George Kellum, esq. 1672. Katharine K. 1703. Katharine Kellum, 1717, aged 70 years.

“ Rest, virtuous maid, till time shall be no more ;
Then God this body glorious will restore.”

“ The mortal remains of Mrs. Mary Payne, 1747, and two children.

“ Silent grave ! to thee I trust,
These precious piles of lovely dust,
Keep them safely, sacred tomb,
Till a father asks for room.

“ Thomas Payne, husband and father of the above, 1766 ; and Margaret Payne, his widow, 1777.”

“ Thomas Burdett, esq. 48 years an honest merchant, 1772.

In cujus memoriam foror sua domina Otger, vidua mœrens, posuit.

Hic etiam sepultus jacet Carolus Burdett, D. D. Obiit Dec. 1772, æt. 74.”

Dr. Burdett was of Lincoln-college, Oxford, A. M. 1722, B. and D. D. 1764, a prebendary of St. Peter's, Westminster, chaplain to the House of Commons, and rector of Guildford, 1756, and of Little Bookham, 1767, and published a sermon before the House of Commons on the 30th of January 1769, 1 Cor. x. 11.

BENEFACTIONS, from a Tablet in the Church.

Sir Martin Lumley, knt. gave 20*l.* *per annum*, for the preaching a lecture, on every Tuesday, from Michaelmas to Lady-day, for ever, 1630 ; and also 4*l.* *per annum* to the poor.

1723. Isaac Berkley, esq. gave to this parish church 50*l.*

1735. Mrs. Mary Clapham, widow, left by will 100*l.* ; that, of the profit arising therefrom, her father's tomb be from time to time repaired.

Mrs. Susan Dingley gave 30*l.* that 2*s.* be distributed in bread every first Sunday in the month, for ever, to 12 poor parishioners who are most constant at the Sacrament, over and above their usual allowance.

1770. Thomas Hanson, esq. left by will to the Minister and Churchwardens of this parish 500*l.* ; the interest to be given among such indigent and industrious inhabitants and parishioners as do not receive alms therefrom.

THE REGISTERS.

MARRIAGES.

1604, Nov. 20. Sir Robert Bosvile, knt. and Elizabeth Pelishall.

1606, July 12. Sir George Snellinge, knt. and Cicely Sherley.

1607, Oct. 26. Sir John Stafford, knt. and Susan Wynyard.

1640-1. Philip Boteler, son and heir of John Boteler, of Woodhall, in the county of Hertford, knight of the Bath, and Elizabeth Langham, daughter of J. Langham, esq. alderman of the city of London, were married March 13, there being present Sir J. P. and Alderman Langham, together with about 40 *more of their friends as witnesses*.

1650, July 16. Martin Lomely, esq. * son and heir of [Sir] Martin Lomely, knt. of [Great Bardfield] in the county of Essex, and Anne Langham, daughter of [Sir] J. Langham, esq. sometime alderman of London.

1659. William Langham, doctor of physick, of this parish, and Mrs. Alice Roll, of the parish of St. Giles Cripplegate, were published the 5th, 12th, and 19th of June, and no exception made.

1660-1, Feb. 24. Sir Thomas Hufley, knt. and baronet, of Honnington, in the county of Lincoln, and Dame Sarah Langham, of the parish of Great St. Hellen's, London, were married by that reverend father Doctor Sanderfon, bishop of Lincoln.

1703, Aug. 20. Francis Gastrell, D.D. of Lincoln's-inn, and Elizabeth Mapletoft, of Greenwich, Kent.

1727, Aug. 13. The Hon. Charles Compton, esq. and Mrs. Mary Lucy.

BAPTISMS.

1653. Bigley Whitlock, son of Bulstrode Whitlock, lord commissioner of the Great Seal of England, and of Dame Lady Mary, his wife, was born and baptised the 6th day of November.

1656. Grace Barker, daughter of Alderman William Barker and Grace his wife, was baptised Sept. 18.

1656. John Whitlock, son of the Right Hon. the Lord Bulstrode Whitlock and Mary his wife, was born the 26th day of September, and christened the same day.

* His father, Martin, was created a baronet 1640, and represented the county of Essex that year. He himself was sheriff of Essex 1663; and died 1703. Morant, II. 520.

1657-8. Rebecca Whitlock, daughter to the Right Hon. the Lord Whitlock and Dame Mary his wife, was born March 7, and baptised the same day.

1661. John Lawrance, the son of Sir John Lawrance, knight and alderman, was born November 11, and baptised the 31st of the same month.

1670. Charles, the son of Sir Francis Clarke, knt. and of the Lady Elizabeth his wife, baptised Oct. 9.

1671-2. James, the son of Sir Francis Clarke, knt. and Lady Elizabeth his wife, baptised Feb. 4.

1691. Norbury, son of Richard Tennefon, lord bishop of Clougher, and of Anne his wife, was born June 10, and baptised the 12th.

BURIALS.

1575. Sir John Pollard, knt. Dec. 4.

1579. Sir Thomas Gresham, knt. was buried Dec. 15.

I beg leave to introduce a pedigree of the Greshams, taken from a manuscript in the Museum, as a substitute for any account I can furnish of this great man, whose actions have been so often gratefully detailed in various publications.

John Gresham, of Gresham,
co. Norfolk.

James Gresham, of Houlton, [Margaret Billington]
Norfolk.

John Gresham, son and heir.	Alice, da. of [Alex.] Blythe.	William, 2d son.	[Thomas, rector of South Reppes.	Richard, knt.	John, knt.]
Sir John Gresham, 4th son, mar. Mary, da. and heir of Ipswell *.	Sir Richard Gresham, knt. 3d son †.	Audrey, da. of Lyne, of Northamptonshire.	Thomas Gresham, priest, 2d son.	William Gresham, eldest son, died without issue male.	Margery, mar. to — King, London.

Sir John Gresham, knt. eldest son ‡.

Frances, da. of Thwaytes, of Yorkshire.

Sir Thomas Gresham, knt. 2d son, agent of Flanders for the Queen, and founder of the Exchange §.

Anne, da. of William Fernly, of W. Bretingham, Suffolk.

Elizabeth, mar. to Sir Henry Neville, knt.

Richard Gresham, his only son, died young.

Mary, wife to Sir Thomas Rowe, London.	Ellen, mar. to William Uvedale, of Hampshire.	Urfula, mar. to Leveson.	Cicely, mar. to German Syoll.	Elizabeth, mar. to John Elyott.	William, 1st son, [of Titsey, Surrey, and Fulham , died 1587.]	John, 2d son, of mercer, of London.	Edmond, 3d son, of London.	Joan, eldest da. of Augustin Hynde, alderman of London.
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Richard Gresham, son and heir. Ann.

* Died 1556.

† Suggested the design of building the Royal Exchange, executed by his son; and died 1548.

‡ Died 1593.

§ Died 1579, of an apoplexy, at his house in Bishopsgate-street.

|| From this Sir John descended the Greshams, of Titsey, Surrey; of whom the last Sir John died 1801, leaving an only daughter, married, August 20, 1804, to William Levison Gower, esq.

1588, May 23. ——— Bond, the wife of Mr. William Bond, alderman.

—— June 21. ——— Cæsar was buried under the stone where Sir John Crosby was buried, by the communion-table.

1596, Dec. 14. The Lady Ann Gresham, widow.

1605. Gertruda Reade, the lady, wife of Sir William Reade, was buried Nov. 5.

1609-8. ——— Howe, the wife of Sir Henry Howe, died Jan. 6.

1612, Dec. 4. Walter Hastings, esq.

1623, Dec. 22. Agnes Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, clerk, and minister of this church.

1624, Nov. 29. Anne Cæsar, the daughter of Joseph Cæsar and Dame Anne his wife; who died in her grandfather's house. Sir Julius Cæsar was buried under the communion table.

1629-0, Feb. 19. Anne Porkin, aged widow, and sister to the Right Hon. Sir Julius Cæsar, one of the King's Majesty's most honourable privy council, under the communion table.

1629-0, Jan. 16. Anne Pecke, widow, and sister to the Right Hon. Sir Julius Cæsar, knt. was buried under the great stone under the communion table.

1634, Aug. 7. Sir Martin Lumley, knt. * and late alderman, was buried under his ancestor's stone, close to the reading pew, about a yard deep.

1636, April 18. Sir Julius Cæsar, knt. master of the rolls, and one of the King's Majesty's most honourable privy council, was buried under Mr. William's stone, by the communion table.

[Fuller speaks very highly of the benevolence of Sir Julius. He was master of the Rolls twenty years. A manuscript written by him, giving an account of his father, himself, and children, still remains in Birch's Collection, British Museum. He takes for his motto an answer of his godfather's (Sir William Poulet, Lord St. John, &c.) to an enquiry how he had contrived to live through so many reigns, increasing in honours :

“ Late supping I forbear,
Wine and women I forswear,
My neck and feet I keep from cold,
No marvel then tho' I be old.
I am a willow, not an oak.
I chide, but never hurt with stroke.

* He purchased Great Bardfield-hall, Essex, which was pulled down by Jones Raymond, esq. and built an elegant house, in a delightful situation. Morant, vol. II. p. 519.

1598, Sept. 12. He had a visit at Mitcham from Queen Elizabeth, an honour that cost him more than 700*l*.

1607-8, Jan. 8. My second son and third child, July, being upon the point of 20 years of age, was slain in Padua, an university of Italy, upon a private quarrel between another and himself.

1609, April 12. The Earl of Salisbury, lord high treasurer of England, had the King, Queen, Prince, Duke, and Lady Elizabeth, in his new stone building in the Strand, which the King then named the British Burse, where he gave and sent 400 rings, and myself had one, with that poesy.

1613, Aug. 18. He and his wife laid the foundation of the chapel in the Strand. The beautiful tomb of Sir Julius is the work of Nicholas Stone; for which he had, according to Vertue and Walpole, 110*l*. It is in the singular form of a deed by which he agrees to "pay his debt whenever it shall please God," to which he sets his hand and seal, and "inroll it in Heaven."

1652-3, March 1. William Berkley, sometime alderman, free of the haberdashers, was buried by Sir William Pickering's monument.

1660, Oct. 1. Lieutenant-colonel William Manbye.

1660, Dec. 8. Lieutenant-colonel William Manbye, was buried in the church upon his father's body, by Sir Martin Lumley's Stone.

1662, June 18. John Lawrance, son of Sir John Lawrance.

1668-9, Jan 5. The Lady Maynard.

1673, Sept. 18. The Lady Foster was buried in the church.

1681, June 16. The Lady Abigail Lawrance was buried in the church.

1683, May 3. Sir Thomas Viner was buried in the church.

1691-2, Jan. 29. Sir John Lawrance.

1703, July 6. Sir John Eyles, knt.

1705, Sept. 4. Dame Sarah Gyles, widow, relict of Sir John Gyles.

1708, Nov. 27. Sir Henry Firebrace.

1723, April 22. Lady Catharine Lawrance.

1724, Sept. 3. Sir Samuel Stanyer.

1728, Sept. 10. The Hon. Lady Ann Coventry was buried in the chancel.

1735, Nov. 23. Dame Mary Eyles, late wife of Sir John Eyles.

1739-40, Feb. 15. Sir Joseph Eyles.

1743, Feb. 17. The Rev. Mr. Haywood.

1744-5, March 17. Sir John Gyles.

1768, Nov. 9. Sir John Hoskins Eyles Stiles.

1576, baptisms 16, burials 23.

1664, but eleven entries.

1799, 14, 18.

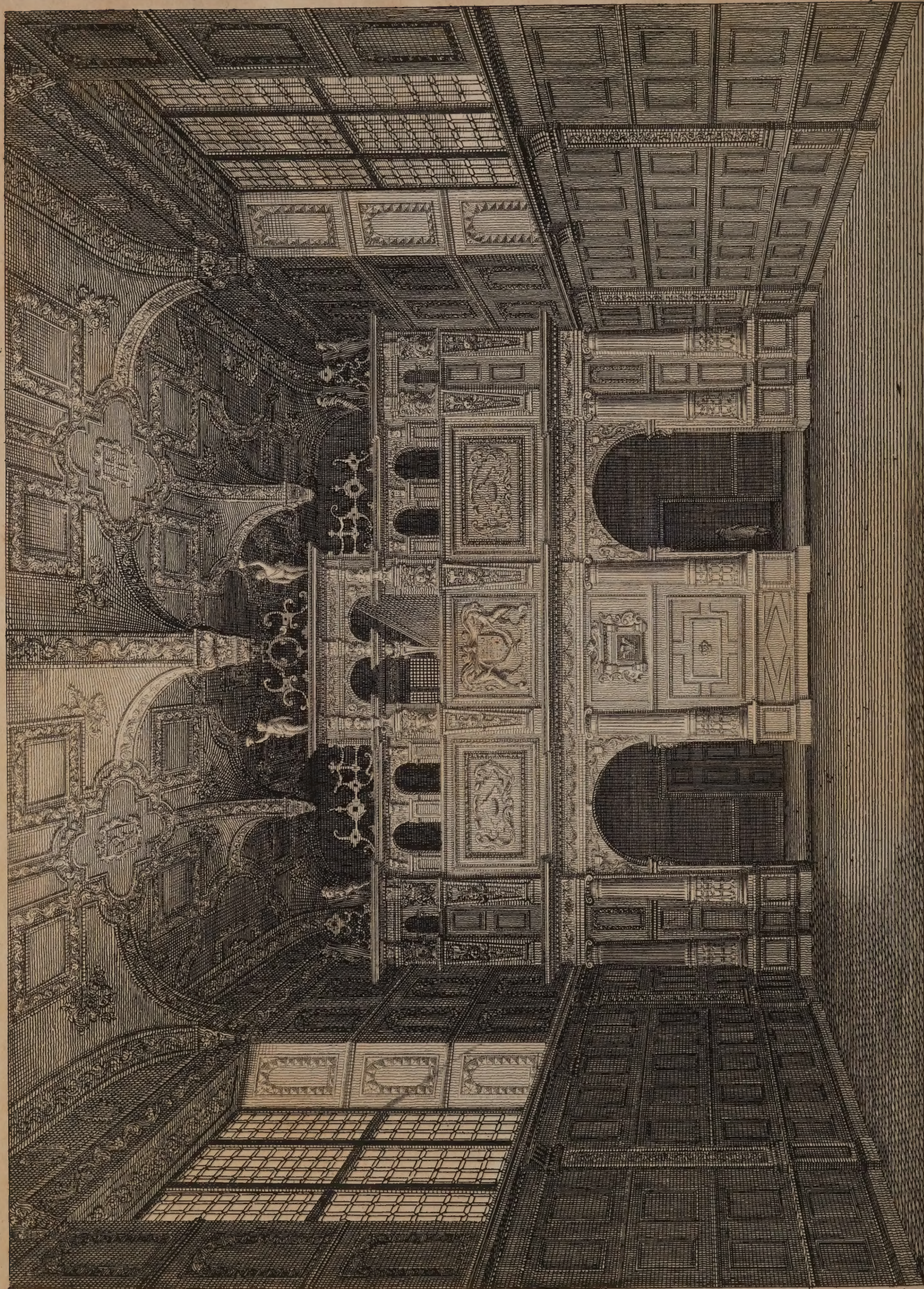
One half of the outside South wall of St. Helen's is clear of obstruction; but the Eastern part is entirely hidden. In it a door, whose stile may be imagined from the date, 1633, three Gothic windows, and two buttresses. The West end is embattled; and in it are two large Gothic windows, and the same number of doors. A small portion of the square is railed in as a yard to the church. Several thriving trees are growing round it. The venerable building derives much picturesque effect from these advantages, too often denied to our sacred structures. The turret is very far from handsome; yet, half hidden by the foliage, we should regret its absence. The houses close the Northern side, so as to deny a passage.

A solitary vestige of Crosby-house occupies the South-west angle of the square, patched, mouldering, and neglected. A door and a window remain. Through this part the great bales and parcels packed by Messrs. Hall and Co. are taken in and carried out of the great hall; and the corner serves as a stable for one horse. There are one or two antient houses on the South side (particularly that with Corinthian pilasters and pointed gables) worthy notice. A description of the East and North sides of the church would be useless, as the plate affords a better than words *can* convey.

LEATHERSELLERS'-HALL.

It would have given me great pleasure to have detailed the history of this respectable Company; and to have added, from their own records, the time of building, the repairs, and entertainments of the Hall; and, had it entirely depended on the friendly Dr. Grey, it would have been done. As it is, what can be viewed by the passenger I shall describe; but further this deponent cannot say. We will suppose the monastery of St. Helen demolished, the materials disposed of, and the purchase of the site completed by the Company. The architect finds a foundation far superior to any their funds would supply, and therefore cases the basement walls with brick, and makes the pavement (ready for his purpose) serve as the floor for the new Hall. And thus far he acted wisely; for his work of 1567 became too ruinous and expensive for repair in 1797, was taken down, and will be forgotten. What remains to be said of the antient crypt?

That



That it would not have required repair for 500 years to come. Had the enormous masses of funguous webs, which depended from the arches of this beautiful work, been carefully swept away, and the walls rubbed with a dry broom, the antient windows re-opened, the earth that clogged the pavement removed, and its other defilements cleared off, these crypts, now scattered in piles of rubbish, would have formed a church how infinitely superior to forty I could name!

The regret with which I saw those slender pillars torn from their bases, and the strong, though delicate, arches fundered in masses, is still warm to my remembrance. The angles were filled with white sand, a layer of earth, another of sand, a layer of oak chips; one now lays before me. Six hundred years have passed since this wood was cut, and the mark of the axe is fresh upon it, and so on till the spaces were filled.

The priory was very extensive, reaching in fragments, to Bishopsgate-street. The site is now a street, or court, of handsome unfinished houses.

The Hall was a large and elegant building; but, as it is entirely destroyed, a description is unnecessary. See a plate of the inside.

The porch, ascended to by a flight of steps, was charged with the arms and supporters of England, and in the fascia two bucks for those of the Company.

On the cieling of the porch was an angel, whole length, supporting the Company's arms, in a shield on the ground, and on each side a ram and stag, squatted on their haunches. On the cieling of the council-chamber was a red and white rose, in a garter, under a crown; and on each side E. R.; also a shield paly nebulè Or and Azure, in chief, quartered, Gules, a lion passant guardant, Or and Gules, two red roses, 1567.

The seal of the united companies of Leatherfellers and Glovers, united June 7, 1501, 17 Henry VII. broken 1634, engraved by Dr. Rawlinson, exhibited the Virgin Mary in glory, surrounded by crowned angels; over her head the dove, under her feet a shield, supported by two crowned angels, bearing three bucks trippant regardant Gules, attired and unguled Sable; impaling, Quarterly, 1. and 4. per fesse Sable and Azure, a pale counterchanged; three rams salient of the second, attired and unguled Or; 2 and 3, two rabbits in chevron Azure. The Glovers were re-incorporated by Charles I. 1638, with a different coat. The cover of a book containing the statutes of the Leatherfellers Company in the reigns of Henry VI. Edward IV. and Henry VII. engraved also by Dr. Rawlinson, exhibited the resurrection of Christ.

The

The Company hold their meetings in a large building of some antiquity at the Eastern end of Little St. Helen's; but, as I have received no encouragement in my enquiries, it is impossible to give accurate information from other quarters.

The passage to Crosby-square from Bishopsgate-street is cut through the magnificent hall built by Sir John Crosby. And this is of considerable extent at present, being 87 feet in length, 28 wide, and 36 high. I can say nothing more than Stowe and others have already done of its history. Sufficient interest is attached to it from the circumstance of Shakespeare's having noticed it in the play of Richard III. And here, no doubt, many of the plans of that sanguinary usurper were fabricated. Possibly the Oriel window hath been the scene of his happier festive moments. Tall and majestic, it would have honoured the residence even of a virtuous monarch. The West side affords a range of beautiful Gothic windows, in addition to that just mentioned. Upon ascending a number of steps we reach a door, cut through the wall, near the base of the windows, and, entering, find a floor placed the whole length of the building, for the persons employed in packing bales of goods for exportation, and to remind us, by the wainscoting on the walls, it was once a dissenting meeting. Another floor, a few feet higher, has been added, which prevents a view of the roof, without another ascent.

I shall endeavour to describe this building as it would appear were all the present obstructions removed. On descending from the first-mentioned floor we reach the antient stone pavement; but of the state of this part I can say but little, it being the receptacle of various large packages. On the Western side is the basement, consisting of five sides of the beautiful Oriel window noticed above. Three clustered pillars rise from each pedestal in the corners, and ascend till the capitals range with those of the other windows. The columns against the main wall which bound it are connected by a depressed pointed arch. In the centre of the roof of the window are the arms (probably) of Sir John Crosby, the ribs of all the arches diverge from this spot, and are bound by a lozenge fillet, ornamented with roses at the intersections. This window is divided into three compartments, in height, each into two pointed arches. The inward and outward lines of the smaller windows are adorned by clustered pillars, and the arches are of pure Gothic. Between them, on a line with the capitals, are octagon brackets, two sides in the wall, containing quatrefoils, and embattled cornices; and from those the main ribs of the roof ascend, set with roses. A beautiful frieze of quatrefoils,
in



in divisions, with an embattled cornice, goes round the room. Three rows of pendants range along the roof, connected by pointed arches, rising from ornaments, like the before-mentioned brackets. Intermediate ribs and strings divide the cieling into a vast number of oblong pannels; and the angles between the arches are fluted. The only light received by the lower story is from a vast window, the width of the hall, at the South end. And it is hence the passage into the square has been taken. The North and South ends are in a state of complete derangement from their original finishing. On the Eastern side of which is a very large chimney, closed by two doors, not unlike those of a prison. See the plate of the inside.

A portion of the building extends Westward, towards Bishopsgate-street; but it is so thoroughly mutilated it is impossible to ascertain the exact former connection with the hall. A modern floor crosses the antient windows; but one of Messrs. Holmes and Hall's workmen informed me, that he had known a stuccoed gilded cieling, with pendants, to have existed some years past; which were removed to obtain room. This place bears the name of council-chamber among the men; and, were I to hazard an opinion, it would be in supposing this to have been an ante-hall, and that it was originally open to the roof, which is divided into square compartments by ribs ornamented with roses. Each compartment contains beautiful Gothic tracery, and the whole cieling forms a pointed arch. The windows are Gothic, with clustered pillars on their sides; and between each are niches, with other pillars, connected by pointed arches with those farther on. There are two stories of windows and niches on the South side.

At the North-west corner, on the pavement, is a large Gothic chimney-place, with pillars, and a flat pointed arch; and further North a door.

This ground part is in the tenure of another gentleman; and the space above is used by Messrs. Hall, &c. as a place for heating large iron plates to press callimancoes, &c.

Both the roofs are of oak.

Crosby-square is small, but contains many good houses, the residence of wealthy merchants. On passing Eastward, through an old brick arched gate, we arrive at the baggage warehouse to the Honourable East India Company, which occupies a large piece of ground. This building is for the reception of contraband goods, where sales take place at stated periods. From this purgatory there is no redemption for the articles seized, unless the owner or his friends attend for the purpose of getting them as they can; perhaps, if goods of much excellence

or beauty, through the opposition of many bidders. And here, finally, the duties *must* be paid. The size of the warehouses, and the busy scene in the court-yard, sufficiently explain the extent of this portion of the Company's establishment.

An indented line of courts leads from this place into Great St. Helen's. In one of them are several antique houses. To trace who have resided in them, and the number I shall have occasion to mention in the course of my work, would extend it beyond a possibility of endurance; I shall therefore describe them only. One is of plaster, most curiously moulded into human figures, cherubim, scrolls, festoons, &c. &c. Another is adorned with pilasters, in imitation of a twisted bandage, and the roof divided into small pediments. And a third, of the Tuscan order, with pilasters, frieze, and a cornice. The above are of brick.

It may not be displeasing to my readers to hear who Sir John Crosbie was, who, with his wife, has the oldest monument in St. Helen's church, in what was the chapel of the Holy Ghost, on the South side of the choir, engraved in Mr. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. II. pl. xciii. p. 243.

The first mention that occurs of Sir John Crosbie in our records is in the will of Henry Lord Scrope of Masham, who was beheaded at Southampton for being concerned with Richard Earl of Cambridge, and others, in the plot against Henry V. and left him a woollen gown without furs, and robes.*

In the entry of his arms in a book in the Heralds-college, marked M. II. f. 20. he is styled sheriff of London, 1470, and of the Grocers' Company. He was made a knight by Edward IV. 1471, when, as alderman †, and sheriff of that city, he, with the mayor, aldermen, and other citizens, went out to meet that prince between Shoreditch and Islington, on his coming to London, May 21, that year ‡. The next year he was appointed one of the commissioners to settle the differences with the Duke of Burgundy, and to treat with the governors of the Hans towns §; and the next year concerning removing difficulties in the

* Rymer, Fœd. IX. 278. Dugd. Bar. I. 660. Stowe had read of John Crosbie, to whom Henry VI. a. r. 7. 1406, gave the wardship of Joan, daughter and sole heir to John Jordane, fishmonger, &c. This he thinks might be father or grandfather of Sir John.

† Abraham Fleming, from J. S. in Holinshed's Chronicle, II. 702, says he had been mayor of London; but this is a mistake. Salmon's Essex, p. 48. quotes Strangeman, ex reg. Coggeshall abbey.

‡ Stowe's Chron. 425.

§ Rymer, XI. 738.

intercourse with the Duke of Burgundy*. He was a member of the Grocers' Company, and a merchant in wool, and raised a handsome fortune by trade, in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. with which he probably purchased the manor of Hanworth and lands in Feltham adjoining, in the county of Middlesex, and which enabled him to erect the large and beautiful mansion-house (the highest at that time in London) that still retains his name, in Bishopsgate-street, in place of certain tenements and their appurtenances granted to him by Alice Ashfield, prioress of St. Helen's, and the convent, for 99 years, from 1466 to 1565, for the annual rent of 11l. 6s. 8d.

"Richard Duke of Gloucester, lord protector, afterwards king, by the name of Richard III. and since his time Archibald Bonvice, a rich merchant of Italy, dwelled there; after him Garman Cioll, then William Bond, alderman, increased this house in height, by building a turret on the top, and died 1576. Divers ambassadors have been lodged there from Denmark and France. Sir John Spencer, alderman, purchased it, and kept his mayoralty there 1594†." In Stowe's time it lodged Rosney, the French ambassador, and probably afterwards the youngest son of William Prince of Orange, and others.

By his last will, dated March 6, 1471, proved Feb. 6, 1475, a copy of which at full length may be seen in the Appendix to the second volume of Mr. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, No. IV.; after bequeathing considerable sums to the nuns of St. Helen's, Holiwell, Stratford, and Sion, to the Austin and Crutched Friars, the Friars Minors, Preachers, and Carmelites, the hospitals of St. Mary without Bishopsgate, Bedlam, St. Thomas Southwark, Elsing, and St. Bartholomew, the Minoreffes, and the Charterhouse, and to the gaols of London and Southwark, for their prayers and relief, and instituting a solemn obit, anniversary, or *twelve months mind*, at which the Grocers' Company were to assist, (and after the decease of his wife, and all his executors, they were to be the trustees for that purpose) he gave to the repair of St. Helen's church 500 marks; and his arms were to be seen in Stowe's time, both in the stone-work, timber roof, and glazing; among poor housekeepers in Bishopsgate ward 30l.; to the repair of Hanworth church, Middlesex (the manor of which belonged to him) 40l.; of Bishopsgate and London wall 100l.; towards making a new tower of stone at the South-east of London-bridge, if the same were begun by the Mayor

* Rymer, XI. 739.

† Ibid. 778.

and Aldermen within ten years after his decease, 100l.; to the repair of Rochester-bridge 10l.; to every prison in London liberally. Also he gave to the wardens and commonalty of the Grocers in London two large pots of silver chased, half-gilt, weighing 13lb. 5oz. Troy weight, to be used in their common-hall*: to his daughter Joan 200 marks; to his wife 2000l. as her dower, besides all her and his cloths and furniture, and his lease under the prioress of St. Helen's, for her life. The above sums were to be raised by sale of his manor of Hanworth†, and other lands in Feltham, in the same county, within two years after his decease; or, if there was a sufficiency without such sale, the said estates to go to his wife, or the child she might chance to be great with at his death; or in default thereof to his daughter Joan, and her heirs; failing these, to his cousin Peter Christemas, and his heirs; and in default thereof to the Grocers' Company, to be sold, and the amount divided among themselves, and in charitable uses, as in his will specified. Our historians celebrate the liberality of this worthy citizen in these public repairs. The residue of his effects, after the decease of his last wife, being distributed agreeably to his will, one instance of this distribution remains, to the church of Theydon Gernon, in Essex, commemorated by the following inscription § in raised letters:

..... Syr John
 Crosbi, knyght, alderman
 and grocer of London, and
 Dame Anne and Annes his wiffes, of
 whose godys was geven, toward
 the erectyng of this steppell.

Anno D'ni 1420.

* These were probably lost in the fire of London, or during the civil wars, and with them all memorial of the benefactions and benefactor; for not the least entry of either is to be found in the well-regulated books of this Company.

† He presented to the church in 1477, and John Crosby, gent. in 1498, as of their own right, probably as lords of the manor. Newcourt, vol. I. p. 629. Lysons's Historical Account of Middlesex parishes, p. 93.

‡ Of which a facsimile is given in Dr. Pegge's "Sylloge of Inscriptions," in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No. XLI. Pl. XVII. p. 74.

GRESHAM HOUSE, or COLLEGE,

was on the site of the present Excise-office, and the mansion of that excellent citizen Sir Thomas Gresham. After having been the scene of his repeated hospitalities, and willing to render it beneficial, even after his death, to posterity, he bequeathed it by his will, dated the 4th of January, 7 Elizabeth, in trust, to the Corporation of London and the Company of Mercers, with the Exchange, on condition that they paid 603l. 6s. 8d. *per annum* to seven lecturers, 8 alms-people, and some other charities.

The lecturers and poor were to reside in the Colleges.

In the year 1704 the above trustees, thinking the ground too valuable to lay thus without improvement, petitioned the House of Commons for leave to take down the buildings, they promising to rebuild lodgings for the lecturers on the spot, and the alms-houses in another situation. This application was unsuccessful. Sir Thomas had ordered that each of the professors should receive 50l. *per annum*, "reading lectures within myne now dwelling-house in the parish of St. Helen's;" and that four should be provided by the City, the remainder by the Mercers; and my will is, that none shall be chosen to read any of the said lectures so long as he shall be married, nor be suffered to read any of the said lectures after that he shall be married.

1760. The two Corporations, still having in view the increased value of the ground, united in another petition, for leave to remove the obstructions to their plan; promising "to provide a proper and convenient place for the exhibition of the said lectures; and to make such additional allowances to the readers of the lectures for the time being, as shall be thought an adequate compensation for the apartments now enjoyed by them."

There are few difficulties perseverance will not remove; and, though 64 years had elapsed since the application of 1704, 1768 produced a bill, which was passed, for carrying into execution an agreement for the purchase of Gresham-college, by the Commissioners of Excise, for building an Excise-office on the site. By this act it was provided, the Corporation should find "a sufficient and proper place for the professors to read their lectures in;" which room is over the South-east side of the Royal Exchange. The discourses of Michaelmas term 1800 were every day in the week, and thus arranged: Monday, divinity; Tuesday,

Tuesday, civil law; Wednesday, astronomy and music; Thursday, geometry; Friday, rhetoric; Saturday, physic. And the professors are: John Henry Parker, A.M. divinity; Thomas Taylor, LL.D. civil law; Peter Sandiford, A.M. astronomy; Theodore Aylward, M.D. music; Samuel Kettilby, D.D. geometry; Joseph Waugh, A.B. rhetoric; Christopher Stanger, M.D. physic.

The above opportunity was adopted by the lecturers for removing the restrictions of Sir Thomas concerning their living a life of celibacy, and these they thought should vanish with their cloisters. Vanish they did, and the list of professors since 1768 will furnish many excellent patterns of good husbands and kind fathers.

The only view of this house or college (which, after the Royal Exchange was destroyed by the fire of London, served as a common refuge to the merchants of London) is to be seen in Professor Ward's *Lives of the Gresham professors*.

The Royal Society owed its foundation to the learned who conducted these lectures, which before the civil war were constantly read and well attended. Upon the breaking out of the national troubles several learned and curious gentlemen, both in London and Oxford, in order to divert their minds from those melancholy scenes, applied themselves to experimental inquiries, and the study of nature, which was then called the new philosophy, and at length gave birth to the Royal Society. As their numbers greatly increased, several of the Gresham professors joined them, and the affairs of the College became interwoven with this illustrious Society* ;” which held part of this spacious building. The gallery on a colonade on the South side contained their library and museum.

Tuesday Aug. 6, 1686. Present at the committee Sir Thomas Witherley, Præses, Dr. Bicwell, Sir Thomas Millington, Dr. Brookes, Dr. Goodall. The following letter †, sent from Sir Christopher Wren to Sir Thomas Millington, was read, which concerned the library:

“ Sir, I am really afraid to take away the partition and floor next the kitchen. I did not like it at first view; but when it appeared to me evidently (when I was last there) that the front wall next the court leans inwards nine or ten inches, and possibly more upon examination; that the wall is but two bricks besides the ashler,

* Which may be seen in Dr. Willis's Account of his own Life; in the preface to Langtoft's Chronicle, vol. I. p. 161. Ward's *Lives of the Gresham professors*, preface, x.

† Ayscough's Catalogue of MSS. in the British Museum.

which

which leans heavy upon it; that it is a single building; that the opposite wall must be taken away, with a stack of chimneys; I dare not insure it from an accident we may repent of. And therefore I crave leave not to be the author of it. However, I sent this morning the joiner to take away the end wainscott of the drawing-room and chimney-piece. Then you may proceed to take down the great chimney. When that is removed, you will find the kitchen big enough, with a gallery, and opening the little room into it, to contain all your books: nay, all the good books, garbled from trash, that ever were set out, in the faculty of 300 yards, if shelving will do it. We can reduce the windows into one greater in the middle, without disturbing the wall alone, or wainscotts. And I presume this may be done 120l. cheaper. I will meet you there, when they are ready to take down the chimneys, that I may caution Hatton about the cielings, and see whether his demands are reasonable, which I can better do when it is laid open. It is commendable in a physician to give safe advice; and if I do as I would be done by, pardon your most affectionate humble servant,

CHR. WREN."

As that part of the College mentioned by Sir Christopher was so much decayed and deranged in the year 1686; it is but reasonable and fair to conclude, the representations respecting its want of great repairs, and the expence of them, were truly stated in the subsequent applications to Parliament.

Charles II. was expected to honour the Society with a visit. The experiments necessary to surprise and please him were not easily fixed on, as we find from a letter written by Sir Christopher to Lord Viscount Brounker, inserted in the *Parentalia*.

The Society having purchased the house of the late Dr. Brown, in Crane-court *, Fleet-street, began their meetings there Nov. 8, 1710, and soon after removed thither their library and repository. From hence they finally removed to the apartments allotted to them by the royal munificence in Somerset house.

The workmen began to pull down Gresham-college August 8, 1768.

* Of the house and museum in Crane-court, and the Royal Society's removal to Somerset-house, see before, under St. Dunstan's, p. 467.

THE EXCISE OFFICE

is a beautiful stone-building, and the design certainly equal to many of the works by the celebrated architect whose letter has been printed in p. 570.

It is of great extent, the front in Broad-street. The proportions of the double basement are well preserved, as well as the stories above, which consist of a principal and Attick. There is a slight projection in the centre, and on it a pediment. The arch is in this part, through which a flight of steps lead to an area, three sides of which contain various offices, connected with the great national revenue, to explain which would require half the contents of the Journals of the Legislature.

St. Helen's parish in 1800 contained 128 houses; 306 males, 339 females; total 655 persons.

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CORRIGENDA.

Page 55, line 2 from bottom, dele *of*, insert *by*. Page 100, dele *great* in the 10th line from the bottom. Page 101, line 11 from bottom, insert *r* in *church*. Page 106, 16 line from bottom, insert *the*. Page 126, line 8 from the top, read "and the *South-west* pier one to Sir William Jones," which is now finished, and represents him a single figure, very tame, and in the *antique* habit. Page 130, line 20, instead of "*red and white blue*," read *red, blue, and white*. Page 175, first line, dele the *r* in *Grifors*. Page 179, in the last line but one, read *every*. Page 195, dele one *l* in *Collet*, line 9th. Page 203, dele the words "are shown in the annexed plate" and insert *were*. Page 212, read, the body of Bishop Burnet, &c. *was* found. Page 348 should be 248. Page 260, dele "and conferring the order on the Sisters of the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." Page 267, the words present incumbents refer to Messrs. Davis and Lendon: the former of these gentlemen died in 1804; and the Rev. Mr. Foster succeeded him, after a violent election, in which he was opposed by the latter. Page 300, line 4, read *Melancholy*. Page 304, line 25, dele the *i* in *Whitfield*. Page 317, line 10, from the bottom, for *front* read *Font*. Page 377, line 16, read "how all those persons." Page 386, line 20, read "let at ground-rents, amounting to, &c." Page 432, line 5, dele the ; and read *Lady-mas.* Page 461, line 11, for "the passages of streets," read "*and streets.*"

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AN accident prevented the insertion of the Inside View of the Chapel mentioned in page 111. It will be given with the Fourth Volume.

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* This Plate was substituted for the Cloisters, p. 203.

As some of the Plates are very large, the Binder is requested not to cut more of the Margin than will render the Book even, not to fold those Plates, and to beat the Book before he places them.

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